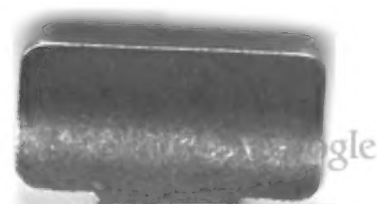


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GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY HISTORY  
OF  
THE WYOMING AND LACKAWANNA VALLEYS  
PENNSYLVANIA

EDITED BY THE EDITORIAL BOARD

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Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, Wyoming Historical and Geological Survey,  
Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and M. C. Historical Society of Pennsylvania

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Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL. D.

Of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

NEW YORK: 1905

"Knowledge of kindred and the relations which men bear to their common ancestors is an indispensable part of the knowledge of a man's own self, and ought to be a part of the education of our youth and of our people."

This volume is the first of the *Wyoming and Lackawanna Valley Genealogical and Family History*.

VOLUME II

ILLUSTRATED

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

NEW YORK — CHICAGO

1905



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UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, M. A.

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Of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

---

"Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveth the highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self. It is a great spur to virtue to look back on the worth of our line."—*Lord Bacon*.

"There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man."—*Sir Walter Scott*.

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VOLUME II

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ILLUSTRATED

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NEW YORK CHICAGO

1906

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# THE WYOMING AND LACKAWANNA VALLEYS

His father, LEONARD BENTLEY, was born in  
Haverhill County, Massachusetts, August  
18, 1847, the first son of Joseph Altham and  
his wife, and had four sons. His paternal an-  
cestors were Huguenots, who after being driven  
from France by persecution, gained awhile in  
England and Ireland before settling in America  
in the early part of the seventeenth century. The  
first record of the town of Randolph, Mass-  
achusetts, frequently mentions William, Samuel,  
John and David Hales as playing an important  
part in the development of the town and in the  
affairs of the commonwealth during the eight-  
eenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth  
century. But more characteristic of the family  
was a pronounced and lofty religious spirit, man-  
ifested in personal character and local  
activity in the Christian Church.

The first half of Henry Warren's life was spent in Longmeadow, New York, to which his parents had removed. At fifteen years of age he was sent to school at Poughkeepsie, New Hampshire. He entered Yale College in 1837 and graduated in 1840. His first business connection was in Chicago, where for a few months he represented the Lathin, Boies and French Glass and Company. Returning, from Chicago he joined a partnership with George W. Briggs, operating in the name of Briggs & Warren, in freight and passenger transportation on the Great Western, with headquarters at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. The business of the firm was a steady increase, and in 1846 Warren and his partner took their own capital of \$100,000 into partnership, even becoming owners of the boats and cargoes. The year

him, was a case of financial profligacy and excessive debt. In a young man, it was a good thing to have, by 1803, at the age of twenty, and well to do in New York, where an unfortunate speculation swept away his capital. After a brief clerkship in New York, in the land office, he obtained a post in the Department of the Interior, and later by West Astor, one of the Directors, superintendent of land matters. He was the first to be appointed to

Dr. Hiram Johnson, of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. J. H. Thompson, of the University of Illinois, and Dr. J. H. Thompson, of the University of Illinois, were the only two of the three. Mr. Johnson, of the University of Wisconsin, was the only one of the three. Mr. Johnson, of the University of Wisconsin, was the only one of the three.

February 17, 1871. My dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities. I have also the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities. I have also the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

An 180 g *M. mus* was used as the control animal, a resident member of the Latin, Biles & Turk, Food & Company. The strain was bred in the laboratory of Dr. J. L. Turk, University of California, Davis. The parent strain was bred from mice obtained in the laboratory of Dr. Robert Turk, University of California, Davis. These mice were bred in the laboratory of Dr. Turk, University of California, Davis. The parent strain was bred from mice obtained in the laboratory of Dr. Robert Turk, University of California, Davis. The parent strain was bred from mice obtained in the laboratory of Dr. Robert Turk, University of California, Davis.



# THE WYOMING AND LACKAWANNA VALLEYS

HENRY MARTYN BOIES was born in Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 18, 1837, the first son of Joseph Milton and Electa Caroline Laffin Boies. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who after being driven from France by persecution, tarried awhile in Scotland and Ireland before settling in America in the early part of the seventeenth century. The official records of the town of Blandford, Massachusetts, frequently mention William, Samuel, Reuben and David Boies as playing an important part in the development of the town and in the affairs of the Commonwealth during the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth century. But more characteristic of the family was a profound and lofty religious spirit, manifesting itself in personal character and loyalty to the Christian church.

The boyhood of Henry Martyn was spent in Saugerties, New York, to which his parents had moved. At fifteen years of age he was sent to school at Keene, New Hampshire. He entered Yale College in 1855 and graduated in 1859. His first business experience was in Chicago where for a few months he represented the Laffin, Boies and Turck Powder Company. Returning from the west he formed a partnership with George W. M. Silver, under the name of Silver & Boies, for freight and passenger transportation on the Hudson river, with headquarters at Tivoli, New York. The business of the firm was varied, buying and selling grain and lumber on their own account and as agents for others, even becoming bankers for producers and customers. The ven-

ture was successful but not sufficiently expansive to hold a young men of energy and originality. In 1863 Mr. Boies sold his interest and went to New York, where an unfortunate speculation swept away his capital. After a brief clerkship in New York city, he and George H. White formed the Sutherland Oil Company, to operate in West Virginia. Mr. Boies was superintendent and manager. In 1861 he married Miss Emma G. Brainerd, daughter of the Rev. Thomas C. Brainerd, D. D., a Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia. Three children were born to them; the two eldest, Mary and Carrington, died in infancy, Henry Whiting being the only survivor of the union. Mrs. Boies died in 1868.

February 17, 1870, Mr. Boies married Elizabeth Linen Boies, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Marvine Dickson. Of this union there were six children: Mary Dickson, died July 8, 1876; Joseph Milton, died April 27, 1898; a son died in infancy; three children survive their father: Ethel Marvine, David, and Helen Elizabeth Boies.

In 1865 Mr. Boies moved to Scranton as a resident member of the Laffin, Boies & Turck Powder Company. He superintended the establishment of two factories, one near Archbald and the other at Moosic. The business was successful and resulted in the formation of the Moosic Powder Company, of which he became president. Later this was allied with the Laffin & Rand Powder Company, and still later both concerns became identified with the Du Pont interests. Appalled by the number of accidents arising

from the careless use of gunpowder, Mr. Boies set himself to eliminate the danger. This he did by inventing and patenting a paper cartridge, fitting the diameter and length of the drill hole. But to obtain this result he found it was necessary to invent a peculiar kind of paper—flexible, water-proof and not liable to crack. The invention came into extensive use and greatly reduced the risk of blasting.

On March 1, 1872, Mr. Boies was one of the incorporators of the Third National Bank of Scranton, which he served as a director for ten years. By his foresight and ability he was a large factor in carrying the bank through the disastrous financial panic of 1873. His business standing was now beyond question and it was no surprise when he was elected to the presidency of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, one of the largest and most successful enterprises of the country, now known as the Allis Chalmers Company of Scranton. His next experiment was with car wheels. He invented a steel tired wheel which involved three patents: first a car-wheel having corrugated center with radial corrugations, and a car-wheel having a die-forged corrugated center; second, a press for forging car-wheels; and third a composite wheel, the combination of fastenings of which prevent the tire from slipping toward the outside, and having other safety requisites. He then organized a company for the manufacture of these wheels, which was first merged in the Steel Tire Wheel Company, and afterwards in the Railway Steel Spring Company. After the selling of his car-wheel plant Colonel Boies remained in the powder business until it became merged in the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company, with which he was associated at the time of his death.

But business, though carried on so extensively and successfully did not by any means exhaust Colonel Boies' resources. Graduating from college just before the Civil war, he entered the Ellsworth Zouaves in Chicago. One of the most poignant disappointments of his life was that circumstances prevented his participation in the great national struggle. He was offered a commission, but business complications involv-

ing interests that were not his own forced him to decline. But he soon became a member of the National Rifle Association, located in New York, and he aided in establishing the first rifle range on this continent, at Creedmoor, New York. In the year 1877 the rights of life and property in the city of Scranton and throughout the anthracite coal region were seriously jeopardized by a long and tempestuous strike and by the mysterious and sinister activity of the "Molly Maguires." To guard the interests of the city, the Scranton City Guard was formed, and in October, 1877, fired into a mob numbering thousands of strikers who had descended in disorder upon the city. Mr. Boies then called a meeting for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, and the Scranton City Guard became a National Guard battalion, with Companies A, B, C and D sworn into the service of the commonwealth. Henry M. Boies was unanimously elected major. An armory was built and a rifle range established. Major Boies established the office of inspector of rifle practice, which is now a regular and indispensable part of every military organization. He also inaugurated the distribution of marksmanship badges, since universally adopted in the National Guard. In October, 1878, under the National Guard reorganization made by Governor Hartranft, in the interest of greater military efficiency, the Scranton City Guard was constituted the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, with Henry M. Boies as colonel. He was an indefatigable worker, giving two or three days each month to visiting and inspecting the companies lying outside the city. The fine showing of the Thirteenth Regiment may be attributed very largely to his painstaking and intelligent leadership. Another new feature which Colonel Boies introduced into the National Guard was the creation of a regimental school for officers. This experiment attracted considerable attention in military circles and made him conspicuous throughout the entire National Guard service of America. Colonel Boies has been called the "Father of Rifle Practice." To stimulate this branch of the service he presented a solid silver trophy, designed



by Tiffany & Company, to surmount a regimental flagstaff, to be competed for by the several regiments of the State. It was won and held by his own regiment, and is known as the "Boies Palma." He was a frequent contributor on military subjects to the "Journal of the Military Service Institution," and to other magazines. His commission expired in October, 1883, when he declined re-election.

In 1887 Governor Beaver appointed Colonel Boies a member of the board of public charities of the state of Pennsylvania, to which he gave fifteen years of intelligent and faithful service. Governor Beaver declared that "from the day that he accepted the appointment until the day that he laid the duties of the office down, there was no man in the commonwealth who served in that exceptional relation with so much fidelity and so much intelligence and with so much success as did Colonel Boies." The permanent fruit of this experience will be found in his two books, "Prisoners and Paupers," published in 1893, and "The Science of Penology," 1901. "Prisoners and Paupers" is valuable for its comprehensive collection of facts, and contains his deep personal thought and study upon the problems toward the solution of which it is directed. "The Science of Penology" was the first attempt to formulate as a science the principles and experiences of the world's thought upon criminology. The volume was addressed to the general public, appealing especially to "Legislators, Statesmen, Religious Leaders, Lawyers." It advocated a revolution in criminal law, insisting upon the indeterminate sentence as the basis of all real justice. Three other principles are strongly emphasized; the reformatory method for the treatment of criminals, measures preventative of crime to be applied to presumptive criminals, and the juvenile court as a check upon the development of juvenile offenders into professional criminals. The book consists of eighty-three propositions logically expounded and copiously reinforced and illustrated. There is no other book so well adapted as a text book for students desiring to become acquainted with the rudiments of penology. It has been

adopted as a text book in Yale University, both in the academic and theological departments.

Colonel Boies' conception of citizenship in the local and civic sphere led him to devote a large part of his time to the public good. He was the inspiring leader of the Scranton Municipal League and organized repeated crusades against the violators of the law. He was president of the Tax-Payers' Protective Association, a trustee of the Albright Public Library, a member and president of the Board of Trade, one of the founders and supporters of the Home for the Friendless, a member of the advisory board of the Hahnemann Hospital and the Lackawanna Bible Society, and was more or less identified with every movement looking toward better citizenship and the improvement of public morals. From its earliest days Colonel Boies was associated with the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association, being elected its president in 1869. His sympathy and identity with that work were largely responsible for the phenomenal growth of the association in Scranton, and it was under his leadership as chairman of the trustees that the present magnificent building was erected. He was a member of the state, the national and the international committees.

From the time of taking up his residence in Scranton Colonel Boies was a member of the First Presbyterian Church until 1874, when he helped to organize the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was the chairman of the board of trustees for many years, and likewise superintendent of the Sunday school. He was also chairman of the special committee of the Lackawanna Presbytery for the work among the foreign speaking people, a position in which he served his denomination with exceptional wisdom. Colonel Boies was an extensive and studious traveller. He visited the various parts of his own country, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, the countries of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and Greece; the Hawaiian Islands, China and Japan. He filled his home with interesting curios and trophies of these journeys and also wrote and spoke of his observations. His home, Breezymont, was the

scene of generous hospitality and many entertainments, both social and philanthropic.

Colonel Boies was of striking personal appearance; a man of many private and public virtues; intimate and catholic in his friendships; and an ardent advocate of all causes that won the approval of his intellect and the sanction of his conscience. His death occurred in Wilkes-Barre, December 12, 1903. He was buried in the family vault, Dunmore cemetery, Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1903.

At the time of his death Colonel Boies was a member of the following organizations and clubs: Academy of Political and Social Science, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Social Science Association, American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Geographical Society, American Statistical Association, American Sunday School Union, American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, American Institute of Civics, American Protective Tariff League, Charities Organization Society, Lackawanna Bible Society, Municipal League, Scranton; National Municipal League, New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, National Civic Service Reform League, National Conference of Charities and Correction, National Prison Association, Scranton Board of Trade, Wyoming Commemorative Association, Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323, F. and A. M.; Society of American Authors; Military Service Institute, Governor's Island, New York; Civic Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, Franklin Institute; Second Presbyterian Church, Scranton; Sunday League of America, Scranton Young Men's Christian Association. Clubs—Country Club of Scranton; Lawyers' Club, New York city; Scranton Engineers' Club; Scranton Club; Union League Club, New York city; Union League Club, Philadelphia; University Club, New York city; University Club, Philadelphia; Engineers' Club, New York City; Graduate Club Association, Yale, New Haven, Connecticut.

JAMES A. LINEN, president of the First National Bank of Scranton, numbered among the safest and most capable financiers in the state, and one of the foremost residents of his city in all pertaining to its interests and advancement, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Greenfield township, Lackawanna county, June 23, 1840, son of George and Sarah Linen.

His father, George Linen, was one of the most accomplished artists of his day. He was born in Greenlaw, Scotland, April 29, 1802, the tenth in a family of eleven children, of whom eight came to maturity. He gave early evidence of artistic tastes, and was sent to the Royal Scottish Academy at Edinburgh, where he received masterly training in the line of his inborn predilection. Crossing the border into England, he there gave some years to the practice of his profession, and with gratifying success. He was attracted to the United States, however, whither he came in 1834, at the age of thirty-two years, locating in the city of New York. He there opened a studio, and the fame of his talents rapidly spread through the city and contiguous region. His special field was cabinet portrait painting, and his opportunities were only bounded by his physical ability for labor. It was before the days of photography, and his portraits, which were famous for their surpassing beauty and rare delicacy, were sought by the wealthiest and most discriminating of the people of the metropolis. At the same time they won for their creator the commendation of the most critical connoisseurs, and only five years after his coming he received a medal for the best specimen of cabinet portrait painting from the National Academy of Design at the annual exhibition. Among his masterpieces were cabinet portraits of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, painted from life, and which were of such faithful portraiture and exquisite execution that from them have been copied the vignettes of the former great statesmen named, which appear upon certain United States treasury notes of high denominations. George Linen was a prime favorite in the best social circles, where he was admired for his deep knowl-

edge of literature and history as well as of art, and for his brilliant powers as a conversationalist. Strongly marked with the characteristics of his race, he was unspoiled by popularity, and, while he maintained a high social position, he at the same time carefully husbanded his means and acquired a modest competence. He purchased a farm at Bloomingdale, New Jersey, to which he gave the name of "Glenburne," meaning "the rivulet by the ravine," in tender remembrance of his Caledonian home, and to which he retired after closing his studio. Here he passed his later years in peace and contentment, occasionally painting a portrait of one of his children or a dear old friend. He was a devout christian, a member of the Reformed Church at Pompton, and an ideal gentleman. By his marriage with Sarah Davis he became the father of nine children:

1. Mrs. Peter H. Ballentine, of Newark, New Jersey.
  2. Mary, who became the wife of Ichabod W. Dawson, died in 1866.
  3. John R., born at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1837, died January 10, 1893, at Buffalo. His early life was passed in New York and its vicinity. In 1864 he bought a controlling interest in the Buffalo Scale Company, of which he was president for many years. He was trustee for many years of the Lafayette Street Presbyterian Church, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Idlewood Association, and of the Merchants' Exchange. He was an excellent business man, a consistent christian, an enterprising citizen, and a sympathetic charitable man. He married Frances Chestnutwood, and to them was born a son, George G.
  4. James A. See forward.
  5. Elizabeth, born 1842, died 1859.
  6. William G., died January, 1894, at Bloomingdale, New Jersey.
  7. Georgiana, Mrs. Zabriskie Ryerson, of Bloomingdale, New Jersey.
  8. Thomas Dickson, died 1851.
  9. Helen Watt Fordham, died 1889, unmarried.
- James A. Linen, fourth child and second

son of George Linen and Sarah (Davis) Linen, was reared in Newark and in New York city, and in those places acquired an education which extended to a high school course. In early youth he entered the office of a note broker in Wall street, where he remained for five and a half years, and gained such an insight into monetary affairs as to afford him a sure foundation for his future usefulness and success. His entrance upon an independent career was delayed, however, by the breaking out of the Civil war. His patriotism awakened, he enlisted September 19, 1862, at Newark, New Jersey, in the Twenty-sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, as a private, but was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He served for nine months in the Army of the Potomac, his services including the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, and his brigade was the first to shed blood in the Gettysburg campaign. Lieutenant Linen was subsequently transferred to the Western Department, and served for eighteen months at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, in the quartermaster's department, as disbursing clerk for Captain T. E. Hall, chief quartermaster of the Ninth Army Corps. After the restoration of peace he was actively identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, as a member of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, being elected first lieutenant at the organization of the company, and rising to the rank of captain. He served in all six years.

In February, 1865, shortly after his return from the field, Mr. Linen accepted the position of teller in the First National Bank of Scranton, and in June following was advanced to that of cashier, and served as such during the busy and eventful years in which the institution attained the high rank in banking circles which it now occupies. It was during a critical period of inflated values and inevitable return to a general readjustment and a surer basis, and it was largely due to his effort and sagacity that impending disasters were averted, and the bank was not only enabled to protect itself, but at the same time to afford greatly needed assistance to various commercial and industrial enterprises of the first magnitude. After serving in the cashiership for

a period of twenty-six years, Mr. Linen was elected to the presidency in October, 1891, a position which he has occupied to the present time. In his higher place he has accomplished further advancement for the institution of which he is the head, and which is recognized throughout the state as one of its foremost and safest financial houses. The First National Bank of Scranton, an old and time-honored institution, was one of the first national banks organized in the state, and the first in the city. It was incorporated in 1863, and for more than forty years has occupied a most stable position in the industrial and financial growth of the community. It exceeds all other financial institutions in the city in amount of capital stock and surplus, stands first in the aggregate of business transacted by the banks of Scranton, and is one of the strongest in the United States, few banks even in metropolitan centers exceeding it as a success. Its stock is unpurchaseable except at a fabulous price; while the par share value is \$100, \$1,600 is absolutely no temptation to the owner. From the first, each year has been one of steady progress, not only attesting its sound management but the satisfactory industrial and business conditions in the field in which it stands as a foremost factor. In 1864 the first dividend was declared, ten per cent., and since that time the dividend has increased from time to time until it is now paying an annual dividend of sixty per cent., the largest dividend ever paid by any Scranton corporation. A recent statement made the following splendid showing: Capital, \$200,000; surplus, over \$1,500,000; undivided profits \$543,837.97; circulation, \$50,000; deposits, over \$10,000,000. Its banking house is one of the chief architectural ornaments of the city. The officary of the bank is as follows: James A. Linen, president; George L. Dickson, vice-president; Isaac Post, cashier; directors—George L. Dickson, W. R. Storms, W. F. Hallstead, W. W. Scranton, George B. Smith, Charles H. Welles, Thomas F. Torrey, J. A. Linen. These names are regarded as synonymous for commercial prosperity as well as substantial wealth, and their connection with the bank gives it a foremost position among the

solid, well-managed banks of the country, and assures for it a yet broader and larger career of usefulness in the future.

Aside from his business prominence, Mr. Linen is ranked among the first citizens of Scranton in all those attributes and efforts which are conducive to the development of public interests along the lines of material enterprise, education and morals—all that goes to the making-up of a prosperous city, desirable as a home, as well as for the business opportunities it presents. In all these directions he is unsparing of effort, and liberal in all outlays necessary to whatever purpose may be in hand. He has been entrusted with many responsible duties calling for the services of an experienced financier, among them the assigneeship of the defunct Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank, and the executorship of many valuable estates. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church; a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery; and a member of Ezra Griffin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Country Club, both of Scranton.

December 17, 1889, Mr. Linen married Miss Anna C. Blair, daughter of James Blair, of Scranton. Of this marriage have been born five children: 3. Mary Belle, who was educated at Miss Master's School at Dobbs Ferry. 4. Frank Insley, a graduate of Princeton College, and now connected with the First National Bank of Scranton. 5. James A., Jr., who is attending Williams College. Two died in childhood: Margaret Clark (1); and James Blair (2).

THOMAS DICKSON. The name of Thomas Dickson will ever be honorably preserved as a principal founder of the city of Scranton as it is known today throughout the world—one of the great industrial centres of America. He came to the place when it was in a transitional state, its first railroad just opening, and from that time until the day of his death he devoted his splendid energies to its larger development. His largest accomplishment was the establishment of what has ever since been one of the most important in-



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dustries of the valley—the Dickson Manufacturing Company, machinists, founders and builders of railway locomotives. While this great enterprise claimed his principal attention, he also afforded his aid to the inauguration of various commercial and financial institutions, and, in brief, bore an active part in every movement looking to the greater prosperity of the community. Nor was his interest bounded by material considerations. He was an earnest practical christian, and his influence and means were freely extended in behalf of churches, schools, and organized charities—in short, all that would conduce to the desirability of his city as a place of residence as well as of strenuous toil, and ameliorate the conditions that are the necessary concomitants of a great industrial centre. The story of his life is one of unusual interest, and bears lessons well worth the telling, for he carved out his own career, without adventitious aids, and he preserved throughout his life, in face of temptations and obstacles, that excellent behavior which was becoming to him as a worthy son of worthy ancestors.

Mr. Dickson's ancestry has been briefly outlined in the accompanying sketch of his brother, George L. Dickson. He was born March 26, 1824, in Leeds, England, where his parents were temporarily sojourning. He was, however, essentially Scotch in every fibre, physical and mental, by parentage and heredity, and his parents shortly after his birth returned to their family home in Lauder, Berwickshire, Scotland, so that his every impression prior to his coming to America was that which was made in the land of the heather. When he was eight years old his parents came from Scotland to Canada, and two years later (in 1834) to Pennsylvania, to Elk Mountain, Susquehanna county, and here remained while the father went to Carbondale to seek employment. During his absence of nearly two years, Thomas Dickson, as the eldest son, took so far as he could the place of the parent, aiding the mother in her care of the family, though he was but ten years old. To this time he had

little if any school instruction, but had learned to read under his mother, a woman of strong character and considerable intelligence. He now entered school at Carbondale, kept in a log house, lighted by means of oiled paper in lieu of window glass, and puncheon benches serving for seats. His teacher was an irascible character whose petty tyranny young Dickson would not endure, and he left school. Thereafter his education was in greater part self-supplied through private reading, but his ambition was stimulated and well directed by Silas S. Benedict, an accomplished scholar, who took up his abode in Carbondale about this time, and gave his efforts to interesting the youth of the village in books, literary composition, declamation and public debate. A club being organized for the latter purpose, young Dickson took an active and shortly afterward a foremost part. How well he developed is evidenced by his subsequent broad knowledge, surpassing that possessed by many a collegiate. His deep interest in books found expression in his personal acquisitions, beginning with his first wage-earning, and continued throughout his life, not a year passing but he devoted a certain amount to new purchases, always made with careful discrimination. At his death his library numbered many thousand volumes, covering the broadest fields and including all the standard authors, with whose works he had become entirely familiar. A key to his character is found in his peculiar love for the domestic poets, American and foreign, but, before all others, the bards of Scotland, Burns, Tannehill, Scott, and those who rank worthily with them. What delighted him he unselfishly sought to make delightful to others. When he first embarked in business in Carbondale he gathered books at his own expense and established a circulating library, adding to the collection from time to time, and he conducted it during his entire residence there, making it of real advantage to the entire community. While he was thus educating himself and others he was at the same time developing literary ability of no



mean order. As a writer he became a master of diction, and in the ripeness of his powers dictated correspondence with rare facility. He had acquired a considerable knowledge of law, which was of vast advantage to him when he came to the charge of the large business of his mature years, and in preparation of legal papers relating to transactions involving in the aggregate millions of dollars, dictated with an accuracy of legal expression which seldom afforded room for modification by the best equipped commercial lawyer. Indeed, one of the most talented lawyers at the Lackawanna bar was accustomed to say that Mr. Dickson's legal papers were as complete as he himself could draw up. In his hours of leisure his ample knowledge, discriminating observation and command of language, aided by a genuinely poetical temperament, enabled him to indite, in an epistolary way, compositions which were gems of literary construction. While making a tour of the world he wrote home a series of letters which he subsequently made the basis of a number of lectures which he prepared by invitation and delivered with great acceptability in various places; these were invariably given in behalf of some benevolent interest, and generally for the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he was deeply interested, and which he constantly aided with his means.

Mr. Dickson's business career began with his leaving school, and his first labors had for their object the assistance of his mother in the absence of the father. Applying to George A. Whiting for employment, his determination was exhibited in his proffer to perform any description of labor whatever. Admiring the spirit of the lad, Mr. Whiting set him to driving a mule harnessed to the sweep for lifting coal out of the mine of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Shortly afterward he attracted the attention of Charles T. Pierson, a merchant in Carbondale, who offered him a place in his store as a clerk and boy of all work. This led in time to his employment as a clerk in the store of Joseph Benjamin, one

of the principal business men of the place. Here he acquitted himself so creditably, and gained such a knowledge of the business that, when the late Frederick P. and Galusha A. Grow (late congressman at large) in firm of Grow Brothers, became the owner, made the purchase conditional upon Mr. Dickson remaining with them. Two years later he became a partner of his former employer, Mr. Benjamin, who had engaged in the foundry and mercantile interests, and took charge of the mercantile end of business, at the same time giving such attention as he could to the foundry business, and eventually devoted himself almost entirely to the latter interest, the management of the store devolving upon his brothers, John A. and George L. Dickson.

Mr. Dickson was now thoroughly acquainted with all pertaining to the iron industry, and realized as did few others the possibilities for development conditioned upon improved machinery and suitable transportation facilities. He therefore conceived the organization of a manufacturing company to be under his own control, and which he could conduct after his own well methodized plans, and his purpose was consummated by the formation of a partnership comprising his father, his two brothers, (John A. and George L.), and, subsequently, Charles P. and Morris Wurts, Joseph Benjamin, Peter J. DuBois, Charles T. Pierson and John Dorrance. All these contributed to the capital of the firm styled Dickson & Company, and of which Thomas Dickson was chosen as manager. In April, 1856, a site was selected at Scranton, and Mr. Dickson purchased a suitable tract of ground at Pine Brook, at the point where that stream empties into the Lackawanna, and this marked the beginning of the present great manufactories. May 1, 1862, the firm was succeeded by the incorporated Dickson Manufacturing Company, with Thomas Dickson as president and manager, who inaugurated the great enterprise, and wrought it out to its highly successful and permanent establishment. At first the works were limited

to the construction of engines and machinery for the mines, but through gradual expansion the product was extended to include all descriptions of foundry work and engines, including railway locomotives. Under Mr. Dickson's masterly management the company safely weathered the great financial panic of 1857, and was even able to aid the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, which, owing to its greater age, was burdened with a large amount of uncollectable assets. In 1859 George T. Oliphant, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, sought the aid of Mr. Dickson in opening coal mines and building railroads for that corporation, with the result that Mr. Dickson accepted the position of coal superintendent of the company named, retaining, however, the presidency of the Dickson Company. These two positions he occupied until 1867, when the business of both companies had so largely increased that it was impracticable for one individual to care for both, and he resigned the Dickson Company presidency in favor of his brother, George L. Dickson, but retaining his stock interest and his place in the directorate for the remainder of his life.

After becoming associated with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company Mr. Dickson established the offices of that corporation in Scranton, (adjoining the works of the Dickson Manufacturing Company) and devoted himself to its interests to such a degree that he was generally regarded as the embodiment of its powers. Among its enterprises which he personally conducted were the building of the railroad from Carbondale to Scranton, with branches and tracks to all the breakers, as fast as they were set up; and the construction of the road from Green Ridge to connect with the Lehigh & Susquehanna and the Jersey Central at Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Dickson was elected vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company in 1867, and two years later was advanced to the presidency, in which he continued until his death.

Mr. Dickson became prominently identified with various local enterprises of first impor-

tance after his locating in Scranton. In October, 1863, he aided in the organization of the First National Bank, and was a director in the same from that time until his death, and he occupied the same relationship to the Moosic Powder Company, of which he was also an incorporator, in 1865.

Mr. Dickson married, August 31, 1846, Miss Mary Augusta Marvine, daughter of Deacon Roswell E. and Sophia (Raymond) Marvine, natives of Delaware county, New York. She is owner of a beautiful country seat in Morristown, New Jersey, purchased by Mr. Dickson in 1880, and there Mr. Dickson died, July 31, 1884, four months after the completion of his sixtieth year. The deep respect with which he was regarded was evident at Scranton, to which place the remains were conveyed, and where they lay in state for two days prior to the interment in Dunmore cemetery. Thousands visited the temporary resting-place of the lamented dead, who was known in some degree to the entire populace. The larger achievements of his signally useful life were known to all, and all knew, besides, of his many excellences of personal character. As a master of large affairs he handled vast sums of money which floated out into every avenue of commerce and industry. As an individual his influence and means reached out into fully as many channels. During his day not a church in the city or neighborhood but numbered him among its most liberal benefactors, and some there were which without him would never have had existence. To benevolent and philanthropic institutions he was a glad and bountiful contributor. His feelings of genuine humanity made him responsive to every need that came to his attention. To the young he afforded encouragement and wise counsel; and, to many, aid in their struggles for an honorable establishment in life. Those stricken of fortune, distressed in body and mind, he relieved as lay in his power, dispensing his charities after the scriptural fashion, with no witness or hearer to speak of his countless deeds of

merciful kindness. The earlier paragraphs of this narrative afford the closest insight to his loveliness of character. His heart was attuned to the Music of Nature. He looked from Nature up to Nature's God, and thence back to his brother man, in whom he ever discerned one worthy of his love, his sympathy, or his aid.

GEORGE LINEN DICKSON is to be numbered among the leaders of that splendid company of men of phenomenal ability through whose untiring industry, unconquerable resolution and wise judgment the city of Scranton was brought to a foremost place among the industrial centres of the United States. His activity has been witnessed in the founding and developing of many of its most important manufacturing enterprises, and in that of various of its principal financial institutions, while his strong influence has ever been exerted in the promotion of the higher interests of the community along religious, educational and philanthropic lines.

The Dickson family originated in Scotland, and its American members have ever exhibited those sterling traits of character which peculiarly mark the race whence it sprang. Thomas Dickson, paternal grandfather of George L. Dickson, was a magnificent type of the British soldier. His service covered a period of twenty-three years, and included the great war in which Napoleon was overthrown at Waterloo. In that battle Sergeant Thomas Dickson, of the Ninety-second Gordon Highlander Regiment, bore himself with such gallantry that he received the medal for signal valor, and on four other occasions he received similar medals for meritorious conduct. The same qualities which distinguished this intrepid soldier,—courage, resolution, and entire devotion to the duty of the hour—were those which marked his descendants in the peaceful but arduous pursuits of peace.

Sergeant Thomas Dickson, referred to above, had for his eldest son James Dickson, who was born and reared in Scotland, and was

an intimate friend of the great author, Sir Walter Scott. In 1832 James Dickson and his family, with others, emigrated to Canada, taking passage in the ship "Chieftain," which after a protracted voyage of eleven weeks cast anchor at Quebec. It is to be noted that this was the vessel's first voyage, and that on its second it absolutely disappeared, no trace of it or of its passengers or crew having been found to the present day. After two years residence in Toronto, James Dickson removed with his family to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania, in the iron and coal region at Dundaff, six miles above Carbondale. After working for a time upon a farm, he secured employment with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at Carbondale, and acquitted himself so satisfactorily that he was advanced to the position of general master mechanic, in which capacity he was efficiently serving at the time of his death, in 1880. His wife, Elizabeth Linen, was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, and died in 1866. She was related to the Scottish poet, James Hogg, and was an aunt of James Linen, president of the First National Bank of Scranton. She was a most estimable woman, possessing the characteristic Scotch traits of honesty, frugality and energy, and she gave to her children a most careful training. The children of James and Elizabeth Dickson were: 1. Thomas, who was superintendent of the mine department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company from 1859 to 1864, when he became general superintendent; in 1868 he became president of the company, and removed his office to New York; he died at his summer residence in Morristown, New Jersey, July 31, 1884. 2. Isabel, who became the wife of John R. Fordham, of Green Ridge. 3. Mary, who became the wife of J. B. Van Bergen, of Carbondale. 4. John A., who for the several years from its organization until his death in 1867 was general manager of the Dickson Manufacturing Company. 5. George Linen, to be further referred to hereinafter. The two youngest children died in infancy.



George Linen Dickson was born in Lauder, Berwickshire, Scotland, August 3, 1830, and was two years old when he was brought to this country by his parents. His education was obtained in greater part in the Carbon-dale schools, and at the age of fifteen years he entered upon a self-supporting career. For six years he served as clerk in a country store, and the expiration of this period found him of age, when he in connection with his brothers, opened a mercantile business which was conducted under the name of G. L. Dickson & Company. This he disposed of in 1856, and entered the partnership of J. Benjamin & Company, in what afterward became known as Van Bergen & Company, limited. In 1860 he located permanently in the city of Scranton, and entered into partnership with his father and brothers in the business which in the following years was incorporated as the Dickson Manufacturing Company, and which was soon operating the largest plant of its class in the state. He was general manager for some years, and in 1867 was made president, a position which he occupied until 1882, when he resigned. It was under his management that these mammoth works attained their greatest magnitude and importance, results in which he was the leading factor. After relinquishing the presidency of the company he became general agent for various of the leading iron manufacturing companies of the country, including the National Tube Works of New York, the Standard Steel Tire Works of Philadelphia, the Otis Steel Works of Cleveland, Ohio, and others, maintaining offices in New York city. He was one of the original stockholders in the organization of the Scranton Steel Company, which by subsequent consolidation became the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. Mr. Dickson also extended his activities to various other enterprises, among them the First National Bank of Scranton, which he aided in organizing, and of which he was one of the first directors, and vice-president since 1887. In all his business relations Mr. Dickson was known as the soul

of honor, and his masterly executive abilities were widely recognized. He was among the charter members of the Scranton Board of Trade, and one of the most efficient members of that body whose admirable work is attested by the great success attending its efforts in the fostering and establishment of various manufacturing and financial enterprises and the forwarding of public interests generally. In politics he is a Republican, and is known as an earnest and capable exponent of the principles of his party, but not at all to be classed among the selfseekers who aspire to official position. He has for many years been a liberal supporter of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he has been a vestryman for over forty years. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Dickson married, September 16, 1856, Miss Lydia M. Poore. Of this marriage were born three children, of whom the only one living is Walter M. Dickson, who was educated at Cornell University. The Dickson family are held in high personal regard in the community, and are among the most sympathetic and helpful of its people in all those works of benevolence which are called forth by the suffering of the poor and needy in body, mind and estate.

Mrs. Dickson is a representative of one of the oldest and most honored New England families. She was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, and is a first cousin of Major Ben Perley Poore, who was one of the most lovable authors and humorists of a preceding generation. The Poore family is of English origin, and was represented among the early colonists in Massachusetts, where its members purchased from the Indians land which is yet in possession of their descendants. Mrs. Dickson's paternal grandfather, Dr. Daniel Noyes Poore, was a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard College, and a well known physician. Hon. John M. Poore, father of Mrs. Dickson, was born in Essex, Massachusetts; aided in building the Erie Canal through Chenango county, New York,

as a contractor with his father-in-law, E. M. Townsend; resided some years in the south, where he followed farming; and in 1846 located in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. He was for many years a prosperous merchant in that city, of which he was at one time mayor. In his later years he removed to Scranton, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dickson, when he was eighty years of age. His wife, Harriet Townsend, was born near the Hudson river, in New York, a daughter of E. M. Townsend. Mr. Townsend was enrolled as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a pioneer settler in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he kept an inn in an old log house long ago disappeared. He subsequently became sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, and was well acquainted with Henry Clay and other famous statesmen of that historic period. He died in Baltimore, Maryland, at the age of fifty-six years. Mrs. Dickson's paternal grandfather, the Rev. Jesse Townsend, D. D., was a graduate of Yale College, and a noted Presbyterian clergyman. A brother of Mrs. Dickson, Townsend Poore, of Scranton, was long and prominently connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. A distinguished member of the Townsend family was Hon. Martin I. Townsend, ex-member of congress from New York.

JAMES L. CRAWFORD, deceased, for many years president of the People's Coal Company, Scranton, and one of the most widely known coal operators in the anthracite region, was a striking figure among the truly remarkable men who have been conspicuous in the coal industry of Pennsylvania during the past quarter of a century. Of great force of character, broad sympathy and public-spirit, he was an American of the highest type, in thought, word, deed, and ambition. Without favoritism to aid him, he carved out his own career, beginning in the humblest walks of severe manual labor, and lifting himself to a position of wealth and commanding influence quite notable even in these days of great accomplishments. Through all and to the last,

he was unashamed of his beginning, and his own experiences but warmed his sympathy for working men, and made him their friend. He died in the prime of life, at a time when he might have determined, had he seen fit, to retire from active occupations and rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors. His life in his later years was a contribution to the comfort and happiness of all about him, and the narrative of his unvaried success and the uses to which he put his effort and means should serve as an encouragement and inspiration to the unaided toiler in all this region.

Mr. Crawford was born in Noxen, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, a son of the late Ira and Elizabeth Crawford, both natives of the same county, and a grandson of Benjamin Crawford, who during his boyhood days removed with his parents from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, in which state he resided until his death at the extreme old age of ninety-six years. Ira and Elizabeth Crawford were the parents of four children.

Early thrown upon his own resources, James L. Crawford was afforded little in the way of school education. Of such opportunities for self-information as came to him he made the best possible use, and when he entered upon an independent career his mental equipment proved amply sufficient for his every need, enabling him to successfully cope with men whose advantages at the outset, in training and means, far exceeded his own. He was but a boy when he secured employment in the old Seneca mine of the Pittston and Elmira Coal Company in Pittston, and he continued to work here for some years, passing through the various gradations of door-tender, laborer and miner, at each step demonstrating his efficiency and his capability for more important tasks. His preparation was so complete that he was called to the superintendency of the Wyoming Valley Coal Company, which he also served in the capacity of civil engineer. In 1876 and for two years thereafter he was a contractor for the building of breakers, and there are many of these structures in the anthracite region to-day which stand as monuments to his ability in that line. Later he removed to Bradford, where he built derricks and speculated in oil. In the spring of







1879 he returned to the anthracite coal belt and for four years served as mine foreman for the Charles Hutchings collieries. In 1883 he entered the employ of J. H. Swoyer & Company, and three years later took up his residence in Jermyn, where he remained for eight years.

In 1884 Mr. Crawford became identified with the collieries in which Simpson and Watkins were interested, and while serving as their superintendent he had charge of the opening and development of the following collieries: The Edgerton, Northwest, Grassy Island, Sterrick Creek, Lackawanna, Babylon, Mount Lookout, Forty Fort and Harry E. He was financially interested in these collieries, and remained as general superintendent of the company until 1899, when Simpson and Watkins sold their interests to the Temple Iron Company. Mr. Crawford was superintendent of the last named company for one year, when he resigned on account of ill health.

In 1901, Mr. Crawford became the principal owner of the People's Coal Company, of which he was also president, with his step-son, James G. Shepherd, as secretary and treasurer. It was during this period that Mr. Crawford became a prominent figure in the public view, his management of the Oxford mine being marked by two distinct successes—a quick accumulation of great wealth, and his marked victory over the Miners' Union during the great strike of 1902. During the six months duration of this great contest the Oxford was the only mine in the entire region which was kept in operation, and his conduct gave exhibition of his strongest traits of character. His determination to keep the colliery in operation was not due to a spirit of defiance. As he stated at the time, he held to the conviction that a man possessed the unrestricted right to work or not to work, at his own election, without regard to the mandates of any organized body, especially when he was personally satisfied with his wages and condition. He maintained that the Oxford miners were satisfied, and were not demanding either increase of wages or adjustment of any differences, and that under these conditions if the workmen were content to continue their labor, he was determined that they should do so

without molestation and with full protection. Many of his friends considered the conditions confronting him as insurmountable, but his courage and determination seemed to increase as the obstacles grew, and he was soon engaged in one of the most gigantic struggles which marked the great strike. He first gathered about him his old and trusted employees, who trusted in him so implicitly that they expressed their determination to stand by him to the last. Keeping the mine at work to its accustomed capacity, he provided for the safety and comfort of his men by erecting sleeping and eating quarters at the colliery. He also organized an armed force for patrol duty about the premises, which he enclosed with a strong barricade, and operated a large searchlight for the discovery of an attacking force. His preparations were so complete that the plans of the would-be attackers were set at naught, and the Oxford mine remained in operation throughout the strike period, while numerous other collieries were obliged to close down and ultimately yield to the demands of the Union. As a reward Mr. Crawford made a large fortune as the result of his continuing mining during these fateful times, and in recognition of the fidelity of his employees he distributed among them some thirty thousand dollars prorated according to their respective earnings. The giving of this bonus was remarkable in view of the fact that no mine in the region, or probably in the entire country, paid out such large sums in wages to their miners, one miner earning as much as \$2,800 in one year. Mr. Crawford frequently explained, when questioned, that his bonus to his men was in recognition of their fidelity to him during the strike. His relations with them were the happiest that could be conceived. One of his friends relates that when the strike was at its height he went with Mr. Crawford to every chamber in the mine. In each instance Mr. Crawford addressed the miner by name, and their manner in responding was full assurance that they were prepared to go much farther than they did to aid him in conquering success. It is further a notable fact that, as a result of his effort and success, the Oxford mine is the only one in the anthracite region

where there is no local branch of the United Mine Workers' Union.

While Mr. Crawford was a large stockholder in various corporations, he was only identified with one in an official way—the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, in which he was a director. In all others he was represented by his stepson, James G. Shepherd. He never sought or held a public office, being entirely averse to official distinction. He was, however, broadly public-spirited, and liberally aided every movement tending to benefit the community. Few if any could estimate the extent of his philanthropy. He rejoiced in giving without display, and frequently made it a condition that his donations should not be given publicly. Scarcely a church of the Methodist denomination in the Wyoming Valley but was materially assisted by him, and, in some instances, where a new church building had been erected, he contributed the greater portion of the expense, and asked that his contribution be unnamed. He was one of the best friends of the Florence Mission, the Hahnemann Hospital, and other local charitable and humanitarian institutions, which never appealed to him in vain. He was a man with a remarkably sympathetic heart, afforded aid with counsel and means to many young men, and rejoiced in their success, while he studiously refrained from displaying the fact that their good fortune was grounded upon aid which he had extended to them. He was in all things a practical Christian, and an exemplary member of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton.

In 1882 Mr. Crawford married Huldah A. Wilcox, daughter of James and Sarah Wilcox. Of this marriage were born two children, Byron and Norma, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Crawford died February 19, 1905, at Indianola, Florida, from heart failure. His sudden demise was a great shock to the community, to which it was also an irreparable loss. The remains were interred in the family plot at Dunmore cemetery, Scranton, Pennsylvania. The tributes to his memory were many and fervent. It was said of him that his gospel of work was annotated by a large measure of human interest in everything

that concerned the moral and physical welfare of the community. He never forgot that he rose from the lowest round of the industrial ladder, and those who worked under him he regarded and treated as co-laborers. He earned the gratitude of every one who is sufficiently just to see in his example the promptings of a kindly heart.

Mrs. Crawford, who survives her husband, possesses in a marked degree the characteristics of a Christian woman, and in the various capacities of daughter, wife and mother has ever faithfully and earnestly performed all duties and responsibilities devolving upon her. She is among the foremost of the charitable and generous women of Scranton, constantly performing some deed of charity; and all philanthropic and humane institutions, also private demands, and, in fact everything calculated to uplift mankind and elevate humanity, ever receive from her a prompt and generous response. She is dispensing her ample means with the same generous hand which characterized the actions of her late husband during the latter years of his useful life, and in every way possible is endeavoring to fulfill his wishes and intentions. She is greatly beloved by all who enjoy a close and intimate acquaintance, and highly respected by all classes in the community.

JAMES G. SHEPHERD, the active head of the People's Coal Company, and prominently identified with other large business and financial interests, also an art connoisseur of more than ordinary knowledge and capability, is one of the most popular men in Scranton, and there are few whose influence has been more often sought and who have been more instrumental in the development and progress of affairs than has Mr. Shepherd. He was born in Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1867.

He attended the common schools of his native town, and completed his education at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He left home to make his way in the world at the age of seventeen years, and in 1884 came to Jermy, Pennsylvania, where he entered the employ of Simpson & Watkins as clerk in the stores which they conducted in connection with their coal operations in that locality.



James M. Smith





















While so serving he attended night school, and in Scranton pursued a business course, giving special attention to bookkeeping. Shortly afterward he obtained a position with the Edgerton Coal Company, and two years later was made outside foreman of the Edgerton colliery. In less than one year after this appointment he was given supervision of all of Simpson & Watkins' mining interests in that locality, later was given charge of the Northwest Coal Company, near Carbondale, and subsequently, when the firm of Simpson & Watkins purchased the collieries of the Sterrick Creek Coal Company at Peckville, and the Lackawanna Coal Company at Olyphant, he was superintendent of both operations, and when they were sold to the Temple Iron Company he was made superintendent of all their collieries north of Scranton, in which position he remained until, in partnership with the late James L. Crawford, they purchased the People's Coal Company, of which he is now (1906) president and practically the owner.

December 22, 1905, the following notice was posted at the office of the Oxford colliery of the People's Coal Company: "All employees who are now in our employ and who have been on the payroll for ninety days or longer will receive a share of the distributions of profits by calling at the office any time on Saturday." The amount divided among the seven hundred employees was between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars, and was equivalent to about two week's wages for each miner, laborer and boy in the employ of the company. A similar amount was distributed in the same manner the preceding Christmas. While the officials of the company do not discuss the matter, it is understood that the gifts are made to the employees as a reward for their faithful service during the year. The colliery is operated upon a unique plan, there being no other coal property in the anthracite region where the same methods prevail. The opportunity is given to each contract miner to earn as much as he can. If a miner demonstrates that he can work more than one chamber and is anxious to take charge of two or more, he is granted his desire without delay, and he can hold the additional chambers so

long as he maintains his competency. Every miner is furnished with as many cars as he can load, and not one minute need be lost for want of cars ready for the coal. An idle day is never known in the Oxford mine, and it is the only colliery in the anthracite region where the men work ten hours a day. The pleasant relations between the men and the company have been increased by the building of a splendid wash house for the men, which, upon the authority of the mine inspector, has not its equal in the coal fields. This was the idea of Mr. Shepherd and, as is characteristic of him, the plan was thoroughly carried out, and is certainly an immense boon. The building is fitted up with five hundred lockers, each man is provided with a key to his locker; soap and bath towels are also furnished, and a man is constantly in attendance to wait upon the bathers. According to the mine inspector it is the only institution of its kind in the anthracite coal field, and the company has been complimented upon the manner in which it has shown its interest in the welfare of the men.

Mr. Shepherd is a director in the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, the Keystone National Bank, the Taylor Bank, the Pennsylvania Casualty Company, the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, and the Elmhurst and Nay-Aug Falls Boulevard Company. Aside from his business and financial interests Mr. Shepherd is actively and prominently identified with various institutions. He is vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton, a director of the Lackawanna Bible Society and Wesleyan University, a trustee of Dickinson College and Wyoming Seminary, and president of the Scranton Oratorical Society. He is a member of Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, is a teacher of a large class of young men in the Sunday school connected therewith, and for eight years was president of the Epworth League of that body. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having reached the commandery of that ancient order. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society, the New England Society, and the Engineers' Club.

When Mr. Shepherd remodeled his handsome

home on the corner of Linden street and Monroe avenue, Scranton, a small art gallery was built, the walls of which are now so well filled that an addition to this space is contemplated. Mr. Shepherd, who was always fond of pictures, has during his many foreign trips made a study of much that is best in the old world art. His first visit to Europe was in 1896, and since that time he has gradually been acquiring pictures for his collection until he has fifty of the best selections from the original work of the American and Dutch masters, among which is one of the masterpieces of Josef Israels, and an autograph of the great artist. The gallery is quiet and unassuming enough from the exterior, without a window to break the monotony of the walls. Within, it is the ideal of refined comfort and elegance. There is no ostentatious display. It is lighted from the top. The glorious light of day filters through the ground glass of the ceiling without glare, and in the night the Nernst light comes through the same medium. The floor is covered with a thick, rich rug, divans and chairs are scattered about the rooms, and mahogany cabinets contain the literature of art. There is no doubt but that the collection is one of the best private collections in this part of the country, if not the best, as regards merit, outside of New York and Philadelphia, and there is not one picture in the collection that is not from the brush of a master hand. Entering the gallery, the visitor's attention is immediately attracted by the large picture by H. Harpignies, entitled, "Early Morning," which occupies the place of honor. It is the largest in size in the collection, and is wonderful for its exquisite richness of trees and foliage, while the sunlight effect is most beautiful. This picture was exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1893, and stood extremely high in the estimation of art connoisseurs. Of the Dutch masters in the collection, the prominent position is given to Josef Israels, with two pictures, "The Little Nurse," and "Waiting for the Fishing Boats." The first is in somber colors, and represents a child reading a lesson from the Bible to her sick grandmother. The characteristics of the simple home are brought out in great detail. Josef Israels, who is the father of the mod-

ern Dutch school, declares this to be one of his favorite and intensely personal canvasses. The second picture shows a girl with her younger sister on her back, as she wades in the water at low-tide, and shows this masterful painter in his highest quality of outdoor work. Its intense sweetness grows upon one as he looks. There are three pictures by Anton Mauve: "Milking Time, Twilight," "A Gray Day," and "Winter." Few of the pictures have been available since the death of the artist in 1888. Mr. Shepherd purchased them in Holland in 1904. The first picture shows the cows trudging toward the milking corner, the farmer following, carrying the milk pails. They are in darkness, and just a streak of light over the horizon illuminates the peaceful scene. The other two pictures represent sheep and shepherds on the heath, and is most popular in Europe, copies being seen in many houses. William Maris, the unrivalled Dutch painter of cattle and river scenes, is represented with one picture, "A Summer Day." The realism is so great that one can almost imagine that the water in the scene is actually moving. Jacob Maris, one of the three brothers, is represented by three pictures, "A Holland Town," "Gathering Seaweeds," and "Manon Horse." "The North Sea," by H. W. Mesdag, represents a scene where two boats are being unloaded at low tide. "Saying Grace," by D. A. G. Artz, represents a mother and son seated at a table in a devotional attitude before the evening meal; the prayerful attitude is most striking. J. H. Weissenbruch's "Canal in Holland" is the work of one of the most original artists Holland ever produced. The sky and light are splendid achievements. "An Evening Meal," by R. J. Bloomers, is one of the most quaint in the collection, being dainty, soulful, and considered one of the best examples of the artist's work. "A Dutch Home" is the work of J. S. H. Kever. Robert C. Minor is represented by one canvas, "A Summer Day." "Early Morning Twilight" is by D. W. Tryon, and "Winter Glow" by R. A. Blakelock. George Inness is represented by two pictures, "March Breezes," and "Oaks Autumn. Tenafley, New Jersey." This canvas is conceded by the best critics to be one of the great master-



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pieces of American art. William Sartain is represented by two pictures, "Jersey Sand Dunes," and "Chapter From the Koran"; Arthur B. Davies by "The Golden Stream"; Thomas Sully by a portrait of John Tyler; Shepherd Mount by a portrait of Martin Van Buren; and J. Francis Murphy is represented by a trio of landscapes, "Early Morning on the Marshes," "Spring Time" and "Sunset." The animal pictures are among the most striking in the splendid array. "Holstein Bull," by Carlton Wiggins, is a most strenuous production. "The Lions," by Jan Van Esen, are marvels of lifelike production, and the cattle in various productions are true to nature. It would be hard to idealize "Contentment" more perfectly than G. Henkes has in his figure of an old man smoking a clay pipe by a blazing fire. Here are also two masterpieces of William Morris Hunt, the "Ophelia" and "Pine Woods," which represent this great teacher of all that was best in art in his highest quality. Both canvases have been sought after by the Metropolitan Museum. And here we see another one of our early men, George Fuller, so nobly represented by "Hoeing Tobacco," which is a canvas of such rare tonal effect that one cannot but think of Millet and the "Angelus." Homer D. Martin has a scene on these walls which any collector of American pictures would covet, "The Sea at Villeriville." What greatness has been developed in this view of the raging sea! The Barbizon school of painters have two pictures of great beauty and show the masters, Corot and Daubigny, in all their excellence. Monticelli, the noted colorist, has a rare canvas here, "The Garden Party."

It is fortunate for the city of Scranton to have such a fine collection of the works of the best artists. It is doubly fortunate that it is in the possession of such a man as James G. Shepherd, who is a broad man of democratic tastes, who delights in having other people share his pleasure. He is easy of approach and generous in all things. No person who has a real interest in art will have his request for a view of his pictures refused. An interior view of his gallery will accompany this sketch.

REESE G. BROOKS. While Reese G. Brooks cannot boast of long ancestral connection with the history of Pennsylvania, he is himself a native son of Scranton and one whose life record demonstrates the business possibilities that the new world affords to its citizens, for from a humble position in the mines he has steadily advanced by reason of his efficiency and capability until he is today one of the leading coal operators of the Wyoming Valley. Many other business enterprises and public movements have also felt the stimulus of his energy and determination, which have proven resultant factors not only in winning his personal success but in promoting the general prosperity of this portion of the state and advancing its material improvements.

The Brooks family is of English lineage, William Brooks, father of Reese G. Brooks, having been born in Monmouthshire, England, where his father was an agriculturist. In 1842 William Brooks came to America, settling in Scranton. His first business connections here was with the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company and later he entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. Subsequently he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, making his home upon a farm in Spring Brook township until he retired from active business life. His last days were passed in Scranton, where he died in 1888. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Powell, was born in Devonock, Wales, near the castle occupied by Adelina Patti, the celebrated singer. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks became the parents of six sons and two daughters, and two of the sons and the daughters are now living, H. J. Brooks, being foreman for the Laflin Coal Company.

The natal day of Reese G. Brooks was December 25, 1846. He was a student in the Hyde Park school of Scranton, and was a youth of sixteen years when General Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863. He then joined an emergency company raised in this locality and went to Harrisburg, where he was de-

tailed for hospital service, being discharged on the expiration of his three months term. Following his return home Mr. Brooks entered upon his business career as a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, serving in that capacity until the fall of 1864. He then again entered the army and did duty with a corps in eastern Tennessee, being present at the battles of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge. He went from the former place to Cleveland, Tennessee, and on to Dalton and Athens, Georgia, and following the cessation of hostilities in the spring of 1865 he received an honorable discharge and returned home.

It was in the same year that Mr. Brooks became identified with the great department of labor which has since claimed his time, energies and attention. He was for three years employed in the mines of the Mount Pleasant Coal Company, gaining a practical knowledge of the best methods of taking the mineral from the mines and placing it in marketable shape. He next had charge of a shaft for the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company, became general inside foreman and was then promoted to the position of general superintendent of the coal department, in which capacity he served for twenty-five years.

In the meantime Mr. Brooks began operating in coal on his own account, organizing the Greenwood Coal Company in 1884. He has since been its president and has developed the business until a low estimate places the capacity of the mines at fifteen hundred tons per day. In May, 1892, he organized the Langliffe Coal Company with a capacity of seven hundred tons daily, with one breaker and shaft located at Avoca, on the boundary line between Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. He has also been president of this company from its organization, and is likewise the chief official of the Laflin Coal Company, which was formed in 1894 and operates mines at Laflin, Luzerne county, fourteen miles from Scranton. There are a breaker and shaft with a capacity of one thousand tons per day, and employment is furnished to more than two thousand men. While with the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company Mr. Brooks assisted in the organization of the Bridge Coal Company and acted as president until the business was sold. In more recent years he organized the Lee Coal Company and after placing the business on a successful

basis sold out. He is likewise a member of the firm of McClave, Brooks & Company, manufacturers of patent grates and blowers; is a director of the Dime and West Side Banks of Scranton; and a member of the Scranton board of trade. His gradual advancement from a minor position in the industrial world to one of controlling prominence as a representative of the coal trade demonstrates clearly the force of his character, his determination, his energy and business sagacity. Moreover, he has made for himself a name that is honored in all business transactions because of the straightforward policy he has ever followed and his close adherence to the strictest commercial ethics.

Mr. Brooks was married in Scranton to Miss Mary A. Morgan, a native of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of George Morgan, one of the oldest miners engaged in Nesquehoning. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks had five children: Margaret, the wife of W. R. McClave; Thomas R., secretary of all the coal companies in which his father is interested; George G., a civil engineer who was graduated from the Wyoming Seminary and from Cornell University; John H., a graduate of Princeton College and assistant secretary of the coal companies; and Cora M., the wife of Willard Matthews.

Mrs. Reese G. Brooks, who died March 27, 1905, was a woman of such unusual character that when her death occurred, absolutely without warning, it seemed that the entire city mourned. So softly had she stepped through life, so silent had been her ministrations, so unassuming her manner, that it was not until the news of her untimely death shocked a vast circle of friends that they realized how very much she had meant in their lives. Passionately devoted to her family—and no mother had reason to be prouder of sons and daughters than had she—she found time to be good to a multitude of those who needed her in one capacity or another. The friends of her earlier years before the foundations of her present luxury were laid, never were forgotten. Lavishly she gave of herself and her money to aid distress, and there were many whose benedictions followed her to the grave with their tears. Mrs. Brooks had been for many years a manager of the Home for the Friendless, where her judgment, unusual in its judicial balance, was continually sought. When she died, aged inmates of the institu-



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tion, whose own griefs and misfortunes had been almost too bitter for tears, filled the corridors with their lamentations for the loss of the best friend they had ever known.

In community affairs Mr. Brooks has been active and influential, regarding the duties of citizenship as worthy of his best interests and serving with fidelity in the various positions to which he has been called by his fellow townsmen. For four years he was a member of the board of school control, and for seven years a member of the poor board. He was elected on the Republican ticket to represent the fifth ward in the select council and by popular suffrage was retained in the office of city treasurer of Scranton for seven years. He has served as chairman of the county and city committees at different times, and has put forth strenuous effort toward winning Republican success, believing that the party platform contains the best elements of good government.

Long years of untiring devotion to business led Mr. Brooks to desire rest and recreation in 1896, and in June of that year he went abroad with one hundred and fifty members of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, visiting Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Austria, England, Wales and Ireland. He traveled about fifteen thousand miles upon the trip, covering three months. He has also traveled extensively in his native land, and much of his recreation comes through his membership with the Wawayanda Club of Long Island, the Scranton Club and the Rod and Reel Forest Club, the last named owning a fine club house and ten thousand acres of land in Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

PULASKI CARTER, deceased, was one of the strongest characters and most useful men of his day. He inherited in marked degree the sterling traits of his New England ancestry, and his name was ever a synonym for the strictest integrity and most uncompromising devotion to principle. His family has been from the beginning of its history in America, notable for patriotism and public spirit of the highest quality.

The first Carters of whom we have authentic record in this country are Thomas Carter, blacksmith, and Mary his wife. Their names appear upon the church record in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1636. They were married in England. Their children were: Thomas, Joseph, Samuel, John, Mary and Hannah. The will of

Thomas Carter, senior, was recorded in 1652. He died possessed of considerable landed property. His wife Mary died in 1664, and her death is thus recorded: "Mary Carter, mother of the Carters in town."

Joseph Carter, second son of Thomas, was a carrier. He married Susanna ———, in 1662. He was first of Charlestown, but later lived on the old Bellerica road, Woburn, Massachusetts, with his son, Joseph, junior. He died December 30, 1676. Joseph, junior, lived in Woburn, Massachusetts, married Bethia Pearson, and at his demise in 1692, left three sons and three daughters. His son John, born February 26, 1676, moved to Canterbury, Connecticut, with his wife Mary about 1706. He was the father of John, junior, born in Canterbury, February 24, 1709. John, junior, married Deborah Bundy, and they had nine children. His son Joseph was born July 18, 1736. He married Patience Pellet, October 3, 1762. He served as quartermaster in the Revolution, and died August 15, 1796.

Phineas, son of Joseph and Patience (Pellet) Carter, was born November 23, 1766. He was a landed proprietor of Westminster, Connecticut, and a man of strong character and strict integrity, upright to the point of austerity; a devout Christian of the Congregational faith, rigid in exacting observance of religious forms and ceremonies; and strict in his family discipline. He married Cynthia Butts, a woman of gentle nature and lovable traits of character. She was born March 16, 1773, and came of a family of prominence in the public and private colonial life of New England. Her father, Deacon Stephen Butts, of Westminster, Connecticut, born June 15, 1749, was the son of Joseph Butts, born March 17, 1711. The father of Joseph was Samuel Butts, who married Sarah Maxfield, July 22, 1701. Samuel Butts was a man of distinction in many respects, and the record of his official services is preserved in the archives of the state of Connecticut. He was elected thirteen times to the colonial assembly from Canterbury, Connecticut, during the period between 1715 and 1729, and was otherwise conspicuous in the community. His father was Richard Butts. He married Deliverance Hoppin, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hoppin, who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1636. Phineas Carter died November 8, 1840, long surviving his wife, who died March 19, 1814.

Pulaski Carter, son of Phineas and Cynthia (Butts) Carter, born in Westminster, Windham county, Connecticut, June 23, 1813, was only

nine months old when his mother died. His father desired for him the career of a physician, and was much disappointed when the young man's inclination turned toward mechanics, and he went to Brooklyn, Connecticut, where he learned blacksmithing. On completing his apprenticeship he went to Winsted, Connecticut, where he entered the shop of Captain Wheelock Thayer, and there gained a thorough practical knowledge of scythe-making. He first visited Pennsylvania in 1840, at which time he went to Honesdale and several other localities, finally deciding to locate in Providence (now the first ward of Scranton). In 1841 he returned there and engaged in scythe-making. In June of the following year, in company with Jerrison White, he purchased the Sager & White Axe factory, and began the manufacture of axes as well as scythes—the first factory of the kind in the state. He shortly afterward acquired his partner's interest, and in 1843 associated with himself a boyhood friend, Henry Harrison Crane. Mr. Crane subsequently disposed of his interest in the business, but still remained in the works. Mr. Carter then took as partner Artemus Miller, but this partnership was soon dissolved, Mr. Carter assuming the entire ownership and management of the business.

Meanwhile Mr. Carter had laid the foundations of the enterprise which came to be known as "The Capouse Works" (so named after the old Indian chief of the Monseys, from whom also the Capouse Meadows received their name), purchasing a thirty-acre tract of land from Henry Heermans, and erecting thereon shops, etc., sufficient to commence business, and here was made the wide reputation of the "Carter axes" which were for many years unrivaled. In 1864 the factory burned down, entailing a most serious loss, the insurance being wholly inadequate to defray the cost of rebuilding. In this hour of his great disaster, Mr. Carter was proffered abundance of financial aid by persons who appreciated his enterprise and had implicit confidence in his ability and integrity. These evidences of confidence he gratefully declined, and he built and equipped an entirely new and improved factory which for many years was one of the important industries of the valley, and this was accomplished with the preservation of that personal independence and self-reliance of which he was so justly proud. His business career ended only with his death, and he maintained to the last his deep interest and pride in the great enterprise which was the creature of his own brain and hands.

In his relations to the community at large, Mr. Carter bore himself with the same dignity and conscientiousness that characterized the conduct of his business affairs. Whatever claimed his attention received from him the deepest interest and best efforts of which his heart and mind were capable. The parental training had indoctrinated him with the loftiest conceptions of an all-comprehending morality, and, when he first left the paternal roof, he came under influences which intensified his thought along the same lines. In the first days of his blacksmith apprenticeship, youth as he was, he became acquainted with the philosophy of the famous Concord and Brook Farm School. This was brought about through the Unitarian minister at Brooklyn, Connecticut, the Rev. Samuel J. May (intimate friend of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Ralph Waldo Emerson), who allowed him free access to his library and aided him in his reading. So impressed was the young man with the field of thought to which he was thus introduced, that in after years he was able to repeat from memory entire pages from the volumes which he read in those early days, and the sentiments which he imbibed colored his whole life. A signal exemplification of this was seen in 1847, when the free school idea was first broached. With a heart inspired with the most liberal New England ideas as to education, Mr. Carter, then a young man of thirty-four, threw himself into the struggle with all the intensity of his nature, and traversed the valley back and forth, preaching the gospel of free schools. An earnest and forceful speaker, he produced a deep impression. Nor was he content with this effort; he followed his appeals with labors of organization, and, when the question came before the people, had his followers so well in hand that a decisive victory was won at the polls. Thus was the free school planted in Providence, at a time when Scranton was little more than a name upon the map. Mr. Carter followed his success with yet more practical effort, donating the land on which was erected the first free school building in the place, and he maintained an undiminished interest in educational affairs throughout his life. In 1857 the first graded schoolhouse was built, and in the public celebration of that event Mr. Carter was awarded high praise as the corner-stone upon which the free school cause had been founded. For twenty-eight years he served as director and treasurer of the Providence school board, and this fact speaks yet more eloquently of his heartfelt interest in the cause which he had so long and



faithfully championed, for, naturally of a retiring disposition, and averse to public prominence, he had steadfastly declined the mayoralty and other important positions which he was solicited to accept. His considerate humanitarianism found eloquent expression in his efforts in behalf of temperance. His voice was ever heard in denunciation of the evils of the liquor traffic, persistently opposed the granting of licenses, and the saloon keepers greatly dreaded and feared him. But he went far in advance of the great mass of temperance agitators. He gave his personal effort to the reclamation of the drunkard, and rescued many a one from a life of poverty and shame, and aided him to an honest and happy establishment in life.

Mr. Carter was twice married, first, August 5, 1839, to Susan S. Spaulding, of Abington, Connecticut, about the time he had completed his trade, and two years before he located in Providence. The year of his coming (1841) a child was born to them, but death claimed the young mother a month later, and in the following summer the little one also died.

Mr. Carter married (second) August 7, 1843, Olive Ingalls, of Canterbury, Connecticut, a double cousin of his first wife. Her ancestry is traced to the early colonial period, her emigrant ancestor being Edmund Ingalls, son of Robert Ingalls, and grandson of Henry Skirbeck. Edmund Ingalls was a native of England, born in Lincolnshire in 1598. He came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1628, with Governor Endicott's company. In 1629, with his brother Francis and four others, he founded the settlement at Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1648, while traveling on horseback to Boston, he came to his death by drowning in the Saugus river, the accident resulting from a defective bridge. His son Henry, born in 1627, died 1719, was a landowner in Ipswich, and was one of the first settlers of Andover, where he bought land from the Indians, making payment with clothing and trinkets. He was a wealthy man for the times, and took a leading part in town affairs. He married Mary Osgood, July 6, 1653, a daughter of John Osgood, who was the first representative to the general court from Andover, in 1651. It is the first record of a marriage in Andover. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Simon Bradstreet, following the Puritan doctrine and belief in marriage as a civil compact. Their son Henry, like his father, was prominent in colonial affairs. Joseph Ingalls, son of Henry, Jr., was born in Andover in 1697, and married Phoebe, daughter of John Farnham.

Their son, Joseph, Jr., born 1723, removed to Pomfret, Connecticut; he married Sarah Abbott, daughter of Paul and Elizabeth (Gray) Abbott, and died in 1790.

Their son, Peter Ingalls, born 1752, died 1783, served in the war of the Revolution. He married Sarah Ashley, and the homestead built by him is still standing and remains in the ownership of descended relatives of his daughter, at Elliott, Connecticut. His son Marvin, who served in the war of 1812, born 1789, married Amelia Spaulding, who came from an old colonial family. Her father, James Spaulding, lived at Windham, and was one of Putnam's militia that marched to Lexington, and was also in the company that marched to Cambridge in the early period of the revolutionary war, and his name appears on the pension roll of Revolutionary soldiers in 1815. He was descended from Edward Spaulding, whose family records go back to an early period of English history, and numbered at least one eminent divine among its members. Edward Spaulding settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, between 1630 and 1633, where he was prominent in town affairs, being a selectman and also for many years a surveyor of highways. He was a landed proprietor and left a large estate. The crest of the Spaulding family bears the motto "Hinc mihi salus."

Pulaski and Olive (Ingalls) Carter had three children: Amelia Maria, Pulaski Pliny, and Marvin Phineas.

Amelia Maria Carter was born April 29, 1844. She married William DeWitt Kennedy, February 11, 1868.

Mr. Kennedy is of Scotch-Irish and French-Dutch ancestry. One of his ancestors of his mother's side was chaplain in Cromwell's army. His father was James Schofield Kennedy. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Schofield) Kennedy. The father of Thomas was John, whose family was of Scotch-Irish lineage. He was born April 24, 1739, and came to America from Bangor, Ireland, in 1763. He was of the Scotch Presbyterian faith. He settled in Kingston, New York, and later married Mrs. Josiah (Armstrong) Van Fleet, widow. Soon after his marriage in 1780 they moved to Wyoming Valley.

His mother was Pauline Jayne (the original form of the family name being "De Jeanne") the daughter of Samuel and Elsie Stephens Jayne, the latter being the daughter of the Rev. David Jayne, whose wife was Elizabeth DeWitt, a cousin of the wife of General James Clinton, of Revolutionary fame. The grandfather of Mrs.

Kennedy, the Rev. David Jayne, served in a New Jersey regiment in the Revolution, and took up a large and valuable section of "soldier land" near Lake Cayuga, New York. Her grandfather, Ebenezer Stephens, entered the Revolutionary army at the age of seventeen, and remained in service the entire seven years of the war. He drew a pension at Wilkes-Barre as long as he lived.

Mr. Kennedy is a director in the Scranton Savings Bank, and is otherwise prominent in the business life of the city. He was many years a trustee in the Providence Presbyterian church, and now serves in the same capacity in the church at Green Ridge, his present place of residence. He served in the war of the rebellion in the Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, during the emergency, when the state was invaded, and the last year of the war as quartermaster's clerk in the Fiftieth New York Regiment (Engineer Corps), and is now a member of Ezra Griffith Post, No. 139, G. A. R.

Mrs. Kennedy graduated from East Greenwich Seminary, East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1865. She has been for many years interested in the philanthropic movements of the city, particularly in connection with the Home for the Friendless. She has been on its board of managers for twenty-three years, and has held many offices from secretary to president. For some years she has been vice-president of the Young Woman's Christian Association. For thirty years she was an active member of the Providence Presbyterian church, but since 1893 has been identified with the Presbyterian church at Green Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are the parents of four children: 1. William Pulaski, born October 30, 1869, graduated from Scranton high school, class of 1889. He is teller of the People's Bank of Scranton. He married Georgina, daughter of George R. Kittle, who was also a graduate of Scranton high school, class of 1889. 2. Dr. Lucius Carter, born September 8, 1872, graduated from Princeton College in 1895, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1898, and is now a practicing physician in Scranton. 3. Kathrine May, born November 11, 1875, graduated at School of Lackawanna, and is the wife of Dr. William A. Sherman, of Newport, Rhode Island, who is descended from one of the first settlers of Rhode Island. He graduated from Harvard College in 1899, and from the medical department in 1902. 4. Harold Sherman, born November 28, 1884,

graduated at Blair (New Jersey) Academy, class of 1905.

Pulaski Pliny, second child of Pulaski and Olive (Ingalls) Carter, was born June 6, 1849. He was educated at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and at Fort Edward Institute. He is largely interested in real estate enterprises, and is owner of the large office building at the corner of Adams avenue and Linden street, Scranton. He married, June 6, 1882, Venitia White, born February 11, 1862, daughter of Joseph M. and Phebe A. (Cole) White, daughter of Immanuel Cole, the latter of excellent English descent. Joseph White was the son of Ephraim White, of White's Mills, near Honesdale, who was the son of Ezekiel White (Third) the son of Ezekiel White, Jr., and Sarah Vinton White. He was the son of Ezekiel White (1st) who married Abigail Blanchard. Ezekiel (1st) was the son of Captain Ebenezer White, whose wife was Hannah Phillips. Captain Ebenezer was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and was a son of Thomas White (wife's name unknown) who was admitted a freeman in Massachusetts colony 1635-6. Place of nativity in England unknown. He was among the early settlers of Weymouth, and a member of the church there; many years a selectman, often on important committees, and also commanded a military company, and was representative to the general court in 1637, 1640, 1657 and 1671.

There were born to Pulaski Pliny and Venitia (White) Carter, six children: 1. Pulaski, born June 2, 1883, a graduate of the Scranton high school, class of 1903, now a sophomore at the Boston School of Technology. 2. Phebe, born September 14, 1885, graduate of the Scranton high school, class of 1904. 3. Ina, born March 1, 1888, died January 26, 1897. 4. Olive Ingalls, born November 9, 1890, senior in Scranton high school. 5. Ada, born November 3, 1893. 6. Roy, born July 13, 1899.

Marvin Phineas, youngest child of Pulaski and Olive (Ingalls) Carter, was born November 28, 1857. He was educated at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He is one of the successful business men in Scranton, the owner of valuable real estate, a director in the People's Bank, and otherwise actively identified with the business of the city. He married Minnie Parmelia Murphy, born June 26, 1863, daughter of John Murphy, of Warrenville, Connecticut. He was several times elected to the state legislature, and is a man of business prominence in the town where he resides. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Ben-

jamin Spaulding, descended from Edmund, who came to Braintree, Massachusetts, about 1630. To them were born three children: 1. Marvin Clarence, born July 29, 1885, a graduate of the high school, class of 1905, freshman in Lafayette College. 2. Lucius, born November 20, 1887, died June 3, 1889. 3. Marguerite, born May 30, 1889, a senior in Scranton high school.

Mr. Carter, the father of the family above named, whose career as a man of affairs and a humanitarian has been treated of in the foregoing narrative, met with a dreadful accident from the effects of which he never entirely recovered, and which doubtless shortened his life. In November, 1876, while driving in his carriage, his vehicle was driven into on each side by two teams driven by drunken racers. Mr. Carter was caught in the wreckage and so seriously injured that for some days his life was despaired of. His excellent constitution, unimpaired by reason of his abstemious habits, enabled him to resume his accustomed avocations, but he never regained his old vigor. He died October 13, 1884, aged seventy-one years, leaving to survive him his widow and their three children. His widow died December 8, 1898.

REYNOLDS FAMILY. The purpose of this narrative of the ancestors and descendants of James and Deborah Reynolds, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, compiled by H. C. Reynolds, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, was to place upon the pages of a printed book of considerable circulation a portion of a great mass of data in the hope that thus the records might be preserved. It may be interesting only to those who realize that "in treasuring up the memorials of the fathers, we best manifest our regard for posterity." It may be, too, that notwithstanding the errors and omissions inseparable from a work of this character, that this very imperfect and incomplete sketch may lead to corrections and additions of great value in the future work of the genealogist of this large family, descendants of which will be found in every state in the Union. The National Reynolds Family Association meets annually, usually in Connecticut, Massachusetts, or Rhode Island. Its purpose is to perfect the family history. Interested persons will receive valuable information by joining this association, of which Mr. Howard I. Reynolds, 1827 Tioga street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is secretary.

Authorities differ as to the authenticity of the conclusions of I. O. Austin, of Providence, Rhode Island, the eminent authority, who, in his work

styled "The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island Families," states that William Reynolds was the first progenitor of the numerous American families bearing the name. It is to be noted that, while he places William, of Providence, at the head of the family, he nevertheless begins his numerical notation with James (1), of whom more hereafter. "American Ancestry" also gives James as the son of William, of Kingstown, Rhode Island (1647). However, as the controversy at this time is unsettled, it may not be amiss to briefly outline his career that there may be preserved some incidents of his life, and that the reader may judge for himself of the merits thereof, and if of an inquiring mind he may seek a solution of the question and, finding it, clear up any which may remain undisputed.

It is fairly settled that William Reynolds was born 1596 in Gloucestershire, England. He married Ruth ———, 1615. Of his ancestors little is known, and it will be best not to attempt to give them until more authentic information is obtained. It is stated that he came by way of Bermuda, and he is said to have been a member of of the church of Salem. In 1637 he is said to have bought, for 2s. 6 p., certain lands at Providence, Rhode Island, and is said to have engaged in business with Roger Williams. He was the second of the thirteen signers to the compact, which is as follows: "We, whose names are hereunder, desire to inhabit the town of Rhode Island and do promise to subject ourselves in active and passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for the public good of the body, in an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants, masters of families, incorporated together into town fellowship, and such others whom they admit unto them, *only in civil things.*" The italics are those of the writer of this article. Arnold states that these signers were the second comers.<sup>1</sup> It is worthy of more than passing note that this declaration meant what it said. Religious liberty in Rhode Island was apparently of first importance after an orderly government had been established. The influence of Rhode Island was potent when the fundamental law of this nation was later established, in securing a constitutional declaration which guaranteed to the freeman of all times in this land the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

1. Arnold's "History Rhode Island," vol. i, p. 103. Field's "History Rhode Island," vol. iii, p. 8. For facsimile see "Proceedings Rhode Island Historical Society," 1880-81.

On July 27, 1640, he and thirty-eight others signed an agreement for a firm government. This was a more elaborate document than the first,<sup>2</sup> but it preserved all the essentials of the first compact. November 17, 1641, he and twelve others complained in a letter to Massachusetts of the "insolent and riotous carriage of Samuel Gorton and his company," and therefore the petitioners desire Massachusetts to "lend us a neighborlike helping hand, etc."<sup>3</sup> An interesting discussion of the cause which led to this appeal will be found in the work cited. On January 27, 1644, he and others of Providence testified as to the outrage on Warwick settlers by Massachusetts. On January 27, 1645, he sold Robert Williams all his houses and homeshare and three small pieces of meadow. On the same date he sold to William Field a share of six acres on Fox's Hill. April 27, 1646, he sold to Thomas Lawton his valley containing eighty acres and three acres of meadow, "provided that if in case hereafter the town shall be put to any charge about Indians, that he or they that doth possess the land shall pay their share." After the sale of his land at Providence, Rhode Island, it is supposed he settled at Kingston, Rhode Island, where he passed away.

James Reynolds (1), born May 13, 1625 (by some genealogists said to have been in England, 1617); married Deborah —, 1646; she was born 1620. He died 1700-02, and his will was probated 1702. James Reynolds settled at North Kingston, Rhode Island, coming from Plymouth Colony about 1645.<sup>4</sup> It is probable that he first settled north of Smith's Trading House, and near what is now Stony Lane road. It would appear that he with others were accommodated with lands in the northern part of Kingstown, adjoining the East Greenwich line and adjoining the French settlement. May 13, 1665, he and others petitioned the assembly for accommodation of land in King's Province. He took the oath of allegiance May 24, 1671. He was made a constable 1671. In 1677 ten thousand acres in the vicinity were assigned to be divided between one hundred men. James and his son, then of age, drew shares in this land. In 1687, according to the order of Governor Andros (see Potter's

"Narragansett," p. 221), he and his son were living in this remote settlement and were assigned a portion of the hay cut on the French meadows.<sup>5</sup> In Rhode Island the principal town functionary was styled the head officer; he probated wills, and usually throughout New England there could be no town without the constable. He gave warnings of town meetings; he was the direct representative of the old vestry clerk; he recorded the proceedings of the selectmen; he commanded the watch, collected taxes and returned to the general court the names of deputies selected by the town.<sup>6</sup> May 2, 1677, he and others petitioned the assembly for instructions, assistance and advice as to the oppressions they suffer under from the Colony of Connecticut. A brief account of the cause of complaint may be of interest.

For some years prior to 1677 a controversy had been waged between Rhode Island and Connecticut upon the location of a boundary line, which had resulted in much ill feeling.<sup>7</sup> Although threatened by the Indians, the common danger did not deter the opposing parties from waging a bitter war, and May 24, 1677, James Reynolds, Thomas Gould and Henry Tibbits were seized by Captain Dennison and carried off prisoners to Hartford. They sought the protection of the authorities of Rhode Island. Demand was made for their release and Rhode Island threatened reprisals if the request was refused. The first business of the assembly was looking to the securing the release of the prisoners. Gould compounded with Connecticut and petitioned for leave to replant in Narragansett, acknowledging the authority of Connecticut. The authorities of Rhode Island responded, and advised them "that you might receive all suitable encouragement that as you continue true to your engagement to this Colony and upon that account are kept prisoners, we shall equally bear your charges of imprisonment, and with all expedition address ourselves to His Majesty for relief."<sup>8</sup> The bitter quarrel continuing, on May 24, 1677, he with forty-one other inhabitants of Narragansett petitioned the King that he would put an end to their differences

5. From an article in *Wickford* (Rhode Island) *Standard*, by J. Warren Gardner, October 28, 1904.

6. "Local American History," Howard, p. 89.

7. Arnold's "History Rhode Island," vol. i, p. 125. See also Turnbull's "Colonial Records and Colonial Records of Rhode Island," *Colonial Records*, ii, 540, note.

8. Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary Rhode Isl. and Families."

2. See vol. i, page 109, Arnold's History.

3. *Ibid*, vol. i, p. 110.

4. Savage, in his "Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," says James probably resided at Plymouth in 1643, and the family tradition of James landing at Plymouth strengthens this view.



about the government thereof, which hath been so fatal to the prosperity of the place; animosities still arising in people's minds as they stand affected to this or that government.<sup>9</sup>

Under the provisions of his will dated October 15, 1692, he bequeathed certain of his slaves to his children, but before his death he requested them to give their slaves their freedom when they should arrive at the age of thirty years. Accordingly the records show the following deed of gift of John and Deborah Sweete:

Know all men by these presents, that Whereas I, John Sweete, of Kingstown, in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, have received a deed of gift, made to me and my wife that now is Deborah Sweete, which deed of gift is from honored father James Reynolds, senior, of said Kingstown in said Colony, whereas in by our honored father given to us, our heirs and assigns, one negro girl called by the name of Betty, and in and by said deed of gift given unto us forever, and also by said honored father's last will and testament as doth appear, she is given to us forever, notwithstanding we find by a late deed of gift of our honored father that he hath seen cause to alter his mind, and is willing, notwithstanding his former deed of gift, and his last will and testament, that the said Betty, his negro girl, shall be free and at her own disposing when she attains to the full age of thirty years, to which last deed of gift, and do bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns fully by these presents, to set the said Betty, our negro servant, free, to be wholly at her own disposing forever.

In witness whereof we set our hands and seals, the day of the date hereof, being the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord out thousand seven hundred.

(Signed) JOHN SWEETE.

DEBORAH SWEETE.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us:

THOMAS FREY,

JOHN HEATH.

The above written instrument or deed of gift was entered and compared with the original, December twelfth in the year 1701, by me,

JOHN HEATH,

Town Clerk.

The other slaves bequeathed by his will were conveyed before his death by deed of gift, but under the provisions thereof were to be given

9. Ibid.

their freedom at thirty years of age. The James Reynolds homestead has descended for five generations and is still in the family. The large burial ground on the homestead at Sand Hill Farm has been purchased in fee, incorporated, and is now in charge of a board of trustees, Thomas A. Reynolds, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, having borne the whole expense, and in addition states his intention of endowing it that it may be preserved for all time. James and Deborah had ten children:

1. John, born October 12, 1648; married Sarah Ayres. He was killed by the Indians in King Philip's war, in Narragansett, Rhode Island, December 19, 1675. His body was recovered and interred at Sand Hill Farm. Their children were: John, born 1672; Sarah, married

2. James, Jr., born October 28, 1650, North Kingstown, Rhode Island; married Sarah Green, of James and Deliverance. She was born 1660; married (second) Joanna ———.

3. Joseph, born November 27, 1652, died 1739.

4. Henry, born January 1, 1636, died 1716; married Sarah Green, of James and Deliverance, born August 26, 1663.

5. Deborah, born February 12 or 17, 1658; married John Sweet. He was born 1655, and died 1717, at Exeter.

6. Francis, born October 12, 1662, North Kingston, Rhode Island; died 1722; married Elizabeth Green, of James and Deliverance.

7. Mercy, born December 22, 1664; married Thomas Nichols. They had eleven children.

8. Robert, born 1666; married ——— Smith; he died 1715. They had four children.<sup>10</sup>

9. Benjamin, born 1669.

10. Elizabeth,<sup>11</sup> born, ———.

(11) Joseph (2), James (1), born November 27, 1652; married ———; married (second) Mercy ———. His will proved 1739, North Kingstown, Rhode Island.<sup>12</sup> John, his son by first wife, and John's mother-in-law, were ex-

10. J. Warren Gardner states in his article in *Wickford Standard*, Oct. 28, 1904, that "he believes that the Robert who married Deliverance Smith was a son of Joseph, of James, and born about 1679 of Benjamin, the ninth child."

11. He states that Elizabeth is accredited as a daughter of James, but he can find no record.

12. In a letter of Thomas A. Reynolds, of East Greenwich, R. I., he states his belief that Joseph (2) resided at Kingston and died there.

ecutors. In his will he refers to his son Joseph (3) as having died, and also refers to his married daughter, Jones Clark. His will proved left eight children, four of whom were under age. Names of his children were all that remained of the will, that was injured by fire in 1870. He was called "Big Joe" on account of his strength and stature. He settled in what is now the "town" of Exeter, Rhode Island. He, with his father, James (1), and his brothers, James and Henry, signed the petition of 1679, July 29, mentioned heretofore in this account. September 14, 1714, he deeded one-half of a certain tract of land situate in East Greenwich, bought of his brother Henry. This land was a part of 35,000 acres of land purchased by Henry: the part sold Joseph is now in West Greenwich, and about 1714 he deeded this land to his sons. June 3, 1709, Joseph Reynolds (2), Joseph Reynolds, Jr., (3) Robert Reynolds (3) and Robert Bently purchased a tract of land of seven hundred twenty-seven acres lying mostly in Exeter, between the Ten Rod road and the north line of Pettaquamscott Purchase, bounded east by the Dunfer Hill road, and running west to the present Purgatory road. Joseph, Jr. (3) settled on the westerly part of this tract at Exeter, Rhode Island, or near where Nicholas C. Reynolds now (1904) lives. Robert settled on the easterly part, at or near where the late Benjamin L. Arnold lived and died.

J. Warren Gardner, in an article in the *Wickford* (Rhode Island) *Standard*, states that: Joseph (2) was born 1650; married (first) ———; married (second) Mercy ———; died 1739. His children: 1. Deborah, born 1674; married Job Babcock. 2. Joseph, Jr., born 1676; married Susanna ———. 3. John, born about 1677. 4. Spencer,<sup>13</sup> born about 1679. 5. Robert, born 1681, died 1715. 6. James, born about 1683. 7. Benjamin,<sup>14</sup> born about 1685.

13. "There was a Spencer Reynolds in 1728 in Exeter who must have been of the third generation, and therefore may well have been a son of second James or Joseph, as he was interested in the running of the Pettaquamscott north line. It is probable that the second wife of James or Joseph was a Spencer. I put Spencer Reynolds down to first Joseph mainly on the ground that he seems to have been interested in lands owned by said Joseph"—J. W. GARDNER.

14. "Benjamin, son of Joseph, probably was living in South Kingstown; was constable there 1723; September 14, 1714, Joseph deeded his son Benjamin for his half of a tract of land in East Greenwich, which said Joseph had bought of his brother Henry. September 23, 1714, Benjamin, presumed to be the owner, received from his brother James a deed of one half a

Jane Adaline (Eaton) Wight in a carefully prepared work gives the children of Joseph as follows: 1. John (by first wife). 2. Joseph, Jr., will proved 1722, in North Kingstown. 3. Robert, died 1712 or 1713. 4. Samuel. 5. James. 6. Mercy, married ——— Jones. 7. Alice. 8. Sarah, married ——— Clarke. 9. Susanna (or Susan), married ——— Clarke.

(III) Joseph Reynolds, Jr. (3), Joseph (2), James (1); married Susanna Babcock. She married (second) Robert Spencer, November 7, 1723. Children of Joseph, Jr.; and Susanna (Babcock) Reynolds: 1. Elizabeth, born April 21, 1697, married ——— Rogers. 2. Joseph, born March 22, 1699, married Sarah ———. 3. Susanna, born December 21, 1703. 4. John, born October 18, 1706. He made choice of his uncle, Job Babcock, for guardian. 5. George, born August 14, 1708, married Joanna Spencer, September 14, 1729. 6. Deborah, born December 13, 1711. 7. Samuel, born North Kingstown, Rhode Island, 1714. 8. Mary, born 1717.

The will of Joseph, Jr. (3), was proved 1722 or 1725. His widow Susanna and his son, John (see below where it is said to be Job Babcock), administered the estate. A marriage certificate shows her married to Robert Spencer, who was appointed guardian of several of her children, who were then under fourteen. His will was probated April —, 1722. Susanna (his widow) executrix, with her brother Job Babcock. To his eldest son Joseph he gave half of the farm where he lived, to his son John the other half; to wife Susanna the homestead farm for life; to sons George and Samuel equal portions of land; to daughter, Elizabeth Rogers, £20; to daughters Susanna, Deborah and Mary, a feather bed and sum of money at age.

The children of Joseph (3), Joseph (2), James (1) were eight in number: "Austin" gives the name of one more child, Benjamin. Much of the original land has remained in the family to the present time, Nicholas C. Reynolds, of Exeter, Rhode Island, now occupying the ancient homestead settled two hundred years ago. "Austin" has very much mixed and mystified the genealogy of this family by putting Joseph, Jr., in place of Joseph, Sr., and the former's will where the latter should be. He has also mixed

farm for £22. It is presumed that these were the two halves of one and the same farm. This record establishes the fact that the first Joseph Reynolds had sons Benjamin and James, and we know that he had Joseph, Jr., and probably Robert. Joseph Jr., calls Job Babcock brother, and we know that Job's wife was Deborah Reynolds."

up the records of the two in a way that is very misleading. The younger Joseph died some seventeen years before his father did, and this fact probably led to the error. The second Joseph had no son Benjamin.<sup>15</sup> Children of Joseph Jr., and Susanna Reynolds were: 1. Elizabeth, born April 21, 1697; married — Rogers. (J. W. Gardner says born 1699). 2. Joseph, born March 22, 1699; married Sarah —. (J. W. Gardner says 1697). 3. Susanna, born December 21, 1703. 4. John, born October 18, 1706; he made choice of his uncle, Job Babcock, for guardian. (J. W. Gardner says born 1705). 5. George, born August 14, 1708; married Joanna Spencer, September 14, 1729. (J. W. Gardner says born 1701). 6. Deborah, born December 13, 1711. (J. W. Gardner says born 1709). 7. Samuel, born — 7, 1714, in North Kingstown, Rhode Island; married Ann Gardner, of Samuel, 1732. (J. W. Gardner says born 1707). 8. Mary, born 1717. (J. W. Gardner says born 1711). 9. Benjamin (according to Austin).

(IV) George (4), Joseph (3), Joseph (2), James (1), Exeter, Rhode Island, born August 14, 1708<sup>16</sup>; married, September 14, 1729, Joanna Spencer, daughter of Robert and Theodosia (Whaley)<sup>17</sup> Spencer. She was born September 30, 1711. He was a justice of the peace 1747-50. Children of George and Joanna (Spencer) Reynolds: —.

(V) Captain Robert (5), George (4), Joseph (3), Joseph, Jr. (2), James (1), was born 1736, Exeter, Rhode Island; married, January 20, 1757, Eunice Waite, daughter of John; died 1806, seventy years of age; interred in Evergreen cemetery, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reynolds, born 1735, died 1802, sixty-seven years of age. Robert Reynolds, Jr. (so called at Exeter, Rhode Island, to distinguish him from another Robert who lived in the same town), was admitted freeman in 1758. He was, like most of his family, of a military turn of mind<sup>18</sup>,

and in 1767 (October) made captain of the First Company Trained Band Militia, Kings County Regiment, Exeter. The militia laws were revised 1774, among other things providing "in what manner the forces within this colony shall march to the assistance of any of our sister colonies when invaded or attacked<sup>19</sup>." The manufacture of firearms and powder began to be extensively carried on in Rhode Island. Enlistments began and orders for arms were incessant; one hundred and forty guns were ordered for North Kingstown. Tea was proscribed. A general muster of the militia of the colony was held<sup>20</sup>. On the night of the battle of Lexington news was received at Providence, and the next day the militia, a thousand strong, started for the scene of war. The order for these troops was countermanded by expresses from Lexington. In May, 1775, the committee of safety and the army of observation were organized. The militia was reorganized into three regiments, the whole under command of Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene. James Varnum was colonel of one of these, and John Reynolds lieutenant, afterwards lieutenant-colonel and agent clothier of the Continental army. Each regiment was to occupy the flank and centre in rotation, to preserve their equality of rank<sup>21</sup>. General Greene, with the Rhode Island militia, joined Washington's army early in the spring of 1775<sup>22</sup>. Of the character of these troops it has been said, "so striking was the discipline of the troops of Rhode Island in contrast with the raw troops in general that Greene fell under the eye of Washington, and he was instantly taken at his full worth<sup>23</sup>." The effect of the superior military training of these troops was apparent, and a part of this credit must be given to Robert, who had commanded the First Company of Exeter, and to his forbears who had engaged as officers in the military training of the troops of the colony, some of whom had engaged under English colors in the Colonial wars. The records<sup>24</sup> show that Robert, son

15. J. W. Gardner, genealogist, in his "Genealogy of the Gardner Family," published in the *Wickford (Rhode Island) Standard*, 1905.

16. "Colonial Records."

17. George Reynolds was administrator of his father-in-law's (Spencer's) estate. As Joseph Reynolds' widow married Robert Spencer, it may be that this is what brought together George, son of Joseph and Susanna Reynolds, and Joanna, daughter of Robert Spencer. Hence the name perpetuated in late generations.

18. See "Military Records Rhode Island."

19. Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," vol. i, page 343.

20. Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," vol. i, pages 344-345.

21. Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," page 348.

22. Bryant's "History United States," vol. iii, page 394.

23. Gen. John A. Logan's "History of the Volunteer Soldier."

24. "Colonial Records Rhode Island," vol. ix., page 95.

of George, was captain of the First Exeter Company, Second Regiment, Kings County, 1781-88. Whether he had continued as captain of this company from 1767, when he was first commissioned the records do not show.

Robert Reynolds left Exeter, Rhode Island, in 1790, to seek a new home in the wilderness of northeastern Pennsylvania, and with him came Job Tripp and William Wall. After weeks of travel through the pathless forest they arrived in Abington, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, and were the first white men to view the beautiful hills of Abington. They made a clearing there, built a cabin<sup>25</sup>, and Robert returned to Rhode Island for the purpose of bringing his wife with him, which he did in 1793<sup>26</sup>. She was the first white woman to inhabit Abington. Subsequently four of his eight children, with their families, came to Abington. In 1803 the first military training<sup>27</sup> in Abington took place, upon the farm of Deacon Clark. The forces were mobilized with dispatch. The manoeuvres were no doubt executed with proper precaution. The old Continental uniforms had been well brushed, and the three-cornered hats were again made to do duty. Upon this auspicious occasion Captain Robert Reynolds became colonel by courtesy, a title which he bore to the day of his death, and it still is heard at the reunions of the family when his name is mentioned with the respect due to his patriotism as a soldier and his character as a man. Corn whiskey was to be had; toothsome pumpkin pie, gingerbread and cider served to regale the tired army after the drill was over. The women who had ridden thence mounted pillion, formed a small but proud and interested group as they watched their husbands, fathers and sons march to and fro in the trappings of a war, the echo of which had scarcely died away. It was a great day in the sparsely settled region. The drills were considered essential to the preservation of the liberty, so recently and dearly bought. Bred to danger and skilled in accuracy of fire, these pioneers had come to rely upon their ability singly and collectively to defend themselves against man or beast. Doubtless Robert (of whom more hereafter), on that training day twelve years of age, saw the drill in

which were his father and grandfather, if he did not participate himself, and drank in the inspiration of fife and drum, which later found patriotic expression in his love for a military life, as shown by his enlistment for the war of 1812. It would be interesting to know how long the "Training Day" as an institution was continued by the pioneers of Abington. It was the great day after Christmas and Independence Day, and generally the latter was also a training day. Alas! that more of the local history of Abington has not been preserved. Robert (5) built the first saw mill in Abington and cleared the land which still remains in the family ownership. He was first interred upon the old farm now owned by the widow of M. N. Reynolds, but his remains with those of his wife were removed to 1901 to the burial plot of the family of Stephen C. Reynolds, in the Evergreen cemetery, Factoryville, Pennsylvania, where five generations sleep side by side. The children of Captain Robert and Eunice were eight in number, all born at Exeter, Rhode Island:

1. Sarah, born Oct. 17, 1757. 2. Ann, born Dec. 15, 1759, died Mar. 10, 1760. 3. George, of Exeter, R. I., and Abington, Penn., born Feb. 19, 1761, died Dec. 19, 1844. 4. Waite, born Dec. 26, 1763, died Mar. 23, 1769. 5. Eunice, born Dec. 29, 1765. 6. Phineas, born Feb. 23, 1768, of Exeter, R. I., and Abington, Penn. 7. Joanna, of Exeter, R. I., and later Abington, born Dec. 11, 1769; married Benjamin Green, and died April 4, 1852. 8. Solomon, of Exeter, R. I., and Abington, Penn., born Sept. 14, 1771, married Frances Northup, and died Dec. 25, 1852.

(VI) George (6), Robert, Jr. (5), George (4), Joseph Jr., (3), Joseph (2), James (1), born February 19, 1761, Exeter, Rhode Island; married Freelove Northup; died December 19, 1844, interred at Evergreen cemetery, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reynolds, born 1760, died October 25, 1834. George Reynolds was also a veteran of the Revolution, enlisting from Exeter, Rhode Island, at seventeen years of age, in Col. Topham's regiment, Benjamin West's company; he entered into the spirit of the times. Among the records in the Pension Office at Washington, Z. Wells Reynolds, now of the United States navy, during his father's<sup>28</sup> incumbency as chief of the middle division of the Pension Office, found in invalid file No. 22949 (Revolutionary) the following:

(Invalid No. 22949, Revolutionary)

<sup>28</sup> Hon. W. N. Reynolds, of Wyoming and Luzerne counties, and state and federal courts.

<sup>25</sup> See Hollister's "History Lackawanna Valley," page 276.

<sup>26</sup> See Hollister's "History Lackawanna Valley," page 279.

<sup>27</sup> Elder John Miller states there were eleven persons, including officers and men, who participated in the drill.



Declaration of George Reynolds to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress of 7th June, 1832.

State of Pennsylvania, Luzerne Co., ss.

On this fourth day of September, A. D., 1832, personally appeared before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, George Reynolds, of Nicholson Township in said County, aged seventy years and upwards, who being duly sworn according to law deposes and says that the following declaration is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated.

Affirmed and subscribed, &c.

H. PETTIBONE, Prot.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

George Reynolds being duly sworn saith that he was born the 19th of February, 1761, at Exeter, state of Rhode Island, of which he has a record at his present place of residence. March 1, 1778, he enlisted in the Continental Army at Exeter in Colonel John Topham's Regiment, Captain Benjamin West's company, for the term of one year, and that he was in the army during the whole period for which he enlisted; that the army was stationed at Hon. W. N. Reynolds, Esq., of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, a member of the bar, of Wyoming county and Luzerne county, and of the state and general court, Tiverton in Bristol County, Rhode Island; that he was in one engagement on Newport<sup>29</sup> Island under General Sullivan; that on the expiration of the year he received his discharge, tho not a written one.

That he was drafted at four different times after the expedition under General Sullivan, the precise time he cannot recollect, but probably in all four months; during this he was under command of Colonel Charles Dyer, Lieut. George Pierce, Lieut. Spencer Taylor; was generally stationed on Newport Island.

That since the Revolutionary war this deponent lived at Exeter in Rhode Island aforesaid, and that for the last twenty-seven years he has resided in Nicholson, Luzerne County; that he never had a written discharge from the Continental Army, but that he received a certificate for one year's service; that he was never an officer in the army.

<sup>29</sup> The battle of Newport was one of the most severe battles of the Revolution. The best description of this desperate engagement will be found in Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," vol. ii, page 428. Lafayette in speaking of this battle said, "it was the best fought action of the war."

That Deponent is acquainted with Aaron Wight, who resides in Nicholson aforesaid, and (Wescott) Stone, who resided some time in Nicholson and now in Greenfield adjoining.

H. PETTIBONE.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

The Colonel's name was not Toppin, but Topham, as George Runnold's name appears on the original muster roll of the company which was certified to in 1778, and now in possession of the Pension Bureau. The old records I examined this morning, June 24, 1892.

John Miller, clergyman from Abington, Wescott Stone and Aaron Wight testify in the claim as to claimant's good character, truthfulness &c.

(Signed)

Z. W. REYNOLDS.

In the autumn of 1776 the Rhode Island forces were reorganized and embodied in the Continental army and marched abroad<sup>30</sup>. In the winter of 1777 the Assembly resolved to raise a brigade of fifteen hundred men to serve for one year from the coming March. In fact, it was a re-enlistment of so many of the existing force as chose to serve, over whom Gen. Cornell was made brigadier, having received a commission in the Continental army. Col. Topham became colonel thereof<sup>31</sup>. Those interested will find a full account of Col. Topham's regiment and its excellent record in Arnold's "History of Rhode Island." George Reynolds (6), son of Robert, was a private in Captain Benjamin West's company of Topham's regiment, and was wounded by the Hessians in the battle of Newport Island. Sarah (?), daughter of George (6), who married William Rice, related that George was wounded by the Hessians in this fight and suffered all his life from a suppurating wound and that he told her of the battle and of his participation therein in detail. He succeeded his father Robert as captain of the First Exeter company, 1793-94<sup>32</sup>, after Robert removed to Pennsylvania (1794), and his company was a part of the quota of state militia ordered by Congress, being the Second Regiment, Washington County Brigade. The children of George were as follows:

1. Waitey, born May 11, 1785, died Sept. 26, 1830; married Henry Hall.
2. Daniel, born Nov. 27, 1786, died June 29, 1863; married (first) Mercy Hall, born June 9, 1789, died June

<sup>30</sup> Arnold's "History Rhode Island," vol. ii, page 366.

<sup>31</sup> Arnold's "History Rhode Island," vol. ii, note page 307.

<sup>32</sup> "Rhode Island Colonial Records."

12, 1828; married (second) Sally Ann Colvin, born March 17, 1805, died March 5, 1885. 3. Ezra, born Feb. 17, 1789, died May 21, 1858; married Chloe Gorman, Jan. 1, 1815, died Feb. 5, 1846. 4. Robert, born June 17, 1791, Exeter, R. I., and Factoryville, Pa.; died Aug. 1, 1856; married Susan Capwell. 5. Stephen, born Jan. 17, 1794; Exeter, R. I.; died March 29, 1856; married Mary Clark, died Jan. 13, 1850. 6. George, born May 27, 1797, died Feb. 17, 1870; married, Sept. 15, 1818, Julia Prudy, born March 5, 1802, died Nov. 11, 1869. 7. Solomon, born July 9, 1799; Abington, Pa.; died Dec. 13, 1872, Danville, N. Y.; married Rachel Dan. 8. Nicholas, born 1803, died Aug. 31, 1865; married (first) Sybil (widow of Mr. Nichols) and daughter of Rev. John Miller, born 1802, died Aug. 8, 1860; married (second) Mary Smith, born 1817, died Sept. 1, 1882. Left no children. 9. Sarah, born May 20, 1806, died Feb. 26, 1874; married William Rice, 1829.

(VII) Robert (7), George (6), Robert (5), George (4), Joseph, Jr., (3), Joseph (2), James (1), born June 17, 1791, at Exeter, Rhode Island; married Susan Capwell, daughter of Stephen and Hannah; died 1856, interred at Factoryville. She was born April 9, 1798, died September 5, 1855. With his father's family Robert came to Abington, Luzerne county, now Clinton township, Wyoming county, in 1805. (See affidavit for pension). He was a millwright, lumberman and farmer. When the second war with Great Britain was declared, the inherent military and patriotic spirit of his forbears impelled him to enlist. In an old paper of 1814, in the possession of J. W. Stark, of West Nicholson, Pennsylvania, there is contained an account of the enlistments from this vicinity, and it is as follows:

"45th Company, 1st Regiment, Ensign Robert Reynolds, Privates Marshall Dickson, Christopher Reynolds, Crispin Reynolds, Drummer Stephen Reynolds."

These men marched from that part of Abington (now Clinton township), Wyoming county, formerly Luzerne county, through the woods, and at each little settlement were greeted enthusiastically by their neighbors. The fifer, whose efforts at blowing caused him to look pale, was taunted by the small boy, then as now ubiquitous, with this evidence of cowardice, and was chased by the indignant musician over the worm-fence and into the woods toward Waverly. The commands of the ensign in charge fell upon the indignant ears of the insulted one without effect. This detail joined the main force under Captain Camp, at Wilkes-Barre, and it is

said they floated down the river on a raft to Harrisburg, and thence to Havre De Grace, Maryland, where they received news of the battle of New Orleans, and that peace was likely, and were ordered home. In the possession of the writer is a warrant for one hundred twenty acres of land which has never been located, and which is now practically worthless, as the legal costs of securing the formal conveyance of title would be more than the cost of a purchase of a like area from the government. This land warrant is as follows:

120

120

United States of America.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, that under the Act of March 3rd, 1855, entitled "An Act in addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in THE MILITARY SERVICE of the United States," Robert Reynolds, Ensign, Captain Camp's Militia, War of 1812, is entitled to locate One Hundred and Twenty acres at any land office of the United States in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands upon any of the public lands subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices. Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Department this 2nd day of July, 1856.

D. T. JENKS.

No. 79112.

J. MINOT, *Commissioner*.

Robert Reynolds (Ensign) and his wife are interred in the Depot cemetery, at Factoryville, Pennsylvania, but arrangements are nearly perfected for the removal of their remains to Evergreen cemetery, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. The children of Robert and Susan:

1. Joseph Whipple, born March 11, 1815, Clinton township, Wyoming county, Penn.; died March 10, 1866, West Nicholson, Penn.; married Phoebe Stark. He was a veteran of the Civil war. 2. Stephen Cromwell. 3. Seth W., born June 13, 1819, died October 13, 1822. 4. Eliza J., born June 13, 1823; married Minor Worden. 5. Robert Leroy, born October 2, 1826, died Nicholson, Penn.; married — Sprague, daughter of George Sprague. Veteran of Civil war. 6. Caroline S., born Sept. 22, 1829. 7. Frederick Earl, born Aug. 28, 1831, died Dec. 29, 1833. 8. Hannah Morella, born Aug. 30, 1833; married Norman Williams. 9. Ellen A., born Dec. 25, 1835; married John Fedrick Eaton, Wyoming county, Penn. 10. Emeline A., born Jan. 31, 1838, died 1902; married Henry P. Jacobs.

(VIII) Stephen Cromwell (8), Robert (7), George (6), Robert (5), George (4), Joseph, Jr. (3), Joseph (2), James (1), born March 26, 1817, at Factoryville, Pennsylvania, died January 17, 1890; married (first) Mary Laura Capwell, daughter of Stephen and Sevala (Seamans) Capwell, February 9, 1847, at Factoryville. She was born September 12, 1829, died 1870. Married (second) Mary C. Monsey. Stephen was moulded in the likeness of Him of whom it has been declared, that "An honest man is the noblest work of God." He possessed an excellent mind, was well read, and by his ability in debate won a high place in the public discussion of the great questions involved in the Mexican and Civil wars. His earnest loyalty in 1861 found expression in the work of enlistments for the service, and his interest in the welfare of the soldiers is attested by a great mass of correspondence in the possession of the writer from them, thanking him for his kindness and thoughtfulness for the welfare of their families in their absence at the front. For upwards of a quarter of a century he, with Bartly Wall, conducted a line of stage-coaches running from Factoryville to Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, which was continued until the construction of the Lehigh Valley railroad relegated the stage coach to oblivion. The mails were carried by this conveyance, and during the entire period not a single time was there a failure to deliver the pouches on time to the mail trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at Factoryville. His early life was that of the pioneer and his tales of hunting and woodcraft and of the early days of the settlement of Abington are yet subjects of interesting discussions in the family gatherings. He was a business man of character and accomplishment, but his natural bent for discussion, and particularly upon matters of law, of which he was a student, influenced greatly the lives and career of his family. Two of his sons entered the law, and find in their chosen profession the same intellectual delight that was experienced by their father, whose chief regret was that his circumstances in early life had prevented him from realizing his ambition to become a lawyer. With a conscious rectitude, knowing the approach of death, he conversed of his ancestors during much of the last days, insisting upon giving dates and incidents that they might be preserved. He exacted a promise from the writer of this sketch that he would take up at once the work of gathering the family and local history before it should be too late. Asked but a moment before his

death, "is it well with your soul"? he replied, "Why not?" With a perfect confidence in the saving grace of his Maker and of his preparedness to meet Him, he passed peacefully away, so that none could tell just the moment when the mortal became the immortal. Without having in his lifetime been a professor of religion, he had been a close student of the Scriptures, and had written views and interpretations thereof which demonstrate the broad and analytical mind with which he had been endowed.

The children of Stephen Cromwell and Mary Laura (Capwell) Reynolds: 1. Sevala Laura, born December 29, 1847; married Westcott Stone; daughter of Earl Reynolds Stone. 2. Napoleon Bonaparte, born November 6, 1849. 3. Stephen Marion, Factoryville, Scranton, and Terre Haute, Indiana, born August 4, 1854; married Jessie Mae Ford; their children: Ford Palmer Reynolds, Jean, Stephen Marion (Jr.). (Daughter named for her father). 4. Harry Cromwell. 5. Mary Laura, born November 9, 1870; married Rev. George B. Smith; children: Arline, born September 14, 1896. Children of Stephen Cromwell and Mary C. (Monsey) Reynolds: 1. Lem. V., born November 27, 1882. 2. Charlotte, born April 30, 1889.

(IX) Harry Cromwell Reynolds (9), Stephen C. (8), Robert (7), George (6), Robert (5), George (4), Joseph (3), Joseph (2), James (1), born May 12, 1863, at Factoryville, Pennsylvania; married Adelaide Coltart Scott, daughter of William Arnold Scott and Adelaide Marian (Coltart) Scott Wood, December 20, 1894.

Harry Cromwell Reynolds was educated in the public schools and at Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. In 1883 he came to Scranton and took a position as bookkeeper for Watson and Barber. He studied law, and in the same year became a student in the office of the law firm of Loomis & Reynolds. He was twelve years a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania, and for two years a lieutenant in Company G. He was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county, 1886, and was subsequently admitted to the superior and supreme courts of the state and to the United States courts, and the bars of Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna and other counties, where he now (1906) practices. The children of Harry Cromwell and Adelaide Coltart (Scott) Reynolds: 1. Adelaide Marion Scott, born December 9, 1895. 2. Harry Cromwell, Jr., born March 27, 1897. 3. Robert Coltart, born August 23,

1901, at Ravenswood Cottage, summer home of the family at La Plume, Pennsylvania; the two first named children were born in Scranton.

The military bent of the family is shown in the records of the family. The scope of this work has not permitted, indeed it would scarcely be in good taste, to recount in detail here the excellent military and civic record of the family. More than fifty of the name and a like number of the half blood went to the front in the Civil war, and at least four participated in the Spanish war in Cuba and Porto Rico. Some of these have offered up the "full measure of their devotion" upon the field of battle, from the French and Indian wars to the last conflict. In civic life the duty they owe to their country has been well performed; and if the present and future generations shall "hand down to posterity the heritage untarnished," then only shall they be worthy of the name they bear. Samuel Reynolds, John Reynolds and Ziba (Reynolds) Hinds, all of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, and Z. W. Reynolds, paymaster of the United States navy, were in the blockade off Havana, on board the monitor "Miantonomah."

**STANISLAUS A. DANGEL.** A citizen of distinctive strength and sterling character, a forceful and vigorous writer, and identified in a peculiar way with the journalistic profession, being editor and publisher of the *Straz Guard*, of the church, and its title was then changed to its official organ of the Polish National Church and movement in America. Mr. Dangel wields influence in the noble organization with which he has thus closely identified himself, while he is held in high regard as a citizen of worth and ability, maintaining his residence and business headquarters in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, where his paper is published.

In the year 1895 Mr. Dangel established in Scranton a local newspaper, which he entitled the *Pennsylvania Weekly*, and which was published in the Polish language and in the interests of the Polish people. Two years later he was one of the leading spirits in the founding of the Polish National Church in America, being one of the most valued coadjutors of and co-workers with Bishop Hodur, concerning whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this work, together with details concerning the movement mentioned. Upon the inauguration of the new movement the *Pennsylvania Weekly* became the official organ of the church, and its title was then changed to its present consistent form, the *Straz*, meaning "the Guard." The church represents a reformation

and its leading exponents have withdrawn their allegiance to the Church of Rome, while under the wise direction of Bishop Hodur the advancement has been along safe and legitimate lines, and it has been the function of the *Straz* to stand guard at the very threshold of this new movement, so important and vital to the Polish people. The paper is vigorous and aggressive in its policy, is a veritable guard and tower of strength in advocating and protecting the doctrines, tenets and material welfare of the church, while Mr. Dangel has incidentally gained the highest esteem and the implicit confidence of his fellow countrymen and is a leader in the Polish circles of America.

Stanislaus A. Dangel was born in the famed old city of Warsaw, Poland, November 13, 1871, being a son of Alfonse and Bronislawa Dangel, representatives of sterling old families of that noble country, whose once majestic fortunes have fallen upon evil days. In the excellent schools of his native city our subject was afforded the best of educational advantages, completing his scholastic discipline in the famous University of Warsaw. In 1894 Mr. Dangel came to America, believing that under our institutions he could find a wider field for useful action and for personal accomplishment. He first located in the city of Toledo, Ohio, where he held a position on the editorial staff of a Polish newspaper for a period of six months, at the expiration of which time he came to Scranton and established the *Pennsylvania Weekly*, as before noted. He has since maintained his home in this city, and his course has been such as to gain for him a place among the representative young business men of this section of the state, while he has gained also the social recognition due to one of his high attainments and ability. He is a valued member of the Polish National Alliance, of which he is president at the time of this writing, being in his third term of consecutive service in this important capacity. He is affiliated with several national secret societies in Scranton, and politically is a stalwart adherent of the Republican party and an active and efficient worker in its cause. During the national campaign of 1904 he was a member of the Republican executive committee. Mr. Dangel is a member of the Scranton Press Club, and at the convention of the International League of Press Clubs held in Detroit in July, 1905, he was elected a member of the national executive committee. On July 18, 1896, Mr. Dangel was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kryger, daughter of William and Frances Kryger, of Scranton, and they have two daughters, Stella and Hadwig.





J. BENJAMIN DIMMICK, president of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Scranton, and actively identified with various important financial institutions and commercial enterprises in that city, is widely known throughout the state for his efficient services in behalf of educational and humanitarian institutions.

The family name has undergone various changes, appearing at different times under the forms of Dymock, Dimmock and Dimick. Rev. Dr. Miller says: "The Dymocks came down from Tudor, Prince and Chief of the Welsh Marches, to David ap Madoc, some five hundred years, they being known in Wales as Dai (from Dy), Dai being in Welsh the diminutive of David. His successors were known as Daimoc, and Sir William Dymock, the sixth in descent from him, had the spelling in that form." The English Dymocks have been the hereditary champions of England from an early period, the office having been acquired by the marriage of Sir John Dymock, in the reign of Edward III, to the sole heirship of the Marmions, in whose family the position had previously been held. The office was abolished in the reign of George IV.

Elder Thomas Dimmock (1), son of Edward, of Barnstable, England, was the first settler in this country, and the common ancestor of all of the name in New England. It is not exactly known when he came to America, but in 1635 he was a resident of Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was a selectman that year; a freeman May 25, 1636; removed to Hingham, 1638; and to Scituate the next year. One authority says he removed to Barnstable in 1640, and another has the year as 1639, when Barnstable was incorporated. Thomas Dimmock was the first representative from the new town in 1640 and several times thereafter, and was ordained a ruling elder in the church August 7, 1650. Mr. Otis, in his "History of Barnstable," says Mr. Dimmock was identified with the early history of the town, and cannot be separated from it. He was a leading man, and was in some way connected with all the acts of the first settlers. He was one of the associate justices of the county court, one of the council of war, and lieutenant, the highest rank then known in the local militia. He was a man of pure life, integrity and ability, and greatly respected. Unlike many of his contemporaries he was very tolerant in his religious views. There is no record of his marriage, but he is thought to have married Ann Hammond, daughter of William, of Watertown, before he settled in Barnstable. He died in 1658 or 1659. His widow

Ann was living in 1683, but probably died before 1680. He had at Barnstable the following children. 1. Timothy, baptized by Rev. John Lathrop, January 12, 1639-40, who was the first of the English to die at Barnstable, and who was buried June 17, 1640. 2. Mehitabel, baptized April 18, 1632, married Richard Child, of Watertown, and had a family of two. 3. Shubael, baptized September 15, 1644.

Deacon Shubael Dimmock (2), was called ensign in Barnstable records. He was a resident of Yarmouth in 1609, but did not remain long. He was one of the selectmen of Barnstable in 1685-86; a deputy to the common court in the same year; and again in 1689 was ensign of the militia company. About the year 1693 he removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, which was then a part of Windham. The first mention of him in Windham records is December 22, 1697, when he was chosen first on the committee to aid the selectmen in settling the town boundaries. He was admitted an inhabitant of Windham, December 22, 1699, and chosen one of the selectmen the same day. He was a member of the first Windham church and afterward a member of the first church of Mansfield, organized October 18, 1710, of which he was a deacon. His name stands first in the list of inhabitants to whom the patent of the town was granted, October 20, 1703, and first after Rev. M. Williams in the list of the nine organizing members of the Mansfield church. He was the third deacon, being chosen and ordained in 1717. He married Joanna Bursley, daughter of John, in April, 1663. She died in Mansfield, May 8, 1727, aged eighty-three years. He died October 29, 1732. Their children born in Barnstable were: 1. Thomas, April, 1664. 2. John, January, 1666. 3. Timothy, March, 1668. 4. Shubael, February, 1672. 5. Joseph, 1675. 6. Mehitabel, 1677. 7. Benjamin, March, 1680. 8. Joanna, March, 1682, married Josiah Conant, of Windham, and has only one son, Shubael, who settled in Mansfield, and was one of the most prominent and distinguished men of that town. 9. Thankful, November, 1684, married Deacon Edward Waldo, of Windham, and was the ancestor of all the Waldo families originating in Windham. Judge L. P. Waldo, of Connecticut, and the late Rev. Daniel Waldo, of Syracuse, New York, were among her descendants.

John Dimmick (3), as he wrote his name, lived in Barnstable until 1709, when he removed to Falmouth. He married Elizabeth Lambert, November, 1689, and had the following children: 1. Sarah, born December, 1690. 2. Anna, July,

1692. 3. Mary, June, 1695. 4. Theophilus, September, 1696. 5. Timothy, July, 1698. 6. Ebenezer, February, 1700. 7. Thankful, born April 20, 1704, married John Lowel. 8. David, baptized May 19, 1706.

Timothy Dimmick (4), son of John, settled in Mansfield. He married Ann Bradford, daughter of Joseph, a descendant of Governor Bradford, of the "Mayflower," August 15, 1723, and had children: 1. Ann, May 23, 1725, married Ebenezer Clark, of Mansfield. 2. Timothy, April 8, 1726. 3. John, March 24, 1727. 4. Joanna, August 28, 1730, married John Babcock, of Mansfield. 5. Josiah, March 2, 1732-33. 6. Simeon, September 19, 1735. 7. Sylvanus, June 18, 1738. 8. Oliver, December 31, 1740. 9. Dan, May 14, 1743.

Deacon Oliver Dimmick (5) lived in the parish of Mansfield. He was a deacon in the North Mansfield church, and a very good man. He married Sarah Gurley, daughter of Samuel, in April, 1764. His children were: 1. Oliver, June 13, 1766, died young. 2. Lucinda, June 25, 1768, died aged twenty. 3. Sarah, June 6, 1770, died young. 4. Samuel, March 2, 1773. 5. Dan, March 1, 1775. 6. Eunice, November 26, 1776, married Nathaniel Dunham, and had children, among them the late Austin Dunham, Esq., of Hartford, Connecticut. 7. Oliver Ward, June 20, 1780. 8. Sophia, April 30, 1782, married Levi Stuart, of Hartford, a sea captain; she had children: Sophia, who married Mr. Benton, a publisher, and at one time a partner of the celebrated S. S. Prentiss, of Louisville, Kentucky; Mary Ann, who married Lewis Dunham, a lawyer of western Pennsylvania; and —, who married a Webster; Roderick. 9. Alpheus, born March 22, 1787.

The following extract from the pen of Alpheus Dimmick is a fine tribute to his father's memory:

"My parents were Oliver Dimmick and Sarah Gurley. The latter died in 1790, leaving me about three years old. The former died February 10, 1823, aged eighty-three. They were both remarkable for their piety and habitual attention to religion. My mother has left behind her, both in manuscript and print, her religious experience, penned by the Rev. Mr. Storrs from her own mouth. My father was for many years deacon of the church at North Mansfield, under the ministry of the Rev. Moses C. Welch, D. D. He was uniform and strict in the performance of family worship, and was much called on to visit the sick and discharge the last pious duties to the dead.

Although strict in the discharge of moral and religious duties of a personal nature, he was never censorious toward others. He never sought, like many others, discussions and disputations about the various creeds known about in his day. All were welcome under his roof, and were prevailed if ever they attempted to weaken his faith in the system of religion by him adopted in his youth. Although I continued peacefully under his charge till twenty-one years old, I have no recollection of ever hearing him charged with the denial of justice to others, or a neglect in any way of the strictest moral duties to all. From such a character it might seem natural to some to expect great rigor and exactness, not only in the moral conduct but in the religious principles of his family, particularly his children. This is true only in a limited sense. He never inclined to the use of coercive means in the instilling of religious principles. He took care that his children should be taught the essential doctrines of christianity as held in the church of which he was a member, but avoided all means of force or coercion in his endeavors to inculcate them. His object was to enlighten the understanding and leave free the will to choose and adopt for itself. He seemed fully conscious that no human means, much less force, could change the fountain spring of action."

Alpheus Dimmick (6), son of Oliver Dimmick, was born in Mansfield. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and in 1814 was licensed as an attorney by the supreme court of the state of New York. He at once entered upon the practice of law, and some time afterward removed to Bloomingburg, New York, where he resided until his death, January 17, 1865. He was for a number of years a law judge of Sullivan county, in that state, and represented the county in the legislature. He married Maria Carr, of Frederick, Maryland, November 5, 1818. Their children were: 1. John C., born November 1, 1819. 2. Samuel E., December 24, 1822. 3. William B., 1824, resides at Lackawaxen, Pike county, Pennsylvania. 4. George Dubois, a lawyer, died young, at Portage City, Wisconsin, in 1861. 5. Mary Ellen, married Dr. N. F. Marsh, who was a surgeon in the regular army, and who died in consequence of disease contracted during the civil war; they had one child, Lucretia, residing at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. 6. Eliza C. 7. Virginia T.

Samuel Erskine Dimmick (7), second son of Alpheus Dimmick, in 1844 entered the office of his cousin, William H. Dimmick, Esq., as a stu-

dent at law, and was admitted to the bar of Wayne county, May 6, 1846. He at one time entered into partnership with his cousin, and this association continued until the death of the latter in 1861. In addition to a large general practice he was attorney for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the county commissioners, and the Honesdale Bank. In 1856 he was nominated by the Republicans of his district for congress, his competitor being his cousin and law partner, Hon. W. H. Dimmick. The district being Democratic, the last named was elected. Mr. Samuel E. Dimmick was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1864 and 1868. In 1872 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania. Early in 1873 he received from Governor Hartranft the appointment of attorney-general of the commonwealth, and died while in office. The following proclamation was issued by the governor on the morning after Mr. Dimmick's death:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

HARRISBURG, OCTOBER, 12, 1875.

To the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

It is with profound sorrow that I make official announcement of the death of Samuel E. Dimmick, which took place in this city last evening. The high tone of his public life, the talents and the private virtues of this distinguished man, will be his enduring memorial in the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania. Out of respect to his eminent services the several departments of government will be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and closed on Friday, October 13, when his funeral will take place.

J. T. HARTRANFT.

The following is an extract from the Governor's message of 1876, in which he testifies to the worth of his late attorney-general:

"In October last the mortal remains of the late Attorney-General Samuel E. Dimmick, were reverently laid in the little cemetery at Honesdale.

"Three years ago the character, integrity and recognized legal abilities of this lamented man designated him for the important position he filled with so much dignity and honor, and the full measure of popularity he enjoyed at the time of his death showed how satisfactorily he discharged his responsible duties. Generous, manly and upright in all the relations of life, and administering his high office with a stern and uncompromising fidelity to the interests of the State, the deceased attorney-general tempered his decisions with so much benevolence and courtesy that it is difficult

to say whether as a man or official he was most beloved. Of delicate health, and suffering from the affliction that resulted in his death, in response to what he believed a call of duty, Mr. Dimmick died while in attendance upon the Board of Pardons, where his merciful disposition and mature and correct judgment were invaluable helps in dispensing justice. With the public grief that deplores his loss, I may be permitted to mingle my private sorrow, for while the State mourns for a just and incorruptible officer, the administration has been deprived of a careful and wise counsellor, and the executive of a disinterested and devoted friend."

Mr. Dimmick married Miss Lucretia M. Benjamin, daughter of the late Joseph Benjamin, Esq., of New York, January 28, 1855, and of this marriage were born the following children: 1. Walter Erskine, born July 4, 1856. 2. Joseph Benjamin, born October 3, 1858. 3. George Dubois, born November 29, 1859. 4. Martha. 5. Maude. The mother died at Honesdale, February 14, 1880.

Benjamin J. Dimmick, second son of Samuel Erskine and Lucretia M. (Benjamin) Dimmick, was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1858. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Yale College in the class of 1881, where he completed the academical course with the exception of the last term of the senior year, when ill health necessitated the discontinuance of his studies. He made an extended tour of Europe, and subsequently received from Yale College the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. After returning home he entered the law office of William H. Dimmick, and was admitted to the bar of Wayne county in 1882. In 1883 he located in Scranton and entered into partnership with his cousin, Edward C. Dimmick, but shortly afterward withdrew therefrom, owing to continued ill health, and again went abroad, passing most of his time in Switzerland, until 1893, when he returned to Scranton, and there became interested in affairs rather than the practice of his profession. He is president of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and of the Scranton Lace Curtain Company, and a director in the Third National Bank and the South Side Bank, both of Scranton. He is a firm friend of the Scranton Public Library, and is a member of its board of trustees. Of benevolent disposition, and having a warm sympathy for the suffering and afflicted, is interested in the Scranton Society for the Pre-



vention and Cure of Consumption, and of the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, in both of which he is a trustee. He holds membership with a number of the leading social and literary organizations—the University Club, the Yale Club, and the National Arts Club, all in New York City; and the Scranton Club and the Country Club, of Scranton.

Mr. Dimmick married, November 9, 1881, Miss Louisa H. Hunt, daughter of Dr. E. K. and Mary (Crosby) Hunt, of Hartford, Connecticut. Of this union have been born: Jeanette Hunt, July 28, 1883; Lucretia Benjamin, May 20, 1889; died January 4, 1893; and Mary Crosby, February 10, 1894.

EDWARD L. FULLER, president of the International Salt Company, occupies a front rank among Scranton's most successful business men. In railway circles, and in the conduct of the International Salt Company he is widely and favorably known. He comes in direct line from one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims of 1620—Dr. Edward Fuller—who with his wife and son Samuel disembarked from that historical vessel at Plymouth. Edward Fuller and his wife died shortly after their arrival, but their son lived to marry and rear a family. From this stock descended a long line of descendants, each generation marking the history of the country with illustrious achievements in statescraft, in the professions, in military life, in the marts of trade and the hives of industry. In the second and third generations the family is found in Connecticut, and from there came to Montrose, Pennsylvania, when the country was a wilderness. The great-great-grandfather of Edward L. Fuller, Edward Fuller, married Hannah West, whose remains rest in the cemetery in Scranton. Their children were: Charles, Edward, Henry, Isaac, George, Mary L., Elizabeth and Deborah.

Charles Fuller, son of Edward and Hannah (West) Fuller, born in New London, Connecticut, November 1, 1797, died November 20, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In 1806 the family removed to Pennsylvania, taking up their abode in Bridgewater township, Luzerne (now Susquehanna) county, where they became inured to all the hardships and severe toil which marked pioneer life in a sparsely settled region in its primeval wildness. The son enjoyed little in the way of educational advantages, schools being of short duration at irregular intervals. At

the early age of thirteen years he entered upon a life of self-support, taking employment in a country store at Tunkhannock, and later was similarly employed at Kingston. In 1817, when wanting one year of attaining his majority, he opened a drug store in Wilkes-Barre. The following year, on January 8, he married Miss Maria Scoville, of Exeter township, Luzerne county, who was born in Connecticut in 1802. He subsequently disposed of his business and engaged in farming, transporting his products over the Pocono by team to Easton, then the only market for grain grown in the Wyoming Valley. In 1848 he located in Scranton and entered the employ of Scranton & Platt, as bookkeeper, and later served for several years in the same capacity for the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. During the later years of his life he was engaged in an insurance business. He was a man of great nobility of character, distinguished for his integrity, kindness of heart, fidelity to every duty and practical philanthropy. He was one of the original members of the Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and took an active part in its organization, October 14, 1848, and was one of its most devoted supporters until his death. The value of his work and example in connection with this pioneer temple of worship, in which he faithfully served in every official position, is witnessed today in what has grown out of the effort of himself and his fellows—one of the largest and most influential congregations of its denomination in all eastern Pennsylvania. The children of Charles and Maria (Scoville) Fuller were: James, Edward C., Layton, John, Mary, Catherine, Penelope, Francis and Eudora.

Edward C. Fuller, second son of Charles and Maria (Scoville) Fuller, was at the time of his death one of the veteran business men of the city of Scranton, and was held in peculiar honor for his life of usefulness and unblemished uprightness. He was born in Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1826. He was favored beyond his sire in the way of education receiving academical instruction in Wyoming Seminary. He learned rope making with his father, and subsequently traveled for two years as salesman of the factory products. Somewhat later he engaged in the study of pharmacy under the late Dr. Throop, with whom he was afterward associated in a drug business. This partnership was dissolved in 1851, and Mr. Fuller opened a similar establishment at Hawley, Pennsylvania, but retired therefrom in the following year and located in Scranton, where he resided thenceforth until his death. In the year of his coming he en-



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Mr. [Name] of [Name]  
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[Name] of [Name]

of [Name] [Name] [Name]

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of [Name] [Name] [Name]



gaged in a drug business at No. 303 Lackawanna avenue, with a brother, under the firm name of L. S. and F. C. Fuller, and conducted the same until within four years of his death. A man of excellent business qualifications, he rendered efficient service to the community in various important positions. In 1860 he was elected school controller, and was continued in the office for a number of years, being treasurer of the board during a considerable part of his period of service. May 16, 1881, he was made postmaster of Scranton by appointment of President Garfield, and was continued in office during the administration of President Arthur, acquitting himself most admirably in the discharge of his duties. In 1890 he was elected city assessor and served for a term of three years. He was warmly inclined to philanthropic and benevolent objects, and served as a director and treasurer of the Lackawanna Hospital from the time of its organization until his death. He was also president of the Dunmore Cemetery Association from its organization to the end of his life. He was one of the original members of the First Presbyterian Church, becoming connected with it in his young manhood. He bore an unblemished Christian character, and his genial personality endeared him to the entire community. Affable and companionable, he ever had a kind word for all, and his sympathy for the distressed and afflicted found expression in deed as well as in word. He took an active interest in political affairs, and was an acknowledged local leader in the Republican party, with which he affiliated from the time it was organized with Fremont as its first presidential candidate.

Mr. Fuller married Miss Helen Ruthven, who died in October, 1892, having borne to her husband the following children: 1. Charles R., who married (first) Frances Penman, and (second) Catharine Scranton, who bore him two children, namely: James Scranton and Charles R., Jr. 2. Edward L., to be further mentioned hereafter. 3. James A., who married Eva Davis, and their children are: Bertha and Selin. 4. Harry G., who married Ida Frink, and died in November, 1893, leaving one child, Harry.

Edward Laton Fuller, second son of Edward C. and Helen (Ruthven) Fuller, was born October 7 (or 10), 1851, at Hawley, Pennsylvania. He came to be known as one of the most active and useful men of large affairs in the entire valley. He was at one time one of the largest individual coal operators in the anthracite region, having formerly owned the Mt. Pleasant Colliery at Scranton, the Seneca Coal Company's properties and those of the Newton Coal Mining Company,

the old Forge Coal Mining Company at Pittston, Pennsylvania, and the Girard Coal Company at Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania. He is also largely interested in railway affairs. He organized what is known as the Fuller Syndicate, which secured control of the Western Maryland Railroad and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad, he being a director in both these companies. He is also president of the Genesee & Wyoming Railroad. He is president of the Empire Limestone Company of Buffalo, the Retsof Mining Company, and the Avery Rock Salt Mining Company. His principal interests are connected with the salt industry, as represented by that mammoth corporation, the International Salt Company, of which he is president, and in the development of whose business he has been a leading factor and the dominating figure. To the direction of this great business he adds a careful oversight of various other enterprises of moment, and is known as one of the most industrious men in all this busy region. His attention has been directed most usefully to matters aside from his own immediate interests, and he has worked innovations which have been of general benefit. Among these was accomplished largely through his effort, through the New York state board of railroad commissioners, the purchase by the Erie Railroad Company of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad, and obtaining for the individual operators a contract for the sale of their coal to the railroad companies on the basis of sixty-five per cent, of the tide-water price. This was one of the most momentous events in the history of the anthracite coal business in recent years, inasmuch as it guaranteed cheapened transportation to tidewater, a great boon to the coal industry.

Mr. Fuller has ever taken a deep interest in the city of Scranton, and has contributed efficiently to the advancement of those interests which make for healthful social conditions. His lofty humanitarianism is witnessed in the aid which he has constantly extended to the State Hospital at Scranton, formerly the Lackawanna Hospital, to which he was a generous contributor before it became a state institution; he took a prominent part in bringing it to its present status, and for some time he has been president of its executive committee and treasurer of its board of trustees. He is also deeply interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he has ever been a willing and liberal donor, and he renders to it his personal service in the capacity of president of its board of trustees. He also occupies the same position in the Second Presbyterian Church, of

which he is a member. His benevolences through these and other bodies, as well as his many personal benefactions, are bestowed with unassuming modesty. He is a highly regarded member of numerous leading scientific, commercial and social bodies, among them the following: The Society of American Engineers, the Transportation Club of New York, the Union League Club of New York, the Lawyers' Club of New York, the City Midday Club of New York, the Scranton Club and the Country Club of Scranton. At his home he is held in special admiration for his large achievements and his excellent traits of personal character. As has been well said of him: He has not been spoiled by success; he is today to his friends as he was before the goddess Fortune smiled upon him, and it is the wish of those who know him best that his bright career may continue with undiminished prosperity for many years—a wish for whose consummation there appears to be ample assurance.

Mr. Fuller married Miss Helen M. Silkman, daughter of the late Daniel Silkman, of Scranton. Of this marriage was born a son, Mortimer Bartine, who is associated with his father in all his various business enterprises. Mortimer Bartine Fuller married Kathryn Steell, who bore him a son, Edward Laton Fuller, second.

**THOMAS H. WATTS.** The Watts family, of which the late Thomas H. Watts was a worthy representative, is of Scotch-Irish origin. The pioneer ancestor of this branch of the family was Henry Watts, father of Thomas H. Watts, who in early manhood emigrated to the United States, locating in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, about the year 1848. He secured employment as coal sales agent for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, retaining the same until the year of his death, 1888, he being then sixty-four years of age. By his marriage to Isabella Miller, a resident of Carbondale, seven children were born, six of whom are as follows: William J., Thomas H., Frank D., George A., Mary, wife of L. A. Roberts of Carbondale; and Margaret Watts.

Thomas H. Watts was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, 1855, and there resided until 1872 when he came to Scranton as an employe in the freight office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Three years later he severed his connection with this corporation and entered the employ of Forrester Brothers, wholesale flour dealers, with whom he remained a number of years, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of that line of business. In 1880 he established a business on his own account at No. 22

Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, and five years later, on account of better railroad facilities, removed to Nos. 723-725 West Lackawanna avenue. In 1893 the business was incorporated under the firm name of the T. H. Watts Company, Limited, Mr. Watts serving in the capacity of manager. They conducted a large wholesale trade in flour and provisions, and were supplied with the best products of the large flour mills throughout the country, among them the Consolidated Milling Company of Minneapolis, and the R. D. Hubbard Milling Company of Mankato, Minnesota. Later Mr. Watts became interested in the Enderley Dairy Company, with which he was connected at the time of his decease, and shortly afterward his widow purchased the stock of the company and has continued the business up to the present time (1905) under the same name. Her herd consists of fifty-two cows, the production of which she disposes of in the Scranton market, keeping in constant use three wagons for that purpose. Mr. Watts was a member of the Scranton board of trade, and during his lifetime maintained an interest in all enterprises for the benefit of the people. In 1886 he was elected on the Republican ticket, a member of the common council from the ninth ward and served for three terms, during one of which he was president of the council. Many improvements were affected during his connection with the same, among them the introduction of electric lights, asphalt paving and city sewerage.

Mr. Watts was united in marriage to Annie Carling, daughter of John and Louise Carling, natives of Scranton, and granddaughter of Peter Carling, one of the pioneer settlers of the city of Scranton, there being but a few houses in that section when he located there. Mr. Watts died January 15, 1903, and was survived by his widow and two sons—Henry C., who is employed in the First National Bank, and Howard. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Watts has clearly demonstrated that a woman can take a position beside that of a man in all the lines of work, whether professional, clerical, commercial, mercantile or manufacturing.

**DOLPH FAMILY.** The original family name was De Wolf. William De Wolf is mentioned as one of the followers of William the Conqueror in 1066, and the name is found in English history from that time down. The name has also been prominent in German and French history from very early times. The common ancestor of the American De Wolfs (now Dolphs) was Balthazar De Wolf. He seems to have been an Eng-

fishman, as his penmanship was that of an educated Englishman. The best authorities seem to indicate that Balthazar was born about the year 1620. Just when he came to Connecticut is not known, but he owned property in Lyme and in Saybrook early in the history of the colony. Court records of Hartford mention his name in 1656. Balthazar was living in Lyme in 1668, for the records show that he and his three sons, Edward, Simon and Stephen, were then members of the train band. One child of Balthazar was said to have been bewitched to death in 1661. A daughter, Mary, was the grandmother of Governor Matthew Griarvold, of Connecticut. Balthazar was several times elected to the town committee and held many positions of trust.

Edward, his oldest son, was in 1682 selected as an arbitrator in the adjustment of the difficulties between the people and their contractors for building their new church at Lyme. In May, 1686, the town of Lyme laid out twenty-two acres of land to Edward De Wolf on account of his work for the town in the matter of the new meeting house. In 1688 Edward located upon Eighth Mile river, and was granted the privilege of erecting a gristmill. He afterwards bought a saw mill near the same locality, and lived near by his mills, not far from the present village of Laysville. The tombstone over Edward's grave in the Duck river burying ground is the oldest one now to be found in the De Wolf family. The inscription reads: "Here lieth the body of Mr. Edward De Wolf, who died March ye 24th, 1712, in ye 66th year of his age." He left a widow and five sons. The name was gradually changed to Dolph, some using the form De Wolph, others D'Olph, and finally the present Dolph. Moses Dolph, the ancestor of the Dolphs in this sketch, was a member of a company in an Albany regiment.

Alexander Dolph, one of the sons of Moses Dolph, was born in New York state, and migrated to the Lackawanna Valley prior to 1812. He settled in Blakely township, east of Olyphant, on a tract of one hundred acres, which he subsequently reduced by advantageous sales to fifty-five acres. He was a man who commanded the esteem of all who knew him. His wife was Susan London, the descendant of English ancestors who were among the early settlers of Cape May, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Dolph had children: Moses, Edward, of whom later; Alfred, Warren, Eliza, Caroline, Laura, and Mary.

Edward Dolph, son of Alexander and Susan (London) Dolph, was born December 16, 1814, in Blakely township, Lackawanna county. In

early life he had few educational advantages, but by a close study of mankind and a daily observation of current events he kept in touch with the age, and became one of the self-educated men of whom this country is so justly proud. He was possessed of fine conversational powers, and was noted for his agreeable qualities. For several years he followed agricultural pursuits successfully, and then engaged in the lumber business, supplying the new railroads with timber, and prospering beyond his most sanguine expectations. In common with other capitalists he became interested in mining, and rendered great service in prospecting and developing the coal industry. In this line of endeavor he was much assisted by his intimate acquaintance with geology. He was engaged with other men of means in copper and silver mining in the Lake Superior country, and was one of the organizers of a company known as the Scranton Mining Company. He also had an interest in large tracts of timber lands in Randolph county, West Virginia. His fellow-citizens reposed in him the utmost confidence, and in compliance with their urgent entreaties he assumed the office of commissioners' clerk at Wilkes-Barre, Lackawanna county, being at that time Luzerne county. This office he held for three years, and also served one year as recorder's clerk. In politics he was an ardent Whig, and subsequently became a Republican. Although never an office-seeker he took an active part in the affairs of the organization. His religious views partook of the liberality and benevolence of his nature.

Mr. Dolph married in 1845, Elizabeth Kocher, of an old and well-known family, and their children were: Louis, deceased; Edward S., of whom later; Florence E.; Blanche L.; and N. Josette. Of these the last named married W. G. Robertson, and had seven children, five of whom are living: Charles E., Florence E., John L., Annie E., and Josette. The death of Mr. Dolph, which occurred April 4, 1890, was felt as a loss by the entire community. His sterling integrity of character and truly charitable disposition had won the love and respect of all, and his friends could be counted by the hundred. His widow expired in 1898, deeply mourned by her family and sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.

Edward S. Dolph, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Kocher) Dolph, was born in 1855, in Pittston township, Luzerne county, and enjoyed all the advantages of the Scranton common and high schools. He is a graduate of the Poughkeepsie (Dutchess county, New York) College. His training for the legal profession was received in



the office of Isaac P. Hand, and in 1880 he was admitted to the Luzerne county bar. Mr. Dolph, as did his father before him, leads a busy life. Although devoted to the duties of his profession, in the ranks of which he has made for himself an honorable place and an assured standing, he yet finds time for attention to other interests. He is largely engaged in the production of coal in what are known as the Dolph mines, which have been in operation since 1884. While not a participant in the stirring scenes of the political arena, Mr. Dolph is in every sense of the word a model citizen, invariably seeking to promote to the utmost of his powers the best interests of all classes in the community. Since 1888 he has been a resident of the city of Scranton. Mr. Dolph married, December 23, 1883, Sarah M., daughter of William Norris, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and they have two sons: Stanley E. and Harold W., both of whom are students.

**WILLIAM F. HALLSTEAD**, numbered among the oldest and most thoroughly equipped masters of railway transportation in the state of Pennsylvania, has been intimately associated with these interests from his early boyhood, and his experience has covered practically every department. The success which he has achieved has been due to no fortuitous advancement, but each upward step has logically grown out of his high self-developed ability.

He was born March 22, 1836, in Benton township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Orin L. and Mary (Rivenburg) Hallstead. His father was originally a farmer, but later entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company; he served in the position of justice of the peace for some years; in politics he was a Republican; he died at the age of eighty-two years. The mother was reared in Susquehanna county, and died at the age of seventy-two years. These parents had thirteen children, of whom but three are now living—Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Walker, and William F. Hallstead.

William F. Hallstead was reared upon the farm, performing such labor as he was able. He attended the public schools, and afterward Harford Academy. At the age of sixteen he worked upon the railroad then in course of construction between Scranton and Great Bend. When this section was completed he was given employment as brakeman on a gravel train, but was soon promoted to conductor, and a few months later was made yard dispatcher at Scranton. In 1856 he became assistant superintendent, and in 1868 was

advanced to the position of superintendent of the northern division, from Binghamton to Main Line Junction. Shortly after he was placed in charge of the line from Syracuse to Binghamton, and its two hundred and twenty-five miles came under his personal supervision. Later he was appointed superintendent of the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna branch, and several years afterward was given charge of the construction of the line from Binghamton to Buffalo which he completed in 1883. In 1886 he was appointed general manager of the entire system. He subsequently became second vice-president and later president of the Lackawanna and Montrose Railroad.

In addition to his active connection with these large affairs, upon which depend in large degree the industrial and commercial interests of the Wyoming Valley, Mr. Hallstead has extended his activities to various other large enterprises which contributed materially to the same ends, belonging to the directorate of the following named corporations: The First National Bank of Scranton, the County Bank, the Pennsylvania Casualty Company, the Clark & Snover Tobacco Company, the Suburban Electric Light Company, and he is vice-president and a director of the Title and Guaranty Company. He holds membership in the Scranton Club, the Country Club and the Engineers' Club.

Mr. Hallstead married, in June, 1858, Miss Mary Harding, of New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. One child was born of this union—George M. Hallstead, who married Miss Stella Coleman and of this marriage were born three children: Mary, George and William F. Hallstead.

**CYRUS D. JONES**, whose great business ability has found attestation in the success which he has achieved in the founding and development of various enterprises of great importance, and of which a conspicuous example is found in the Grand Union Tea Company, most unique in its beginning and phenomenally successful in its career, is of Welsh descent. Early members of the family, in the most dramatic and important epochs in English history, were men of strong character, unfaltering devotion to principle, invincible courage and great intellectual attainments.

Colonel John Jones, who married a sister of Oliver Cromwell, was the immediate ancestor of that branch of the family from which is descended Cyrus D. Jones. Colonel Jones was governor of Anglesey, member of parliament from Wales; colonel in the parliamentary army, and one of the















judges who with Whalley, Goffe and others decided the fate of Charles I. After the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne in the person of Charles II, parliament pardoned all who took part in Cromwell's dynasty except the judges, who were condemned to the block. Three of the number—Whalley, Goffe and Doxwell—escaped to America, William Jones, son of Colonel Jones, coming in the same vessel with the two first named. William Jones had assisted in secreting the regicides named from the king's officers, who were in close pursuit. The record states that on May 13th Whalley and Goffe were conducted by Jones and his friends some three miles into the wilderness beyond the mill, where, a booth having been constructed, the colonists spent two nights.

William Jones was born in London in 1624, and there became a barrister of some repute. July 4, 1650, he married Hannah Eaton, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, youngest daughter of Theophilus Eaton, governor of the colony of Connecticut. Jones came to America the next year, arriving in Boston on July 27, 1660, bringing with him his wife and their sons William and Nathaniel. He went immediately to New Haven, where he resided with his father-in-law, Governor Eaton. He took the oath with the following qualifications: "That whereas the king hath been proclaimed in this colony to be our sovereign, and we his loyal subjects, I do take the said oath with the subordination to his majesty, hoping his majesty will confirm said government for the advancement of Christ's gospel, kingdom and ends in this colony upon the foundation already laid; but in case of the alteration of the government in the fundamentals thereof, then to be free from said oath. The same day he was admitted freeman, and five days afterwards was chosen magistrate at a court election. In May, 1664, he was chosen deputy governor of the colony. When the first meeting house was built "in the long seat" were William Jones, John Davenport, Mr. Yale and William Gibbard, all men of distinction, seated according to their social position. In the deed of trust given by the Rev. John Davenport he "conformed unto Mr. William Jones, assistant of the colony of Connecticut," certain property stipulated therein. Deputy Governor William Jones, by his wife, Hannah (Eaton) Jones, had issue: Theophilus, born October 2, 1661; Sarah, born August 17, 1662; Elizabeth, baptized October 23, 1664; Samuel, baptized July 27, 1666; John, born October 4, 1667; Devodat, born March 1, 1670; Isaac, born June 21, 1671; and Abigail Rebecca, born November 10, 1679.

Isaac Jones, seventh child and youngest son of Deputy Governor William and Hannah (Eaton) Jones, was born in New Haven, June 21, 1671. He moved to Stratford, Connecticut, and married Deborah Clark, of that town. He was the founder of the Stratford and Stamford branch of the Jones family. Their children were: Daniel, William, Timothy, Mary, Deborah, Isaac, Hannah, Jacob, James, and Ebenezer.

Isaac Jones, sixth child of Isaac Jones named above, was born December 23, 1702. His son John married Elizabeth Cluxton, and their son Josiah married Sarah Smith. Isaac, son of the parents last named, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, November 11, 1794. He married Lois Curtis, and had issue as follows: Louisa Jane, born January 20, 1817; Sally Ann, born December 18, 1818; Isaac S., born July 15, 1821; Mary Elizabeth, born May 6, 1824; Daniel Cyrus, born May 14, 1827; Henrietta, born November 12, 1832; Lois A., born December 2, 1834; Cornelia Gertrude, born October 10, 1844.

Isaac S. Jones, third child and eldest son of Isaac and Lois (Curtis) Jones, was born in Stamford, Connecticut. He was a merchant and became a man of considerable importance, representing his town in the legislature and being called to various local offices. He married Frances J. Weed, of Pound Ridge, New York, a descendant probably of the Weed family of Stamford, Connecticut. Their children were: Francis S., Mary E., Frank S., Cyrus D., and Charles F. Jones.

Cyrus D. Jones was born in Stamford township, Connecticut, May 1, 1852. He was there reared until he was twelve years old, attending the village schools, where he was well grounded in the English branches. He subsequently took a commercial course in Gardiner's Business College in Scranton. After leaving school he clerked in his father's store, leaving this to enter upon similar employment in New York City, and for a year afterward served in the wholesale wood and willow ware house of J. H. Knapp & Co., in the same city. At the age of nineteen he came to Scranton, to which place his father had meantime removed, and there clerked in a store for one year. At the expiration of that time he sought the co-operation of his brothers—Frank S. and Charles F. Jones—and September 1, 1872, shortly before he attained his majority, the firm of Jones Brothers was organized for the conduct of a retail tea business in Scranton, and they became known as the Grand Union Tea Company in 1877. How enormously the business was developed from this small beginning is to be discerned in the fact that it is today one of the most mammoth retailing

enterprises in the country, with its one hundred and seventy-six stores in leading cities, the annual sales amounting to from six to eight millions of dollars, and providing employment for an army of more than three thousand people. The general offices of this vast business are in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Jones and his brother, Frank S. Jones, as an individual firm, their brother Charles F. having retired from the firm several years ago, purchase all the products and materials used by the company, importing great quantities of tea, and furnishing the capital for a large coffee importing business. They also own the Anchor Pottery, of Trenton, New Jersey, the output of which is required in its entirety for the use of the Grand Union Tea Company. Success has crowned the efforts of the brothers from the beginning, yet this result has not been accomplished without the exercise of the best powers of the merchant—incessant industry, careful judgment and discriminating sagacity. During the more than thirty years in which is contained the history of the company, the country has passed through some of the most serious financial crises, in which scores of similar enterprises have ended in failure, sometimes of colossal extent. The Grand Union Tea Company, however, has successfully weathered every storm, maintaining its prestige unimpaired, and so holding in hand its resources as to be enabled to constantly extend instead of curtailing its operations. In the corporation as it exists to-day, with its houses dotting the entire country, Mr. Jones has lived to witness a monument to his own endeavor of which any man might well be proud, and which is worthy of being held up as an example of what may be accomplished by earnest and honorable effort, and as a complete answer to the pessimists who would have us believe that fortune and fame are no longer to be achieved in this day and through exercise of resolution and honorable methods.

In addition to his connection with the Grand Union Tea Company, of which he is vice-president, Mr. Jones holds official position in some thirty other corporations and firms, among them the following: The United States Lumber Company, in which he is vice-president; the Peoples' Bank of Scranton, of which he is president; and the Traders' Bank of the same city, in which he is a director. He is at the same time practically retired from active connection with the great institutions with which his name is so closely identified, and, in pursuance of a determination made many years ago, whereby he limited the period of his personal effort, is residing in semi-retirement in the enjoyment of a beautiful home and all the

surroundings which are grateful to one of culture and refined tastes. Yet, as necessity requires, he takes an advisory interest in all the concerns with which he is associated, and he has never ceased to be to his home community one of its most helpful and liberal members, affording his influence and means to every worthy object. He was a trustee in the construction of the Young Men's Christian Association Building at Scranton, to which he was a large contributor. His religious affiliations are with the Elm Park Methodist Church, in which he is a trustee and member of the official board. His personal traits are those which well mark the ideal neighbor and citizen. Modestly and without ostentation he is a liberal benefactor of many charitable and philanthropic institutions, as well as of the well-deserving about him who are buffeted by misfortune in mind, body and estate. He has traveled much throughout the United States and Europe. Mr. Jones is one of the most highly esteemed men in Scranton, a man of rare genial nature and pleasing personality, who is extremely popular among a wide circle of friends, and who is admired in business circles for the phenomenal success which has always attended his well-directed efforts.

Mr. Jones married Miss Mary S. Horn, of Scranton, and of this marriage have been born four children: Arthur A., who is secretary and treasurer of the Grand Union Tea Company; he married Miss Elzena Bixby, and they reside in Brooklyn, New York. Harvey L., who is also connected with the corporation named, and married Miss Edna Caryl; they also reside in Brooklyn, New York. Helen F. and Frederick B. Jones, who reside at home.

Frank S. Jones, third child of Isaac S. and Frances J. (Weed) Jones, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, August 19, 1847. He pursued an ordinary course of study in his native town, and at the age of fourteen entered Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1862. He soon afterward entered a New York publishing house as assistant bookkeeper, and in a few years was advanced to the position of confidential clerk. During his ten years experience with this firm he was laying the foundation for his future achievements and success in life. In 1872, as has been before narrated, he became associated with his brothers in the formation of the Grand Union Tea Company. He is known for his large benefactions to religious, charitable and philanthropic institutions and causes. His residence is in Brooklyn, New York.



**THOMAS MONIE, M. D.** It is a true saying that some men are born poets, and it is equally true that some men are born physicians and surgeons. Education can do much in mastering the path which nature prompts us to follow, but if we would be true poets, accomplished physicians or skillful surgeons we must travel the road to which Dame Nature points. We are pleased to say that Dr. Monie is one of those gentlemen who by nature and education is well qualified to fill his present position and profession. He is by nativity a Scotchman, born June 9, 1868. He is the son of Charles and Helen Monie, natives of Scotland, who with their family emigrated to this country in 1871. They located at Pittston, Pennsylvania, and later removed to Old Forge and Moosic. Charles Monie (father) is an engineer by trade. Twelve children were born to Charles and Helen Monie, nine of whom are living, namely: James B., Helen, John C., Isabelle N., Elizabeth M., Thomas, Charles, Mary, and William Monie.

Dr. Thomas Monie acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of Old Forge and Moosic, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course at the Scranton Business College, from which institution he was graduated; subsequently he entered the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in the year 1899. During the same year he settled in Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the most skillful surgeons in the Lackawanna Valley, and his services are in constant demand in critical surgical cases. His patronage is steadily increasing, owing to his skill and ability in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. He is a member of the Lackawanna Medical Society, the Scranton Clinical and Pathological Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is an honored member of Aurora Lodge, No. 523, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jermy, Pennsylvania; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Royal Arcanum; and the Heptasophis.

Dr. Monie was married in 1894 to Mary E. Van Doran, to whom five children were born, four of whom are living, namely: Margaret I., Thomas R., Allen S., and Norval V. Mrs. Monie, mother of these children, died June 2, 1903. Her demise was sincerely mourned by her own family, and also by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who esteemed her at her true value.

**JACOB THEODORE NYHART**, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is a representative of that class of men who by their industry, energy and perseverance have gained an enviable position in business circles, and whose name is a synonym for integrity and honorable transactions. He was born in Hamilton, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1842, a son of Simon and Elizabeth (Ruth) Nyhart, descendants of a good old Dutch extraction.

Simon Nyhart (father) was a native of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, a tailor by trade, which line of work he followed during his entire active career and from which he derived a good livelihood. By his marriage to Elizabeth Ruth, also a native of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, he was the father of seven children, three of whom are living at the present time (1904): Catherine, Lana, and Jacob T. Catherine resides near Taylorville, Lackawanna county; Lana resides in Nazareth, Northampton county; and Jacob T. will be mentioned at length in the following paragraph. Simon Nyhart died in early manhood, being only forty-five years of age; he was survived by his wife, who attained the age of seventy-six years.

Jacob T. Nyhart was a boy of eight years when his father died, and being thus early thrown upon his own resources, his education was necessarily limited, having been mostly acquired in the school of experience, from which we never graduate. The family took up their residence in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and the following year he was employed by his brother Samuel, who was a miller by trade. He spent one year in Luzerne, now Lackawanna county, and then moved to Wyoming county, in and about Tunkhannock, where he remained for a number of years. He finally moved to Waverly, Pennsylvania, where he engaged at his trade for two years. He then returned to Wyoming county, in the neighborhood of Tunkhannock, where he operated on shares a mill for two and half years, after which he removed to La Grange where he and his brother had previously operated a mill. His next move was to the mill owned by Mr. Miller at Tunkhannock, and after operating this for one and one-half years he located in Factoryville, where he operated a flouring mill for five and one-half years. His next place of residence was Providence, Lackawanna county, now a part of Scranton), where he operated a mill for nineteen years, and at the expiration of this period of time (in 1891) he purchased his present mill in Peck-

ville. This mill was built by Samuel Peck in 1839, and operated by him for a number of years. It was finally rented to others, and passed through a number of hands before it was purchased by Mr. Nyhart.

The mill is operated by a forty-horse power engine with a sixty-horse boiler, and has a capacity of twenty-five tons per day. While Mr. Nyhart is a dealer in all kinds of grain and feed, including hay and straw, yet his mill is confined to making feed. He understands the milling business from start to finish, conducts his affairs in a practical and efficient manner, and well merits the success which has attended his well-directed efforts. Although a loyal citizen and deeply interested in the affairs of his country and state, Mr. Nyhart is no politician, his life having been too busy to allow him the time to take an active part in politics. His principle in local affairs is the best man for the office. During the early years of his life he cast his vote for the candidates of the Democratic party on national issues, but of late years his allegiance has been transferred to the opposite party. He has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which body he holds the office of class leader and trustee. In former years he was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and an official in his lodge, and he has received the seventh degree in the Masonic fraternity.

In 1865, while a resident of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, Mr. Nyhart was united in marriage to Sarah A. Shook, of Wyoming county, and two children were the issue of this union: 1. Stanley W., born in Wyoming county, April 11, 1866, received his education in the public schools, Wyoming Seminary and Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, and has been in the employ of his father ever since his graduation from the latter named institution. He married Blanche Brown, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Hilda, Mae, Dorothy, and Jacob T. 2. Magdalene, an accomplished young woman, resides with her parents.

**THE JERMYN FAMILY.** John Jermyn, Sr., was born in England and was married (first) to a Miss Dunthorne, also a native of that country. He emigrated to America with his two sons, John and William, in 1847, and settled in Pennsylvania at Slocum Hollow, now Scranton. His second wife was Esther Barnes. The children of John Jermyn were: Miranda, Mary, William, John and another daughter.

Of these children, Miranda married Joseph Smith and her children were: Marion, who be-

came the wife of Arthur Keston; Annie, who married Joseph Kirk; Alice, who married Thomas Hill; Florence, who became Mrs. Smith; Constance, who married Frederick Friend; and Jermyn, who died in childhood. Mary, second daughter of John Jermyn, Sr., became the wife of Henry Beeson, but had no children.

William Jermyn, eldest son of John Jermyn, married a daughter of Joseph Smith, and their children were: William, who died in infancy; Alice, who married a Miss Blackman; and Dunthorne.

John Jermyn, Jr., son of John Jermyn, Sr., was born at Rendham, Suffolk county, England, in October, 1825, and was married in 1851 to Susan Knight, whose birth occurred in 1834, and who was a daughter of Joseph Knight of Cornwall, England. The children of John and Susan (Knight) Jermyn are: Joseph J., born July 31, 1852; William C., born in 1854, died in 1874; Francis H., born in 1856, married Grace Griffin, by whom he had a daughter Frances; Myron A., died in infancy; George B., born in 1862, married Mary Anna Olds by whom he had a son, John, and for his second wife chose Annie Adams, by whom he has two daughters, Margaret and Ruth; Walter M., born in 1864, married Lena Keagh; Edmond Beeson, born in 1866, married Mamie Decker, by whom he has three children, Edmond, Jr., Elizabeth, and William; Susan M., born in 1871, is the wife of Robert A. Downey, by whom she has one son, Robert, Jr.; Rollo, who married Kate Jay, and has a son Rollo.

John Jermyn, the younger son of John Jermyn, Sr., was reared and educated in London, England, to which place his father removed from Rendham, Suffolk county. He remained in London until he was twenty-two years of age when he emigrated to America with his father and brother William. He settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and entered upon his business career in this country by working for the firm of Scranton & Platt, engaged in the coal and iron business. He assisted in opening the Diamond coal mine, the first mine opened in Scranton, and was employed there as foreman. Later he started in business for himself in partnership with Stephen Clark in the Clark mine located in northern Scranton. Shortly afterward, however, he sold his interest in this mine and secured a mine at Archbald, which he operated for two years and then sold. He next removed to Jermyn, becoming the founder of the town and giving to it his name. There he remained for eighteen years, when he disposed of his interest there and again located at Scranton. At Priceburg he opened

two more mines, which he operated for a few years and then again sold out. He afterward opened the mine known as the Manville, and one at Peckville, which he operated for a year, when he sold. He also owned a mine at Rendham, which was named for his birthplace in England. He also became a prominent factor in other business pursuits aside from the development of the large coal resources of the state. He was at one time the most extensive stockholder of the First National Bank of Scranton, also of the Mechanics' Savings Bank at Carbondale, and made judicious investment in real estate in Scranton. In 1896 he built the palatial hotel which still bears his name, and which is now owned by the Jermyn estate. He was largely instrumental in securing the building of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad to Scranton, and for a few years acted as its manager.

Few men have figured so prominently in the business development and material upbuilding of Scranton and this portion of the state as did John Jermyn. His educational advantages in youth were limited, and without pecuniary assistance or the aid of influential friends or relatives he started out in life determined to make the most of his opportunities and to win advancement if it could be gained through strong purpose and honorable effort. His self-reliance and natural powers proved the basis of a success that was as commendable as it was notable. Difficulties and obstacles seemed not to deter him in his onward march, but rather proved an impetus for renewed effort. Realizing in his youth that the business opportunities of the new world were superior to those in the old country, he accordingly crossed the Atlantic and without a moment's hesitation sought employment, which he soon secured. From that time forward his course was marked by steady and consecutive advancement, which came in recognition of his close application and fidelity to every interest entrusted to his care by his employers. Only a comparatively brief period had passed when he was enabled, as the result of his industry and economy, to embark in business on his own account and the history of his operations in the coal fields forms an important chapter in the record of the material development of this part of the state. He saw that profits would accrue from the employment of the labors of others, and prepared to enter the contracting field. In speaking of this portion of his career a contemporary biographer has said: "He sought and secured the contract for opening the Diamond coal mines at Scranton, and was the first man to put a shovel into that important work. His con-

tract here having been pushed to a successful and satisfactory close during the years 1851 to 1854, he soon after entered into a contract to open and develop the coal of the New York & Pennsylvania Coal Company situated in the notch of the mountain above Providence, known as Rockwell's mines. In this undertaking he was engaged some four or five years and was highly successful. The contract having been filled and the work accepted by the company in the year 1859, he entered into a contract with Judson Clark, Esq., for the sinking of a shaft and mining the coal from the lands of the said Clark, situated on the Abington turnpike and near the mines of the New York & Pennsylvania Coal Company. He was engaged for some two years, when Judson Clark having died, he together with Messrs. Wells and Clark, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, became the proprietors of the mines under a lease with the estate, under the firm name of Jermyn, Wells & Company. This lease continued for three years, when the mining of the coal at this point was abandoned. Always on the alert for an opening and with a wonderfully penetrating mind, we find Mr. Jermyn always looking in advance, and before he closed his engagement at one point had another in waiting for him. Thus before his lease expired with the Judson Clark estate, he had effected another with Judge Birdseye, of New York City, for the working of his mines at Archbald, Pennsylvania. These mines had been badly managed for many years, and their reputation was such that the proprietor found it difficult to operate them successfully. This Mr. Jermyn soon remedied, however, and he had not been in possession of the mines more than three years when the proprietor was enabled to sell his mines and coal lands to the Boston and Lackawanna Coal Company at a very large profit. Mr. Jermyn, having closed his engagement with the same success which seemed ever to attend him with the same foresight which had all through life characterized him, sought out and before closing his business at Archbald effected a contract for mining the coal land of the Gibson estate, at what was then known as Rushdale. Here, as at Archbald, the reputation of the community and quality of coal to be mined was such that mining operations had been abandoned entirely and the operators almost literally driven from the field, the mines having stood idle for several years. With all these discouragements and contrary to the advice of his friends, who could see nothing but failure and disaster in the undertaking, Mr. Jermyn, after having examined the mines for













output of five million tons, and in addition handle one and a half million tons purchased under contract. To carry on these stupendous operations Captain May has under his direction an army of twelve to fourteen thousand men.

While such weighty responsibilities would seemingly fully tax the energies and endurance of any one man, Captain May is actively identified with various other large interests, being secretary and treasurer of the Walburn Land Company, and secretary of the Schuylkill Anthracite Coal Royalty Company. He has also borne a prominent and most useful part in the general affairs of the community, and particularly in connection with the Scranton board of trade, where he displayed such masterly abilities that he was retained in the presidency for five successive terms, 1893 to 1897, inclusive. It was in his first presidential term that the board was aroused from its lethargy following the disastrous financial panic of that year, when so many of Scranton's industrial and commercial enterprises were languishing and stood in need of stimulation, and under the brilliant administration of Captain May stands out as the most important epoch in the history of the board. Under him the plans for the splendid new board building were formulated and put into execution, and the present stately edifice stands as an impressive monument to his sagacity and untiring energy. With Secretary Atherton he made a house-to-house canvass for the procurement of subscriptions to the building fund, and this collection, amounting to about forty thousand dollars, was the financial foundation of this praiseworthy enterprise. Captain May was vice-president of the Board of Trade Building Company; and he also served upon the leading board committees, and was instrumental in securing for the city the location of various large industries. In addition to the Board of Trade Building, Captain May was largely instrumental in forwarding the erection of three other of the most important edifices in the city, the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Elm Park Methodist Church buildings. He served most capably as a member of the select council of the city from the Ninth ward, for two terms of two years each, and also upon the board of school control.

He was for ten years a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and is holder of a marksmanship medal commemorating that period of service. He enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment, in February, 1878, and was mustered out in November, 1888, as captain of

Company D. He has always maintained a deep loyalty to the old regiment, and has always given liberal aid to every movement in its interest. He is a member of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and of its board of trustees, and superintendent of its Sunday school. He has exerted himself usefully in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is trustee of that body. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Scranton Engineers' Club, the Scranton Club, the Country Club, and the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, and is connected with the Masonic fraternity. Held in honor as one of the foremost of Scranton's citizens in point of public spirit, energy and enterprise, he is universally popular for those excellent traits of personal character which mark the ideal neighbor and friend.

Captain May married Miss Emma Louise, daughter of B. L. Richards, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Of this marriage has been born a daughter, Maud Richards May.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR was born in Paterson, New Jersey, son of William H. and Catherine G. (Deeths) Taylor. In the paternal line he came of an English family of great antiquity. Time has wrought many changes in the orthography of the Taylor name, which, in its original form of Taillerfer, was brought to England by one of the Norman barons who came with William the Conqueror. At the battle of Hastings, as graphically depicted by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in "The Last of the Saxon Kings," Taillerfer, a warrior of gigantic height, led his followers upon the foe, many of whom he slew before he fell, transfixing by the spear of Leofvine, the brother of the Saxon king. The right of the Taylor family to bear arms is officially attested by the records of the Herald's College, where is registered the elaborate blazonry with its significant crest—a dexter arm embossed in armor, the hand in a gauntlet, grasping a javelin, with the motto, "*Consequitor quodcunque petit*"—"He accomplishes what he undertakes." The Taillerfer family received from the Conqueror large landed estates in Kent, England, which descended to Hanger Taylefer, 1256, from whom the American family of Taylor claims to be descended.

The Taylor family first appeared in America in 1692, a few years after the Dutch were supplanted by the English. The family was related by marriage to Sir George Carteret, proprietor of East Jersey, under the English crown. Lady

Carteret purchased from the Indians, in trust for Mathew Taylor and others, a tract of land four miles in depth on both sides of the Raritan river. Mathew died shortly afterward, and bequeathed his holdings to his brother Edward, then living in London. In 1692 Edward, "of Briggs House, York county, England, residing in London," came to the country, entered upon possession of the property and became the progenitor of the Taylor family in America. He brought with him his wife, Catherine (family name unknown), and five children. The old Taylor homestead, built in 1729 by George, son of the immigrant, still stands in the village of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and as late as 1880 was occupied by a lineal descendant of the first settler. It was then in good condition, with the old pictured Dutch tiles in the spacious fireplace.

Of the descendants of Edward were grandsons who were among the pioneer settlers in New York, Ohio, and elsewhere in the west and south. Most of them became useful and prosperous citizens, many of them filled places of distinction, and it is said that none, so far as known, was ever convicted of a crime. The family was represented in the Revolutionary war by various members, among whom was Major Richard Cox, of the New Jersey line, whose mother was Mercy Taylor, granddaughter of the immigrant settler. Elisha Taylor was an officer in the war of 1812; he was a pioneer in the cause of total abstinence in a day when the thought was a heresy, spent ten years of his life in advocating his temperance principles, and for many years devoted one-fourth of his annual income for that purpose and for the spread of the gospel. Of this family were two eminent divines, Rev. Jeremy Taylor and the late Bishop Frederick W. Taylor, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Illinois. John Taylor, of New York, was a member of Congress uninterruptedly from 1813 to 1833, and was twice speaker of the house. On the admission of Missouri to the Union he delivered the first speech in congress in which was expressed inflexible opposition to the extension of slavery. He was a man of excellent judgment, and was consulted upon national affairs by Presidents Madison, Monroe and Adams, and also by Clay, Webster and Everett. He accompanied General Lafayette through New England on his last visit to this country. Jacob Taylor published, 1702-46, an almanac which was the predecessor of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac," and for which he made his own astronomical calcula-

tions. Other members of the family were: President Zachary Taylor, Bayard Taylor, author and poet; Brook Taylor, the "water poet," and Tom Taylor, once editor of the unique *London Punch*. In the American family was William H. Taylor, grandfather of him of the same name, and to whom this narrative principally relates. He was a native of Birmingham, England, the son of a silversmith, and came to the United States and located in Paterson, New Jersey. He brought with him considerable means and lived in pleasant retirement. He married Mary White, and to them were born children: William H., James, John, George, Charles, Joseph, Emma, Sarah and Mary. He died in Newark, New Jersey, at the venerable age of eighty-six years, surviving his wife, who died at the age of sixty-six years.

William H. Taylor, father of the subject of this sketch, son of William H. and Mary (White) Taylor, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1826, and was six years old when his parents came to the United States. It is an agreeable task to epitomize so active and useful a life. Educated in Paterson, New Jersey, he early evinced a special talent for mechanics, and at an early age was indentured to Charles Danforth, a mechanical engineer in that city. After completing his apprenticeship he spent several years visiting the more important manufactories throughout the country, in quest of a larger technical knowledge. In 1852 he made a trip to California, but returned in a short time to assume a responsible position. In 1865, on account of the failing health of his wife, he visited Europe with her, and while there further added to his knowledge of mechanics. On his return in the following year he became associated with the Watson Manufacturing Company at Paterson, New Jersey, but discontinued his connection with this enterprise a year later to embark in a new venture in the same city, and in which he was destined to lay the foundations for his subsequent extensive operations as a manufacturing dealer in machinery and machinists' supplies. A large proportion of his trade coming from Pennsylvania, and especially from the mining districts, he deemed it advisable to find a location more convenient to that field, and in 1870 removed his business to Allentown, where he conducted it with great success until his death, June 4, 1880, having meantime (in 1876) made another tour of Europe for rest and recuperation. He was a man of the highest mechanical ability, and all his transactions were governed by the loftiest in-

tegrity, whether in the routine of mechanical labors or in his financial relations with those with whom he dealt. Of strong convictions of right, he was tenacious in maintaining what his judgment approved, and his strong intellect was fortified by a great will power. Yet he was ever just and considerate with his equals or his subordinates, and never permitted pride or self-interest to lead him to the perpetration of an injustice. He was a man of striking personality, commanding in figure, with a handsome countenance reflecting strength of character, and a well dispositioned mind. He was a Republican in politics, and maintained the principles of his party with a degree of vigor and enthusiasm which admitted of no question of his sincerity in the conviction that upon them depended the interests and honor of the country. In 1851 he married Catherine G. Deeths, daughter of Nicholas and Ann Deeths, and to them were born three children: Emma G., who became the wife of Arthur D. Troxell; Cassie G., who became the wife of Albert G. Wheeler, and William H. Taylor.

William H. Taylor, youngest child of William H. and Catherine G. (Deeths) Taylor, passed his early boyhood in Paterson, New Jersey, and Allentown, Pennsylvania, and attended the public schools in both these cities. He then pursued advanced studies in Dickinson Seminary, but left that institution when eighteen years old to enter his father's machinery supply house in a clerical capacity, and was thus closely associated with the parent until the death of the latter, when he took the business in charge. He had gained a familiar knowledge of its every department, and constantly developed it to larger proportions, conducting it successfully until 1884, when he established the Scranton Supply and Machinery Company at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in 1886 opened the Hazelton Machinery and Supply Company at Hazelton, Pennsylvania. The offices and salesrooms are at 131 Wyoming avenue, while the major portion of the stock is stored in a large warehouse along the tracks of the Delaware & Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroads. The stock comprises tools of all kinds for mechanics and machinists, mine and mill supplies of every description, and includes many specialties from the most eminent manufacturers of the country in special lines.

Mr. Taylor is one of the largest individual coal operators in the state. He was counsellor for the St. Clair Coal Company, of which he is

president, in the anthracite strike commission. He is also president of the Franklin Coal Company, and is actively identified with many other local commercial and financial enterprises, and is also president of the Goodwin Car Company of New York, is a director in the Coal and Iron National Bank of New York City, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Scranton Club, the Country Club, both of Scranton; the National Geographic Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and others. He is an active Free Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He is a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Taylor married Miss Nellie G. Barker, daughter of the late Samuel G. Barker, sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Of this marriage have been born four children: Nellie Grace, deceased; Alice Marion, William H., Jr., and John D. Higgins.

ELIAS W. THOMPSON, one of the progressive business men of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, where he has resided since 1886, was born in Union, Broome county, New York, March 17, 1876, a son of William H. and Sophia (Winans) Thompson, natives and residents of New York State, whose family consisted of three other children, namely: Fred M., Elizabeth and Anna. He is a grandson of Hugh and Elizabeth Thompson, both natives of Ireland, and great-grandson of William Thompson, the founder of the American branch of the family, who emigrated from his native country, Ireland, to the United States, settling in New York State, where he devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits.

Elias W. Thompson is indebted to the common schools of his native township for a practical education, which qualified him for a life of usefulness and activity. At the early age of twelve years he engaged in the flouring mill business at Lisle, New York, remaining three years. He then returned to his home in Union, New York, where he was employed in the same business up to his removal to Factoryville, Pennsylvania, in 1886. He at once secured employment with Christopher Matthewson, who was one of the prominent business men of that city, owning and operating an extensive flouring mill. This gentleman later became his father-in-law, and he continued his connection with the business up to the time of the decease of Mr. Matthewson, in 1901, when he took entire control of the es-

tate, which is quite extensive, consisting of farms, mill and village property. Mr. Thompson added improved machinery of the best and latest pattern to the plant operated by Mr. Matthewson, and by this means the business increased to a large extent. From 1899 to 1903, a period of four years, Mr. Thompson, in connection with his milling and other industries, was engaged in mercantile business at Factoryville, but on account of the extensive increase in his milling business was forced to dispose of his store, selling the same to Mr. Walton.

In addition to looking after his own interests, Mr. Thompson is actively and prominently identified with the growth and development of the borough of Factoryville. He was the prime mover in the erection of the Factoryville Telephone Company, which later was consolidated with the Centermoreland Telephone Company, with a stock capital of fifty thousand dollars, in which corporation he is a large stockholder. He is serving in the capacity of secretary and treasurer of the Nokomis Water Company of Factoryville. In politics he is at heart a Prohibitionist, but in great issues casts his vote with the Republican party, in the ranks of which organization may be found many who are in sympathy with and assist in promulgating the principles of the Prohibition party. Mr. Thompson is a man of strict integrity, honorable and upright alike in his business dealings and social relations.

In 1889 Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Emma Matthewson, daughter of Christopher and Lorinda (Reynolds) Matthewson. They are the parents of one daughter, Ruth Thompson.

**GEORGE SANDERSON.** Edward Sanderson, Sr., the progenitor of the Sanderson family in America, is mentioned in early records found in Hampton, Massachusetts, from which place he removed to Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1643, and where, October 15, 1645, he married Mary Eggleston. How long he had lived in Hampton, whether born there or England, or whether he was the first of the ancestors to reach this country, is not definitely known.

(II) Deacon Jonathan Sanderson, eldest child of Edward Sanderson, born in Watertown, September 15, 1646; married in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 24, 1669, Abiah Bartolph, youngest daughter of Ensign Thomas and Hannah Bartlett, of Watertown.

(III) Samuel Sanderson, sixth child of

Jonathan Sanderson, born May 28, 1681, settled in Watertown; married, April 13, 1708, Mercy Gale; was killed by lightning July 8, 1722.

(IV) Abraham Sanderson, son of Samuel Sanderson, born in Watertown, March 28, 1711; married December 6, 1733, to Patience Smith and settled in Lunenburg, Massachusetts. He had thirteen children, of whom Jacob was the fourth.

(V) Jacob Sanderson, fourth child of Abraham Sanderson, was born in 1738.

(VI) Jacob Sanderson, fourth child of Jacob Sanderson, married Elizabeth Childs, and settled in Lunenburg, Massachusetts.

(VII) Jacob Sanderson, their youngest child, born October 17, 1770; married, November 12, 1807, to Jerusha Gardner, a daughter of Captain Lemuel Gardner, of Boston, and settled in that city. Captain Gardner was the first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Company of Artillery of Boston.

(VIII) Hon. George Sanderson, second son of Jacob and Jerusha Sanderson, was born in Boston, of Puritan stock, February 25, 1810, and received his education at the Boston Latin School. Shortly after leaving this institution he went to New York, where for awhile he was in the employment of a relative in commercial pursuits. From there his fortunes led him to Geneva, New York, where he married Marion Kingsbury, daughter of Colonel Joseph Kingsbury, of Shesquin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. (Colonel Kingsbury was a large landed proprietor, and the active general agent of other large owners. The homestead and part of the original estate is now occupied by the widow of his youngest son, having been purchased by O. D. Kinney, a son-in-law, of Minneapolis.) This marriage led Mr. Sanderson to Towanda, the county seat of Bradford, where he entered upon the practice of law, and soon took a leading position. He became district attorney, and for six years held the office, discharging its duties in the most able and conscientious manner. At the expiration of that time he resigned in order to attend to his private business. Subsequently he was elected to the state senate, where in 1853 he made the acquaintance of Colonel George W. Scranton, with whom he co-operated in securing legislation that was deemed necessary for the success of the enterprise that the latter had undertaken, and who impressed him with the importance of Scranton and its probable future. On the solicitation of Colonel Scranton, Mr. Sanderson visited this city for the first time, in 1854, and again in 1855, when he purchased the Elisha Hitchcock farm, now cov-



ered by the finest residences in Scranton. Shortly after this he removed with his family from Towanda, having first erected a residence (on the site of which now stands one of the handsomest Young Men's Christian Association buildings in the country), and organized the banking house of George Sanderson & Company, the firm consisting of himself and his brother-in-law, Burton Kingsbury, Esq. This house was merged into the Lackawanna Valley Savings Bank, and later into the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, one of the strongest and most conservative financial institutions in the city. He then commenced laying out streets, which resulted in opening Washington, Adams and Wyoming avenues, from Spruce to Vine streets, which to-day contain some of the most valuable residence property in the city. He donated to public use the lots upon which the new high school building is being erected, and was twice elected burgess of the place of his adoption. Having disposed of most of the Hitchcock farm and feeling ready to rest, he purchased a beautiful home in Germantown, and moved there. But lifelong habits were strong, and he found what was intended for rest was, in reality, labor, so he again took up his work and became president of a coal company with offices in Philadelphia. On this being purchased by the Reading Coal Company, he moved back to Scranton, having purchased a large tract of land in the northern outskirts, where he erected a mansion, and developed what is now the most attractive suburban portion of the city. His policy in building up Green Ridge exhibited, in the strongest sense, his wisdom and foresight. Commencing himself by constructing the Scranton and Providence street railroad, he succeeded in drawing about him a delightful community of taste and refinement that has continued to grow chiefly on the lines he laid down for it.

After a long and active life, Mr. Sanderson died in April, 1886, followed very shortly by his wife. He left four children: J. Gardner, George, Anna K., and Marion, the latter being the wife of Edward B. Sturges, Esq. Mr. Sanderson acquired the reputation of a sound, safe, public-spirited man. As a judge of real estate values, and the probability of development, he was especially sound, and made very few mistakes, and to him more than to any other citizen is Scranton indebted for the development of the spirit that has given such an artistic character to its comfortable homes. He died regretted by all who knew him, and left a large impress on many institutions in this thriving city.

The Kingsbury family, from which the children of George Sanderson, of Scranton, are descended in the maternal line, was founded in America by Henry Kingsbury, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts. He had eight children of whom Joseph was the seventh.

(II) Lieutenant Joseph Kingsbury, seventh child of Henry, born 1656, removed from Haverhill to Norwich, West Farms, now Franklin county, Connecticut, and married Love Ayer, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ayer, of Haverhill, April 12, 1679. He died April 2, 1741, and his wife died April 24, 1735.

(III) Captain Nathaniel Kingsbury, son of Joseph, settled in Andover, Connecticut, after having lived in Norwich, and married Hannah Dennison in 1709. He died in Andover, September 18, 1763, and his wife died May 14, 1772.

(IV) Deacon Joseph Kingsbury, son of Nathaniel, born in Hampton, May 27, 1721, settled in Tolland, and later removed to Enfield, Connecticut. March 5, 1745, he married Mary, daughter of Sergeant Thomas and Sarah Looms, of Bolton. He was a rigid Calvinist in religion.

(V) Lemuel Kingsbury, son of Joseph, born in Bolton, November 13, 1702, married December 23, 1773, Alice Terry, daughter of Samuel and Mary Terry, of Enfield.

(VI) Colonel Joseph Kingsbury, son of Lemuel, born in Enfield, Connecticut, May 19, 1774, in 1795 removed from his father's home there to Sheshequin, then in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He married Anna Spalding, daughter of General Simon and Ruth (Shepherd) Spalding, April 21, 1797 (?), and among their ten children was Marion W. Kingsbury, born September 18, 1816, and became the wife of George Sanderson, Sr., and the mother of George Sanderson, of Scranton.

Of the Spalding family, from whom the children of George Sanderson are descended in their mother's maternal line, the records show three branches. The progenitor of one branch came from Scotland and settled in Georgia; the other two came from Lincolnshire, England. One of the Lincolnshire branches settled in Maryland, and from it sprang the late Archbishop Martin John Spalding, of Baltimore. The progenitor of the Spaldings in this country was Edward Spalding, Sr., who emigrated from the town of Spalding, England, to America, between 1630 and 1633. His name first appears on the records of the town of Braintree, Massachusetts. His first wife, Margaret, died there, in 1640. 2. Benjamin Spald-

ing, son of Edward Spalding and his second wife, married and settled in Plainfield, Connecticut. His son (3), Simon Spalding, born November 7, 1714, married Annie Billings, June, 1737, and settled at Plainfield. General Simon Spalding (4), son of Simeon, was born in Plainfield, January 16, 1742; April 15, 1761, married Ruth Shepherd, Plainfield. Anna Spalding (5), daughter of General Simon Spalding, born July 2, 1771, at Sheshequin, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; there married Joseph Kingsbury. Marion Kingsbury (6), the eighth of the ten children of Joseph and Anna Kingsbury, born September 18, 1816, became the wife of George Sanderson, October 29, 1835.

Edward Spalding, the founder of this branch of the family, was made a freeman May 16, 1640, in Braintree, Massachusetts. This shows him to have been a member of the established church of the province, for under the old laws this was a necessary requisite to becoming a freeman. He was mentioned in a petition, dated October 1, 1645, to the general court of Massachusetts, to set off from Braintree a new town for settlement. Among other names to the petition are Samuel Adams and John Adams, showing Braintree to have then included the town of Quincy. The name of Edward Spalding next appears in connection with the settlement of Chelmsford. The second petition was granted by the general court May 18, 1665. The northern boundary of the town, on petition of Edward Spalding and others, was extended to the Merrimac river, May 3, 1656. This extension was called New Field, and the records show that among the proprietors were Edward Spalding, Sr., Edward Spalding, Jr., and John Spalding. This New Field is probably included, as well as a part of Chelmsford, in the city of Lowell. Later a tract of land on the Merrimac river, near Pawtucket Fall, called Wamesett, was sold to forty-six joint proprietors, who built on the south side extending from the Merrimac to the Concord river. This settlement was annexed to Chelmsford in 1720, and among the forty-six proprietors were Edward Spalding, Jr., Joseph Spalding, John Spalding, Jr., Joseph Spalding, Benjamin Spalding and Andrew Spalding, being the five sons and one grandson of Edward Spalding, Sr.

Edward Spalding removed to Chelmsford at or about the time of the first settlement of that town in 1653, and at the first town meeting, November 22, 1654, was chosen one of the selectmen. He was also chosen selectman in 1656, 1660, and 1661. In 1663 he was surveyor of

New Field, afterward called North Chelmsford. From his descendants who settled in Chelmsford, there went out an immigration of about seventeen hundred to Plainfield, Connecticut. In the Historical and Genealogical Records of New England is found among the immigrants the names of John Spalding, Joseph Spalding, Edward and Benjamin Spalding, sons and grandsons of Edward Spalding, Sr. October 10, 1706, the general court of Connecticut was petitioned for more ample confirmation of title, and among the proprietors' names are the four Spaldings mentioned above.

General Simon Spalding was third son of Simon Spalding, of Plainfield, Connecticut, who was born November 7, 1714, and married Annie Billings in June, 1737. General Simon Spalding married Ruth Shepherd, April 15, 1761. He was of the Connecticut colony emigrating to Pennsylvania under the name of the Susquehanna Company, formed in 1754 at Hartford, Connecticut. He settled in the Wyoming Valley, now Wilkes-Barre, in 1771. His marriage, however, and the birth of his three eldest children, occurred in Plainfield, Connecticut. He first settled on a tract of land extending from the Susquehanna river toward the mountains, on which he built a house, and he and his family lived there until after the Revolution. This homestead, from the description in the deed, was the same that Judge Ross afterward owned, and a part of the house which Simon Spalding built was supposed to be a part of the modern structure, because of the known antiquity of that part, of the Ross family on Main street. After selling that property Simon Spalding removed to Sheshequin, Luzerne county. It is believed that the war that was threatening between the Connecticut and the Pennsylvania claims moved Mr. Spalding to sell the disputed title affecting all the Connecticut settlers and those holding under them. The feeling resultant from this dispute was so fierce and violent that it led to bloodshed and precipitated a feud lasting for several years, until congress interposed and by the treaty of Trenton opened the way for settlements. Simon Spalding was at first a lieutenant in the company of which Mr. Rawson was captain, which was enlisted in the Revolutionary war, from Wilkes-Barre to Plymouth. Two companies originally existed, but were so reduced from various causes that at Germantown, before or after the battle there, they united. In the fusion Lieutenant Spalding was made captain, and the reorganized company hurried to Wilkes-Barre for the defense of the settlers against

the Indians and Tories. The company reached Wilkes-Barre two or three days too late to be of service in a battle which ended with what is known in history as the Wyoming massacre. Captain Spalding remained with his company at Wilkes-Barre until they joined with General Sullivan's army on its way north for the defense of the frontier. Captain Spalding and his company encamped for some time in the valley below Tioga Point, the spot where the whole army rested while awaiting the arrival from the north of General Clinton. It was there and then that he was first attracted by the Sheshequin Valley, and he decided to remove there after the war. His brother, John Spalding, also settled there on a farm adjoining his own, and from him, on the maternal side, came the family of Welles at Tioga Point. Captain Spalding was subsequently joined to the army of Washington, was at Valley Forge and Princeton, and served during the war and to its close. The records at Washington show a settlement with him as captain in the Continental army. He was afterward made general of militia, and was known by that military title.

James Gardner Sanderson, eldest son of George Sanderson, whose descent partially is shown in the foregoing genealogies, was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and has lived a large portion of his life in Scranton. He is a civil engineer by profession, though not active in practicing it. He married Eliza Mc-Brair, of New York. He is a graduate of the Van Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York. He has been interested in several enterprises notably the Union Switch and Signal Company, of which he was one of the organizers and which was afterwards sold to the Westinghouse interests. He was also interested in the early development of Portland cement in this country, and the rotary kiln, so universally used in the manufacture of Portland cement, was first used by him. He is at present superintendent and secretary of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association.

Colonel George Sanderson, second son of George Sanderson, was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1847, and has been a resident of Scranton for upwards of forty-nine years, during that long period recognized as a leader among the enterprising and progressive men whose efforts have given to the city its high prestige and commanding importance in industrial and financial affairs. After graduating from the Scranton high school he completed his education in the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

He read law under the preceptorship of Samuel Robb, Esq., in Philadelphia, and finished his professional studies in the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1869, at the age of twenty-two years. He practiced in Philadelphia for two years, and in 1873 located permanently in Scranton. While in active practice he was attorney in several important cases. Among the most important was the case of Sanderson vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, in which he obtained establishment of the principle that the lease of coal lands in perpetuity was in effect a sale, and that the lessee, as a consequence, was liable for the taxes. This was a far-reaching proposition, affecting all perpetual coal land leases in the state, and its validity was affirmed by decision of the supreme court, to which august tribunal it was finally brought, Colonel Sanderson contending for it at every stage in the various inferior courts. Another notable case in which he was interested, though not actively, was that of Sanderson vs. Pennsylvania Coal Company, and another that of Sanderson vs. City of Scranton, involving the liability of an abutting property holder for the repair of street in front of his property, and in which was affirmed his contention that such liability did not exist.

While industriously engaged in his profession, Colonel Sanderson at the same time gave much of his attention to industrial and public affairs. He has long been vice-president and director of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the oldest in the city, and one of the most conservative and successful of its class in the state. He succeeded his father in the management of the Green Ridge estate of Sanderson & Robb, which they have developed into the most beautiful suburban district of Scranton. He also aided efficiently in beautifying the Forest Hill Cemetery, and has been for years president of the managing association known by that name. He has always been actively identified with every movement looking toward municipal improvements, and was for the long period of thirteen years a member of the select council from the thirteenth ward, and is now serving as president of the city sinking fund commission. For the past few years he has given little attention to his profession, devoting much of his time to his extensive business and financial interests.

Colonel Sanderson earned his military title through long and useful service with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, of which he was a member for eight years. He first served (in

1877) with the Scranton City Guards, afterwards merged into the Thirteenth Regiment, enlisting as a private in Company D. He was the originator of rifle practice in the National Guard, and rose to the rank of colonel, serving upon the governor's staff as inspector of rifle practice, and in that capacity was primarily instrumental in developing that feature of the military service to such a degree as to attract the admiration of national guardsmen throughout the country.

He holds membership in a number of social organizations of the highest class—the Country Club, Scranton Club, Green Ridge Wheelmen, Germantown Cricket Club, New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, of which he was formerly president, and the University Club of Philadelphia. He is affiliated with various Masonic bodies, including the commandery. In politics he is a Republican, and he is known as an influential figure in the councils of the party, and an effective advocate of its principles and policies.

Colonel Sanderson married Lucy Reed Jackson, and to them were born eight children, of whom are now living: 1. Edward Spalding, educated at Cornell University, connected with the Scoville Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Connecticut; he married Frederika Catlin, and has one son, Edward. 2. Charles Reed, educated at Cornell University, engaged in business in Elmira, New York; he married Edith, daughter of H. S. Brooks, of Elmira, New York. 3. James Gardner, educated at Cornell University, graduated from Chicago Law School, now practicing his profession in Scranton; he married Miss Beatrice D. Tyler, daughter of Professor Charles Mellen Tyler, of Cornell University, and has one child, James Gardner Sanderson, Jr. 4. Helen Louise, and (5) Marion K., both at home. 6. George Jr., preparing for college at Lawrenceville (New Jersey) Preparatory School.

Mrs. Sanderson (nee Lucy Reed Jackson) was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1846, and traces her ancestry in several branches to and prior to the fourteenth century. Data from the parish records, entries in the Herald's College, and "Genealogy and History of Watertown" furnish the following facts as to her line, the restrictions of space prohibiting details of the others.

John Brown, Esquire, a magistrate of Stamford, Lincolnshire, England, was born in the early part of the fourteenth century, and held office in 1376-77. His son

(II) John Browne, of Stamford, England,

was born about 1364. His son

(III) John Brown, of Stamford, England, was a draper and merchant of the Staple of Calais, and was magistrate or alderman of Stamford in 1414, 1422, and 1427. He built All Saints' Church in Stamford, and is buried there dying July 26, 1442. His wife died November 22, 1460, and lies beside him in the upper end of the north aisle. They had three children, the second being

(IV) John Browne, of Stamford, who was also a draper, and was alderman in 1448, 1453, and 1462. He married Agnes ———, and died between 1462-1470. She died in 1470. Both are buried in All Saints' Church. They had four children, the eldest being

(V) Christopher Browne, of Stamford, and later of Toilethorpe, Rutland county, England. His will is dated 1516, and is proven at London, in February, 1518. He was married twice, his second wife being Agnes ———, of Beddingfield, Norfolk county, England. He was sheriff of Rutlandshire in 1492, and from 1500 until 1509. He allied himself with Henry VII, and assisted him against Richard III, for which service Henry VIII, in the eighteenth year of his reign, granted to his eldest son Francis, a patent authorizing him, among other privileges, to remain with his head covered in the presence of the king. In 1480 arms were granted to him by Edward IV, as follows: In the first quarter, party per bend, argent and sable; in bend three mascles bendways counterchanged. Before this grant the arms were: "Sable three mallets argent," and the crest "On a wreath argent and sable a demistork, its neck nowed gules and wings displayed argent. In its beak a scroll bearing the motto 'apprandr a murir.'" Christopher Browne and his wife had four sons, the second being

(VI) Christopher Browne, of Swan Hall, Hawkedon, Suffolk county, England. His will is dated May 27, 1531, and is proved in Bury St. Edmunds, July 3, 1538. He had six children, the second being

(VII) Christopher Browne, of Swan Hall, Hawkedon, whose will was dated November 24, 1568, and proved at Bury St. Edmunds, May 31, 1574. He was church warden in 1564. He had four children the eldest being

(VIII) Thomas Browne, of Swan Hall, whose will was dated December 22, 1590, and proved at Bury St. Edmunds, January 26, 1591. He died December 23, 1590. He had five children, the fourth being



(IX) Abraham Browne, of Swan Hall, who emigrated to Watertown, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman March 6, 1631. He was a land surveyor and held many important offices of trust. He laid out the highway from Dorchester Field to the Flats. His will was proved in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, October 1, 1660, at about which date he died. He had six children, the fourth being

(X) Jonathan Browne, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 15, 1635; married February 11, 1661, Mary Shattuck, daughter of William Shattuck, of Watertown. She died October 23, 1732, aged eighty-seven years, and is buried at Watertown. His will is dated February 19, 1690. His children, of whom there were ten, dropped the final "e" in the spelling of the name. The fifth child was

(XI) Abraham Brown, born in Watertown, August 26, 1671, died November 27, 1729, and lies buried with his wife in the Waltham graveyard. He married Mary Hyde, daughter of Job and Elizabeth (Fuller) Hyde, who died November 29, 1723. He was treasurer of Watertown, 1695-1700; assessor 1705; selectman and town clerk 1712. His will is dated July 20, 1728. He was the guardian of Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College. He had nine children, of whom the second was

(XII) Jonathan Brown, of Watertown, born 1694, died July 25, 1758. He married Elizabeth Simonds, born in November, 1648, daughter of Joseph and Mary Simonds, of Lexington, and granddaughter of William Simonds, of Woburn, who married Judith, widow of James Heywood, whose maiden name was Phiffin. Elizabeth died August 6, 1765. Jonathan was a selectman of Watertown in 1739-41. He had eight children, the seventh being

(XIII) Lucy Brown was born in Watertown, June 8, 1734, died in Gilsun, New Hampshire, January, 1815. She was married February 17, 1757, to Colonel William Bond of the Bonds of Bury St. Edmunds, England, the descendants of whom settled in Watertown in 1630. Colonel William Bond was also of Watertown. He was born February 17, 1733, and died August 31, 1776, at Camp Mount Independence, opposite Ticonderoga, and was there buried with military honors. An extract from the *Boston Gazette* of September 23, 1776, reads: "On the 31st ult., departed this life Colonel William Bond. He met the last enemy with the greatest calmness and intrepidity. In his death our country has lost a true patriot and a most vigilant officer of tried

bravery." Colonel Bond fought in the battle of Bunker Hill as lieutenant-colonel under Colonel Thomas Gardner, and after the latter was killed in battle Colonel Bond took command of the regiment, which in November, 1775, was ordered to New York, and on April 20 went to Canada by way of the lakes. By his wife Lucy he had eleven children, of whom the youngest was

(XIV) Susanna Bond, born in Watertown, September 8, 1775, died February 27, 1803, in Brookline, Massachusetts. She married Zephion Thayer, born in Waltham, Massachusetts, October 12, 1769. He was son of Captain Jedediah Thayer, a Revolutionary officer, and a grandson of Captain Ebenezer Thayer, of Braintree, Massachusetts. Zephion and Susanna Thayer had five children, the eldest being

(XV) Lucy Thayer, born September 6, 1791, died August 23, 1828. She married David Reed, of Alstead, New Hampshire, and settled in Surrey, New Hampshire. They had seven children, among whom was

(XVI) Maria Louisa Reed, born April 26, 1815, and is now (1904) living with her daughter, Lucy Reed Sanderson, in Scranton, Pennsylvania. She was married October 3, 1843, to Charles Jackson, son of Stephen W. and Lucretia Jackson, of Boston, and great-grandson of Major Timothy Jackson, a Revolutionary officer, who in turn was a great-grandson of Major Timothy Jackson, an officer in the French and Indian War. Charles Jackson died in China, leaving several children, among whom was

(XVII) Lucy Reed Jackson, born in Boston, in 1846, and became the wife of George Sanderson, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. There were eight children of this marriage, six of whom are now living.

DR. ISALAH FAWKES EVERHART, a physician of the highest professional attainments, whose name is honorably inscribed upon the rolls of the medical corps of the United States army during the Civil war; an accomplished man of letters; and a scientist whose labors have enriched the literature of the state of his nativity, especially in the field of natural history, is one of the most distinguished representatives of one of the most prominent of Pennsylvania families, whose ancestral history is written in the preceding narrative. Three sons of his father's brother were men of conspicuous talent. 1. Benjamin M. Everhart, who died in West Chester, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1904; out of nine hundred quotations in a celebrated botanical volume published

in Italy, more than six hundred were from his own work; he left a large estate and fine botanical library. 2. Hon. James B. Everhart, deceased, a graduate of Princeton, was reared to the law, but never entered upon practice; he principally followed literary pursuits, and among his best known productions was his volume of "Miscellanies," "Everhart's Poems," and "The Fox Chase." He served in Congress from Chester county for two terms. 3. John R. Everhart, a graduate of Princeton, was an accomplished physician, and served as surgeon of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment in the Civil war.

Dr. Everhart was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1840, the youngest son of James and Mary (Templin) Everhart. He acquired his elementary education in the common schools in his home neighborhood, attended a nearby academy, and at the early age of seventeen years matriculated in Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. There he pursued a scientific course, giving especial attention to those branches in which he afterward attained great proficiency, and for which he manifested a preference from his early boyhood. After graduation from college he entered upon the study of medicine. The breaking out of the Civil war found him thus engaged, and he became connected with the West Philadelphia United States Military Hospital, then under the charge of Dr. Hayes, of Arctic Exploration fame, and with four thousand patients.

He rendered faithful and industrious service in this great institution, meantime pursuing his studies under the course prescribed by the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was matriculant, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1863, and was at once commissioned assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and went to the front to join that command. February 9, 1865, he was promoted to full surgeon with the rank of major. July 24 of the same year his regiment was consolidated with the Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, under the latter designation, and in which he retained his rank. He participated in all the operations in which his command was engaged, as a part of the Army of the Potomac, during the crucial battle months of the summer of 1863 and all of 1864 and a portion of 1865, covering all the operations under General Grant in the terrible grapple with the resourceful foe. Attached to an ever rapidly moving cavalry column, in constant touch with the enemy, Surgeon Everhart's duties were arduous and incessant, and only

to be performed under the most disadvantageous circumstances. The equipment of the hospital department was necessarily most meagre. Wounds must needs be treated and amputations made on the spot, under a tree at the side of the road, or in a fence corner, and the injured man, no matter how desperate his condition, must be put in an ambulance or army wagon and conveyed with the troops scores of miles, perhaps hundreds, until a point was reached from which he could be sent to an established hospital. At the close of the active campaigning and when the rebel armies were about to be disbanded, Surgeon Everhart found his first comparative respite, being assigned to duty as surgeon-in-chief of the Military District of Lynchburg (Virginia), which position he occupied until he was honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, August 11, 1865, four months after the cessation of hostilities.

Following his retirement from the army, Dr. Everhart, in company with his brother, Dr. James M. Everhart, made an extended tour of Europe, visiting all the important industrial and art centres. In 1868 he returned and took up his residence in Scranton, where he entered upon the practice of his profession and in which he has continued with marked success and signal usefulness. His standing in his profession found recognition in his being soon called to various important positions—as a member of the medical staff of the Scranton State Hospital, and of the Scranton Board of Health, and as surgeon of the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania State Militia, with headquarters at Wilkes-Barre. He is largely interested in anthracite coal lands, and is president of the Everhart Coal Company, a director in the Scranton Forging Company, and with his nephew, James E. Lechel, operates the Everhart Brass Works.

It is in the field of science however, that Dr. Everhart has attained his principal distinction, and to it he has devoted his entire attention since his retirement from his profession a few years ago. Fond of outdoor occupations, his long travels, and his tramps afoot with gun or rod, have brought him, as his chief recreation, into communion with nature and her visible forms, bringing ever new delight to himself, and real and enduring benefits to the scientific world. He has ransacked his own state for the discovery of its beauties of field and forest, and in 1893 made an extended tour through Mexico, the Pacific coast and Alaska in similar quest. A skillful taxidermist, his collections of mounted animals and birds, made during a period of forty years, in-

clude nearly every known species found in Pennsylvania, besides very many from other states. He has also made a very extensive collection of the native woods of Pennsylvania, which he has prepared in such a way as to display their every beauty of structure, and which are housed in an edifice adjoining his residence, specially constructed for the purpose. Perhaps his most laborious and painstaking achievement is the work which now mainly engrosses his attention—the gathering and classification of the seeds of every form of vegetation native to Pennsylvania, which will soon represent more than a thousand varieties and is a most interesting collection of its kind. These invaluable collections Dr. Everhart purposes to devise to some scientific institution, where they will be of real and ever increasing value as the years go by, and types of the animal and vegetable life disappear forever from the earth, as disappear many of them will. In this great life-work Dr. Everhart has, without such purpose in view, reared to himself a monument of wonderful significance. Of immense intrinsic worth as an educational force, it will also stand as a revelation of The Man Himself, of his serenity and reverence in his "looking from Nature up to Nature's God," and of his sympathy with all mankind.

In 1871 Dr. Everhart married Miss Annie Victoria Ubil, and to them was born a son, Edwin Ellsworth Everhart, in 1873. Mrs. Everhart died in 1898, after a protracted illness borne with touching patience and resignation. She was a woman of refinement and nobility of character, and left a deep impress upon society. Beautiful in her home life, great of heart and sympathetic beyond most, her strong personality and exalted principles brought to her general esteem and admiration. Through all the years of her residence in Scranton she was among the foremost in its charitable work. As head of a committee of the Woman's Guild of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, of which she was a devoted member, she had especial charge of seeking out and relieving the necessities of the poor of the parish, and her gentle ministrations extended to the suffering wherever they were to be found. One of the most pathetic incidents of her illness was the tender and solicitous inquiry constantly made of her by those who had been the objects of her tender care. The Young Women's Christian Association also lost by her death one of its most devoted and capable helpers. She was vice-president of this body for some years, a director from its inception, occupying that position at the time of her death, and was also chairman of the gymnasium committee. She was business manager

of *Our Woman's Paper* during the year of its publication, and much of its success was due to her intelligent and zealous effort. She left a fragrant memory to be deeply cherished in the dear familiar places where she made sunshine and gladness, and to bring forth fruit in other lives through the seeds of charity and loving kindness sown by her in life. Until a few months before her death she was possessed of excellent health, but a series of peculiarly distressing family afflictions gave to her sensitive nervous system a shock which marked the beginning of a complication of disorders which would not yield to the best of medical skill and the most devoted care of her husband and son, and other dear ones. In May preceding her decease, her brother-in-law, James Everhart, who made his home with her family, died suddenly in the arms of his brother, her husband. Another brother, Samuel, who had come to attend the funeral, also died at the home of Dr. Everhart a month later. It is a remarkable coincidence that both these fatalities and others that followed occurred on the 14th day of the month. William, a brother of Dr. Everhart, had died the 14th of December previous, and on the 14th of February occurred the death of Mrs. Everhart. This last bitter sorrow visited upon an already deeply afflicted family, intensified the general grief beyond the power of expression, and the funeral services held over the remains of the lamented wife and mother were pathetic beyond the telling, but left a sweet though sorrowful consolation in the thought that the pathos of her death gave a richer and deeper meaning to the lesson of her lovely life.

JAMES MARION EVERHART, deceased, of Scranton, was one of the most widely useful men of his day, a master of large affairs, a leading manufacturer, industrialist and capitalist. He was a strong factor, also, in the higher life of the community, devoting his effort and means to whatever was of advantage to his fellowmen, and leaving behind him a memory fragrant with genial influences and kindly deeds.

He came of a German family of royal blood dating from the thirteenth century. The original name was Eberhart, which was changed to its present form by James Everhart, of the Revolutionary period. Eberhard, "the Noble," was born in Wurtemberg, March 13, 1205, was one of the most daring warriors of the soldier race from which he sprang. The family records show that he was of large frame, well proportioned, of great dignity of carriage, and educated beyond his fellows. Forceful and ambitious, he conceived the

idea of creating Wurtemberg into a kingdom, and, notwithstanding the discouragements of friends and the threats of enemies, he carried his purpose into effect, although at the end of a forty-year war. He died June 5, 1325, in the sixty-first year of his age, leaving as his monument the yet existing kingdom of Wurtemberg, with its famous capitol, Stuttgart. Of his three sons, only the youngest survived—Ulrich. His reign was short, and he was succeeded by his son Eberhard, called "the Groaner," also "the Rushing Beard," who was a man of might and a brave soldier, of whom it was said he could contend with "five of the best warriors they could bring." He died March 15, 1392, aged sixty-seven years. His son, Ulrich, in love with the sister of a duke who was at enmity with Eberhard, spent much time in her company and in the enemy's land, which so enraged Eberhard that he erased the name of Ulrich from the family record. Ulrich subsequently returned to the assistance of his father, and commanded a division of troops in the battle of Reuttingen, where he suffered repulse and was slightly wounded. His father, not thinking he had well acquitted himself, with his sword cut in two the table cloth between them, thus indicating their complete separation. Ulrich, determined to redeem himself, as soon as his wounds were healed returned to the field, and in a desperate battle at Doffingen gained a great success against large odds, but in the moment of victory was slain from behind by three miscreants, to the great sorrow of the father, who was found weeping in his tent and not to be comforted. This scene is commemorated in famous paintings in the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington City, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and in the museum in Rotterdam, where is also a painting representing the cutting in two of the table cloth.

Eberhard, "the Mild," came to the throne about 1392 and reigned twenty-five years. He accomplished much in raising the kingdom to a high state of culture and refinement, and was esteemed throughout Germany. He died May 16, 1417. He was succeeded by his son Eberhard, "the Younger," born August 23, 1388, who married Henrietta, a woman of wealth, of the royal line of King Sigismund. Eberhard died July 2, 1419, leaving three children—Ludwig, Ulrich and Anna. His widow ascended the throne, but proved so unpopular that in the seventh year of her reign she abdicated in favor of the eldest son, Ludwig, who was succeeded by Eberhard, "with the Beard," who was born December 11, 1445, and died February 24, 1496. He was succeeded

by his nephew, Count Eberhard "the Young," born February 1, 1447, died in 1504. Duke Eberhard III began his reign in 1633, and ruled forty-one years. He encountered great difficulties, coming to the throne with the beginning of the Thirty Years War, when nearly all Germany was laid waste. After a vigorous struggle he was defeated in 1634, out of an army of 31,000 leaving 12,000 dead on the field, and losing four thousand prisoners. After four years' banishment he returned to find a ruined country—40,000 vineyards and 288,000 farms had been destroyed, and schools, churches, and even entire villages had been swept away. He gradually built up the waste places, and died after a useful life, July 2, 1674. His son, Duke Leopold Eberhard, was the last of his family to reign. He agreed to relinquish all claims for himself and family in favor of Duke Eberhard Ludwig, who was recognized as the next legal heir, for a certain annual payment, but this plan was frustrated by a more distant relative, Duke Charles Angen, who became Duke of Wurtemberg.

The foregoing narrative, derived from well authenticated German authorities, brings us to the planting of the Eberhard family in America. The emigrant was Frederick Eberhard, who landed in Philadelphia, March 30, 1737. He came direct from Wurtemberg, where he belonged to the nobility, and he was often heard to say that he was "next to the Prince." He settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His son Christian, born 1728, died 1777, was a man of importance, and held a commission under the British crown. Of his nine children seven attained maturity, and of these was James, who changed his name to Everhart. He was born in Chester county in 1760, and was a farmer. During the Revolution he served under Washington, and passed the memorable winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. He was a man remarkable for activity, strength, and a robust constitution; was one of the foremost men in the community, and his judgment was often sought in the settlement of disputes. He died in 1852, aged ninety-three years, leaving three sons, William, John and James.

James, youngest son of James Everhart, was born on the homestead farm in 1780. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and was afterward a merchant at Pughtown, Chester county. He was a remarkably enterprising man and accomplished much in the lines of trade and manufacturing. He took to England a shipload of oak bark (for use in calico printing), and exchanged it for mer-



chandise; also engaged in the iron business, and set up a foundry. It was during this time that two four-horse wagonloads of anthracite coal were about to pass his place *en route* for Philadelphia, there to be tested as fuel. Becoming interested he bought the lot, and made successful use of the coal in his furnace. The next two loads went on to Philadelphia, but the substance was declared to be of no value and was thrown into the street—the difficulty being that the experimenters did not apply an underdraft. In 1820 James Everhart settled in Robeson township, Berks county, where he engaged in farming, at the same time having a tannery and saw mill at the headwaters of French creek. He subsequently bought the Jefferson furnace in Schuylkill county, which he operated for some years, working ore extracted from his own land. In 1828 he was elected to the legislature, and was re-elected by the unanimous vote of both parties—a splendid tribute to his ability and personal worth. He was an earnest advocate of education, had school houses built in his neighborhood, mainly at his own expense, and later was an ardent supporter of free schools, in a day when the system met with strong opposition. In 1817 he married Mary M. Templin, born in Robeson, Berks county, only child of Isaac and Catherine Templin. Of the children born to them, John died in Pittston in 1880, aged seventy-one years; Mrs. Eveline Heckel in 1885, aged sixty-one years; William served with emergency troops during the Civil war, and died in 1896, aged seventy-one years; James M. is to be further referred to; Samuel A., resides in Reading; Oliver L., died in 1862; Dr. Isaiah F. is the subject of a following sketch in this work.

James M. Everhart, son of James and Catherine (Templin) Everhart, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1828, and was educated in the common schools. On account of impaired health he suspended his studies to engage in a more active life, and entered his father's tannery, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the business. After recovering his health he became a student at the New London Academy, and graduated with honor when twenty years old. For two years afterward he clerked in the store of an uncle in West Chester, Pennsylvania, and then served for a time in a jobbing house in Philadelphia. In 1853 he went to Pittston to care for the landed interests of his father in that neighborhood, largely increasing the value of the property. During the Civil war he aided the gov-

ernment with his influence and means, particularly at the time of the invasion by the rebel army in 1863. In 1867, in company with his brother, Dr. Isaiah F. Everhart, he made an extended tour of Europe, and during his travels acquired information which was greatly to his advantage during the remainder of his life.

In 1873 Mr. Everhart took up his residence in Scranton and entered actively into the work of promoting its industrial interests. He first purchased an interest in the Scranton brass works; a year later, upon the death of his partner, became sole proprietor, and found abundant opportunity for the exercise of his mechanical skill and inventive genius by improving and inventing many appliances which were of vast advantage, and some of which came into general use by the trade. In 1889 he visited Central America to care for mining interests, and in 1891 went to Europe to adjust a complicated mining case in the interest of a company of which he was president. In 1895 he made an extended trip which included the entire western coast region of the United States and British America, the points of special interest to him being the mining regions, where he made critical inspection of all phases of the industry.

Mr. Everhart's great usefulness was discernable in many of the most important enterprises entering into the industrial and commercial activities of the city of Scranton and the Lackawanna region. He was president of the Everhart Coal Company, and managing director in the Moosic Mountain Coal Company and the Mt. Jessup Coal Company, and was also a director in the Drop Forging Company. To him was due the organization of the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, of which he was an incorporator and a director from its inception until his death. He was also an organizer of the Moosic Mountain Railway Company, in which he was a director. Besides all these large interests, to which he gave his close personal attention, he was interested financially in numerous other commercial and financial enterprises, and had large holdings of valuable timber and coal lands. Keenly alive to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, he bore a full part in supporting all worthy public measures and religious, educational and charitable institutions, but was averse to public distinction, and steadfastly declined to become a candidate for any political position. He was a staunch Republican, and exerted a quiet but potent influence in the support of his party. He was a communi-





cant of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, a vestryman, and one of the most liberal contributors to its support.

Mr. Everhart died suddenly in the arms of his brother, Dr. Isaiah F. Everhart, and the sad event forms a link in the chain of most curious and distressing coincidences which are narrated in the following sketch in this work. His removal was that of a striking personality, a real gentleman of the old school, whose like is not possible in these days of changed conditions. The soul of honor in every relation of life, his business associates found in him one who was as devoted to their interests as he was to his own, and the men in his employ knew him as a personal friend. One of the most sympathetic and tenderest hearted of men, he was a ready helper of the needy and distressed, dispensing his benefactions with a charming want of ostentation, as though he would spare the feelings of those to whom he was a helper, and save them from the appearance of dependency. He was loyal to the uttermost in his personal friendships, and a delightful companion. Given to much reading, his was a richly stored mind. His extensive travel had expanded his mind not alone along the lines of technical knowledge pertaining to the business interests with which he was associated, but he had acquired a vast fund of general information which afforded him an unusual mental equipment, and made him a most delightfully entertaining as well as instructive conversationalist. Naturally of a retiring disposition, he made no exhibition of his powers, and it was only in his home circle or in a company of intimate and congenial friends that his fine qualities of heart and mind were to be adequately known. He was, indeed, a true, honorable, upright, ideal Christian gentleman, whose entire life was a shining example to the community.

**HOWARD C. DOWN, M. D.** The medical profession of Lackawanna county finds in Dr. Howard C. Down, of Dalton, an able and worthy representative. Dr. Down is the great-grandson of Sylvan Down, a native of Cornwall, England, who in 1770 came to the American colonies and settled at Easton, Pennsylvania.

Charles W. Down, son of Sylvan Down, was born at Easton, but in middle life moved to Pike county, Pennsylvania. He married a Miss Heck, of Easton, and they were the parents of one daughter, Mary. After the death of his wife Mr. Down married Esther Newton, of Sterling township, Pike county. By his second marriage

he was the father of the following children: Maria, Louisa, Russling, Americus H., mentioned at length hereinafter; Lillian, Seth, Ozro, and Homer.

Americus H. Down, son of Charles W. and Esther (Newton) Down, was born in Pike county, Pennsylvania, where he has led the life of a prosperous farmer. He married Susan, daughter of Cornelius Dimon and granddaughter of Stephen Dimon, who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Pike county, Pennsylvania, where his descendants have ever since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Down were the parents of two children: Howard C., mentioned at length hereinafter, and Nina D. Mr. Down, the father, now lives on the old Dimon homestead.

Howard C. Down, son of Americus H. and Susan (Dimon) Down, was born May 20, 1872, near Tafton, in Pike county, and received his primary education at the district school, afterward attending the Hawley high school. When nineteen years of age he took up the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. C. T. Rodman, of Hawley. He subsequently entered Baltimore University, and in 1893 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After successfully practicing his profession for five years at Lake Como, Pennsylvania, he took a post-graduate course at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. He then settled in Dalton, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. Notwithstanding his devotion to his chosen profession, Dr. Down finds time to take an active interest in community affairs and to act the part of a good citizen. He now holds the office of auditor of Dalton borough. The Masonic fraternity claims him as a worthy member, affiliating with Factoryville Lodge, No. 345, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Down married, in 1902, Imogene, daughter of Byron and Sarah (Clark) Akerly.

**HON. LOUIS ARTHUR WATRES**, one of the most accomplished members of the Scranton bar, the promoter of many leading business enterprises of the city, and an influential factor in the political circles of the state, is justly numbered among the representative men of Scranton, and one who has wielded a wide and beneficial influence in her history.

Although little is known concerning the ancestral records of the family, it is definitely known that he is a descendant of the renowned









James Otis, of Massachusetts, and the name Watres was closely associated with material, intellectual and moral progress in the Lackawanna Valley through the nineteenth century. Lewis S. Watres, father of Louis Arthur Watres, was born in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and became a resident of the Lackawanna Valley when but twenty-seven years of age. He purchased four hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Winton and turned his attention to the utilization of the timber which he secured through this purchase. He was the proprietor of many of the business enterprises of his locality. To the name belongs the credit of opening up one of the first coal mines of the valley below Carbondale. Prominent in political circles he served as justice of the peace in Blakely township, and following his removal to Scranton in 1865 he was elected alderman of the Ninth ward and by re-election was continued in that office until his death in 1882. When the Civil war was inaugurated his deep sympathy for the Union cause led him to recruit a company which was mustered in at Harrisburg and assigned to the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, but his own ill health prevented him from going to the front. Later he formed another company which became a part of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, and at home he put forth every possible effort to advance the cause of the Union and uphold the war policy of the president. His identification with moral progress dated from early manhood. In 1837 he erected the first church in the valley at Pecktown, it being of the Presbyterian denomination, and he bore the entire expense with the exception of twelve dollars contributed by others. While well fitted for leadership and exerting a strong and beneficial influence in public life it was his kindly spirit, his broad humanitarian principles, the depth of his character and his consideration for others that won him not only the friendship but the love of those with whom he was associated. He married Harriet G. Hollister, who possessed superior poetic talent and who wrote many poems that became popular and which were published over the pseudonym of "Stella of Lackawanna." Some of these since her death have been published in book form in a volume entitled, "Cobwebs." Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Watres became the parents of four children: Mrs. John L. Hull; Charles; Louis Arthur; and Carrie, who became the wife of

Judge Edward C. Lovell, of Elgin, Illinois, and died in the winter of 1896.

Louis Arthur Watres was born April 21, 1851, in what is now Winton, Lackawanna county, and his early common school privileges were cut short by the necessity of earning his own livelihood. He was employed in various ways, meanwhile attending night school, and at an early age he secured a position as teller with the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Scranton, and later became cashier of the County Saving Bank and Trust Company of Scranton. It was his ambition, however, to become a member of the legal fraternity, and applying himself assiduously to the mastery of the legal principles he was enabled to successfully pass the examinations that secured him admission to the Lackawanna bar in 1878. He entered upon practice with a laudable ambition to win a foremost place among the attorneys of Scranton, and gradually advanced until he had gained a distinctively representative clientage. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact. The energy and determination which he manifested in his early business career aided him greatly in fitting himself for his chosen profession. Various business enterprises have also felt the stimulus of his efforts and keen business foresight, and have benefited by his wise counsel and discernment. He is a stockholder and director in various corporations in the Scranton and Lackawanna Valley, and assisted in the organization of the Scranton Passenger Railway Company, of which he became president. He is the president of the County Savings & Trust Company, of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, of the Mansfield Water Company, of the Economy Light, Heat & Power Company, of the Pittston Slate Company, and of the Boulevard Company.

His study of the political issues and questions of the day and his fitness for leadership have won him prominence as a representative of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and his political career has been an honor to the state that has honored him. In 1881 he was elected county solicitor of Lackawanna county and retained that office until 1890. He was state senator from 1883 to 1891, exercising a commanding influence in that body, and initiating and aiding in the enactment of the most important measures during that long and

eventful period. His retirement from the senate was only due to his advancement, he being elected lieutenant-governor in the last year of his senatorial service. His election to the more august position was a splendid tribute to his character and worth, his plurality being 22,365, while the candidate for governor (Pattison) on the opposing Democratic ticket was elected by a plurality of 17,000. He held his high office for a term of four years, being ex-officio president of the senate and ex-officio president of the board of pardons. All these weighty responsibilities were worthily borne, and his official record was pronounced as praiseworthy in the highest degree. By act of the general assembly he was made a commissioner from Pennsylvania to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and subsequently he was elected vice-president of the board. In August, 1891, he was chosen chairman of the Republican state committee, and has for a third of a century been active in molding the affairs of the Republican party and guiding its interests in Pennsylvania. For many years he was an earnest advocate of personal registration and uniform primary laws, which have just been enacted into laws, and he has always stood for the best and purest politics.

Colonel Watres has long been actively identified with the National Guard of the state, and during his military career has been largely instrumental in promoting the efficiency of that magnificent corps. His service began in 1877, continuing until 1891, and he again served from August, 1898, to August, 1904. For seven years he was captain of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment. From 1887 to 1891 he was a member of the governor's staff, as inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of colonel. He subsequently became colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Provisional Guard, and on its return from the field and muster-out of service, he became colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was the first president of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, and held the office for two years.

In 1874 Mr. Watres was married to Miss Effie Hawley, and they have three sons: Harold, recently deceased; Laurence and Reyburn. Colonel Watres has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout the state, having been the associate and collaborer of many of the most distinguished men of Pennsylvania, while in his home locality where he is best

known he has secured that closer warmer feeling which is termed friendship, and which arises from the commendable personal traits of the individual.

**HAROLD A. WATRES.** In the death of Harold A. Watres, the city of Scranton suffers the loss of one of the most talented and promising of its young men, while the father, who had fondly hoped to witness his rise to eminence in the profession which he himself has adorned, is called to sustain an infliction it were an intrusion to dwell upon. Endowed with natural qualifications of the highest order, with the best collegiate equipment the leading higher schools could afford, and adorned with the noblest traits of personal character, the young lawyer was a first favorite with the bar of Lackawanna county, by whose members he was held in admiration for what he was, as well as for what he was expected to achieve in a career which had opened to him unusually brilliant prospects.

Harold A. Watres was born in Scranton, March 23, 1879, eldest son of Hon. Louis A. and Effie (Hawley) Watres. He was afforded every educational advantage, and of these he made the best possible use. He began his education in the public schools and graduated with honor from the high school. Even in those early days his strength of character was apparent, as appears from an incident related by Hon. John M. McCourt in his eulogy before the Lackawanna Bar Association after the young lawyer's decease. Said he: "He (Harold A. Watres) was almost too gentle and reserved, and yet, where a principle was involved, he defended it with a flash and force that stood out lurid against his usually calm and quiet disposition. I very well recall his spirited opposition as a mere school boy to certain partisan doctrines set forth in a 'Political Economy' then in use in the high school. And it was that very incident that immediately inspired the discussion of the subject in the public prints of the city, and ultimated in the textbook being supplanted by a non-partisan one. It was then that I learned that the gentle hand of Harold Watres could be a firm and heavy one."

After leaving the high school, young Watres spent some time abroad, receiving tutorial instructions at various educational centres. Returning home he entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in



1901, at the age of twenty-two years. He prepared for his chosen profession, that of the law, in the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia (New York) University, having registered as an student at law with the firm of Willard, Warren & Knapp. He had meantime received the great benefits of his father's counsel and aid, and it is not improbable that no young lawyer in the state ever came to the bar with more ample preparation. He was admitted to practice before the courts of Lackawanna county, and at once entered upon active professional work. How well he acquitted himself during the pitifully brief period allowed him, was eloquently affirmed by his fellows of the Lackawanna Bar Association, at their assembling to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to his memory. Certain it is that talented body never before agreed in such lofty estimate of one so young. Judge H. M. Edwards, who presided, referred to the clearness and lucidity of the briefs submitted by the young attorney, and said that he seemed destined to become a very great lawyer. Major Everitt Warren, with whom the lamented deceased had been associated in practice, said: "He truly performed in the highest degree his oath of office as a lawyer, and he was in every relation of life a true christian gentleman. He had a cast of mind eminently practical but accurate, and, had he lived, I am sure he would have taken high rank in the legal fraternity of the commonwealth." And the consensus of opinion of all was truthfully and forcefully epitomized in the resolutions adopted by the Association:

"Mr. Watres, although young in years and in the practice of the law, was well and soundly versed in its foundation principles; his education was the result of hard and continuous study in the best universities and law schools; he came to the bar thoroughly and well prepared, so far as exceptional personal qualification and a knowledge of the principles of law could fit him, to take one of its highest places. Even after he was admitted he remained a diligent and devoted student of the law, and gave promise of a noble, honorable and successful career as a practitioner. His well trained mind, upright character, unfailing courtesy and devotion to his profession, all bespoke for him the eminent position which he might have commanded had his life been spared. As his life was to us an inspiration, so his sudden and untimely death, just at the

threshold of his life work, should be taken as an admonition, and make us realize our high duty and privileges in upholding the legal principles to which his life was devoted."

Mr. Watres died on September 16, 1905, in the twenty-sixth year of his age. The funeral services were held in the family residence, 331 Quincy avenue, Scranton, and were attended by a large concourse, which included some fifty members of the bar. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. James McLeod, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, whose remarks were remarkable for their fervor. Dwelling upon the words of the Saviour, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," the deeply affected speaker said, "If ever a lad had a pure heart, that lad was Harold Watres, one of the truest and best young Christian men whom I have ever met."

To again quote from the touching tribute of the dead man's school day friend, (Mr. McCourt):

"His life is rounded with a sleep. He has taken his wages and gone his way. He leaves behind him no frailties for us to write in sand. He leaves no enemies to forgive him injuries for the good that was of him. And in the face of this catastrophe which makes a ghastly jest of all earthly standards for judging men and their achievements, shall we be so material as to regret that his hour came before he could strike his blow or snatch his laurels? Had he not already done the greatest thing? Had he not builded of himself a man? Harold Watres sleeps tonight upon his shield as surely as any Grecian youth who marched from the gates of Lacedaemon. There is nothing that we can say that will deflect even slightly the heavy blow from which his family will long reel. They shall surely find their greatest comfort in the calm assurance that

"Life is ever Lord of Death,  
And love can never lose its own."

"The rude hand of Time may seek, as it will, to sprinkle dust and ashes upon his name, but in the care of those who were his friends and knew him best, the memory of Harold Watres is secure, and I think we may safely leave it so."

HENDRICK ELSWORTH PAINE. The Paine family bears one of the oldest and most honored names in the country, and has been equally distinguished in the professional and military life. It furnished one signer to the Declara-

tion of Independence, Robert Treat Paine. The Paines are first mentioned in Bloomfield's "History of Norfolk County, England," printed in 1316. This shire was the earliest recorded seat of the family, which traces its lineage to the ancient Britons, or Angles. The name has been spelled variously: Pain, Payn, Paine and Payne.

Stephen Paine, the immigrant progenitor of the family, settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in the year 1635. His son, Stephen the second, removed to a little village then called Indian Sea-couck, and changed the name to Rehoboth. The fourth Stephen removed to Pomfret, Connecticut. He served in the old colonial wars, fought at the battle of Louisburg, and was with Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham. His son, Stephen the fifth, removed to East Windsor, Connecticut, and was residing there at the time of the Revolution.

The last Stephen served two enlistments during the long continued struggle for American Independence.

Eleazer Paine, son of the preceding, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut. When but a lad he enlisted as a drummer boy and drummed to good purpose. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. After the close of that great struggle he manifested an interest in military affairs, and was promoted from one position to another, until he was finally commissioned colonel of the Nineteenth Connecticut Regiment, receiving his commission from the hand of Governor Jonathan Trumbull in the year 1803. Soon after the close of the Revolution he married Auriel Elsworth, daughter of Job Elsworth, of East Windsor, Connecticut.

The Elsworth family held a conspicuous position in the early history of Connecticut as well as the nation, one reaching the honored position of chief justice of the United States supreme court, and another one, that of governor of Connecticut. Colonel Eleazer Paine early caught the western spirit, which was caused by the proposed admission of Ohio into the Union. In the year 1801 he traveled on horseback from East Windsor to the wilds of northern Ohio, and purchased a large tract of land embracing about three thousand acres, located around the mouth of Grand river. In 1803 he removed with his family to this location, and founded what is now the city of Painesville. He was a surveyor by profession, and had high hopes of accomplishing a great work in the new Western Reserve, but his career was cut short, for he died in February, 1804, and was buried on the banks of Grand river.

Colonel Hendrick Elsworth Paine, son of Eleazer Paine, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, and was brought with his father's family to Painesville, Ohio, in the year 1803. He was the eldest of a family of four sons and one daughter. He was but fourteen years old at the time of the death of his father. He thus became the head of the family in assisting his mother in rearing the younger members of the family. His military instinct developed early, and he joined the local military organizations and was promoted from one position to another until he was commissioned colonel of his regiment. At the time of Hull's surrender at Detroit, during the war of 1812, his regiment was called out and served for a time at the front between Sandusky and Detroit. He built the first forge for the manufacture of merchant bar iron that was erected in northern Ohio and thus became the pioneer ironmaster in a field that is now one of the greatest iron and steel centres of the world. In 1809 he married Harriet Phelps, a member of the old and distinguished Phelps family of Connecticut. Colonel Paine lived to the ripe old age of ninety-three and finally passed away at Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois. He was the father of five children, all growing to maturity:

1. Henry, to be referred to hereafter.
2. Elizabeth Elsworth Paine, married Jamon Smith, and lived in Illinois.
3. General Eleazer A. Paine, who, like his ancestors, was possessed of a military spirit, and at the age of eighteen received an appointment as cadet at West Point, where he graduated with honors four years later. He served for a time at the Academy after his graduation, as instructor of cadets, and was then transferred to Florida and other border stations. Becoming tired of such service he resigned his commission and returned to civil life, read law, and located at Monmouth, Illinois, where he was living at time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. When the first shot was fired he went to Springfield, tendered his services to Governor Richard Yates, and was placed in charge of organizing the recruits into companies and regiments and sending them to the front. After eight regiments had been forwarded, he then went out as colonel of Ninth regiment, and was in constant service from then until the end of the war. He was promoted to brigadier-general, and commanded a division in the Army of the Cumberland.
4. Barton F. Paine, a farmer, who emigrated and was living in Nebraska at the time of his death.



5. Hendrick E. Paine, at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, was residing near Menmouth, Illinois. He raised a company and took it to the front, saw hard and constant service to the end of the war, and was mustered out of the service at the close of the war with the rank of major. He then located in the city of Omaha, was chief of police of that city for a time, and then entered the police and detective service of the Union Pacific Railroad, in which service he remained to the time of his death.

Henry, the eldest child of Colonel Hendrick E. and Harriet (Phelps) Paine, was born in Painesville, Ohio, February 4, 1810. He was educated in the common schools and at Eagleville Academy. He was a man possessed of the confidence of the entire community in which he resided. He held successively the offices of justice of the peace, coroner and county commissioner, being elected to the latter office three successive terms, and was in office at the time of his death. He succeeded his father in the management of the iron business, and operated the works very profitably. He was also engaged in the lumbering business and in farming. Like all of his ancestors he took an interest in military matters, and was advanced to the rank of major in the regiment to which he belonged. In religion he was a firm believer in the Protestant faith, inclining rather to Methodist views, but at the time of his death was not a member of any regular church. In his twenty-fourth year he married Harriet N. Tuttle, daughter of Ira and Charry (Mills) Tuttle, of Ashtabula county, Ohio. He formed the acquaintance of this gifted woman while attending school at Eagleville Academy, near her father's home. She was from old Connecticut families, both Tuttle and Mills. She was most gifted by nature, gentle and effeminate in all her ways, domestic and lovable by nature, religious in every thought, and devoted all that she was to the raising of a family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. She early turned their young minds into a religious channel. She taught them the highest principles of personal, moral honor. She lived her early life during the days of American slavery, and early instilled into the minds of her children an abhorrence of the institution of slavery. She read the best literature, and encouraged her children to do the same. She took a keen interest in politics and knew the position of every public man of note on all the questions before the people. She read the annual messages of the presidents, and had a clear understanding of the matters treated in these documents. Major Henry Paine lost his life by an accident at the age of fifty-eight years. His

wife Harriet survived him eleven years, and both are resting in the cemetery on the banks of Grand River, at Painesville, Ohio.

Hendrick Elsworth, eldest son of Major Henry and Harriet (Tuttle) Paine, was born on March 12, 1845, at Paine's Hollow, near Painesville, Ohio. He was one of a family of twelve children. The two eldest died in infancy, the remaining ten grew to manhood and womanhood, and were all living when the youngest one was forty-eight years old. The names of this family in order are as follows: Elizabeth E., Auriel, Mary D., Charlotte I., Hendrick E., Ira T., Charry M., Harriet N., Stella A., and Henry. At this writing nine of this family are living.

Hendrick E. was the seventh child and the first son born to his parents. His early life ran peaceful as the creek by which he sported. He enjoyed ample opportunity to enjoy those sports so dear to the heart of the American boy—skating, swimming, coasting, hunting and fishing were his for the asking. When five years old he began attendance at the country district school, and usually stood at the head of his class. When ten years old he had ample opportunity to begin a course of reading of substantial works. At this time the state of Ohio provided a school library for every school in the state. These works were mostly history and biography by able writers. For years the boy waded through thousands of pages of these standard works, and early stored his mind with some knowledge of the great world that lay out beyond his own vision. At this period of his life the one great question before the American people was human slavery. His surroundings were anti-slavery in the extreme, and it is no wonder that he became a rank abolitionist. When sixteen years old he entered Madison Seminary, near his home, but after one term his education was cut short by enlisting in the army and marching away to the front in the defense of his country.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon, in the spring of 1861, and President Lincoln called for volunteers, he tried to enlist, but the government wanted men, and not stripling boys. So he waited as best he could, and one year later was accepted as a drummer boy in Company D, 105th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 31, 1862, for three years, but was discharged for physical disability at Gallatin, Tennessee, February 26, 1863. His service at the front was a creditable one. Though only a drummer boy he performed many of the duties of the soldier. The regiment in which he served was hastily recruited and rushed to the front without one days delay. No time for drill, or the preparations for

the duties of the soldier. Bragg, with his Confederate army was invading Kentucky, and every available regiment was rushed to the front. Then began the hard exacting duties of the soldier—marches by day and by night; scorching heat, in rain and mud all day and all night and all day again, until bodily strength was exhausted. This campaign culminated in the pitched battle at Perryville, Kentucky, between the forces of General Bragg, Confederate, and General Buell, Union. In this engagement the drummer boy acquitted himself with signal gallantry. During a few moments of lull in the firing, he volunteered to go out between the lines and bring from the field a wounded soldier. In this terrible battle the regiment suffered a loss of one-half of its number but the drummer boy escaped. From this time on he was constantly at the front with his regiment. In the winter of 1862 and 1863, while the army was marching from Kentucky to Tennessee, he was attacked with the measles. The army was on the move, snow was on the ground, and all the discomforts of army life had to be endured by the lad, who was deathly sick during the whole campaign. Human nature could not stand it, and in order to save his life the government gave him a discharge, and he returned to his home, a mere skeleton of his former self. It took a year for him to recover his usual health, when he enlisted the second time, for one hundred days, in Company E, 171st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served his full term, and when discharged went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania. For the next eighteen years he was actively engaged in drilling and operating oil wells, and mastered the business in all its details. He rose step by step until he became the manager of companies amongst the largest in the oil field. He also operated for himself. In 1882 he sold his oil wells and retired from the business.

In the year 1883 he located in Scranton and engaged in the fire insurance business, and is yet giving this business his principal consideration. In the year 1890 he admitted his only son into the business, which is now conducted under the firm name of H. E. Paine & Son. This firm does a general agency business, and their field of operations covers all northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Paine has interested himself in other lines of business, and is largely interested in several of the best known corporations of Scranton. In politics a Republican, he has always reserved the right to oppose both men and measures that he considered wrong. If his party nominates unworthy men for office he refuses to vote for them. For a good many years he has represented his ward in the city councils and has taken a great

interest in everything that pertains to the city's welfare. He is a member of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church and is one of its board of deacons. He is a member of Griffin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the largest post of this order in the state of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He is a charter member of the New England Society, and has been one of its most active members.

He married, December 25, 1866, Jennie L. Powers, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Powers, of Perry, Ohio. To this union one child was born, Ernest Ira Paine, November 12, 1867.

Ernest I. Paine is now the junior member of the firm of H. E. Paine & Son. He is also interested in other business matters with his father. He is a past master of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Scranton. He was married, October 14, 1891, to Nettie Moore, daughter of John and Fannie Moore, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. To this union has been born two children: Harriet Eleanor Paine and Arthur Ernest Paine.

Thus the family tree of Paines, planted by Stephen Paine on the rugged coast of old New England in the year 1635, has blossomed and seeded and grown, until it covers a large portion of our country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is found in all the various walks of life, always doing what it could for the uplifting of humanity everywhere, and the perpetuation of American institutions. It has stood in the front rank of the defenders of the Republic. It has never faltered when called upon to unite with others in giving to the people of this nation the best the world can produce.

WILLIAM M. STEVENSON, senior member of the firm of Stevenson & Hallston, is a man who by virtue of his integrity and straightforward life has hewed out for himself a large place in the respect and esteem of the citizens of the borough of Moosic, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he is serving in the capacity of postmaster, having been appointed to that office in February, 1902. He was born in Scotland, September 22, 1871, a son of Andrew and Mary (Martin) Stevenson, natives of Scotland, to whom were born four children, namely: Andrew, David, William M., and John. Andrew Stevenson (father) was engaged in the mercantile business in Patna, Scotland, and in 1884, shortly after his death, his widow and sons emigrated to the United States, locating at Moosic, Pennsylvania; later Mrs. Stevenson became the wife of F. B. Sharps, of Ransom township.







William M. Stevenson was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his mother and brothers to this country, and the first six months he was employed as breaker boy. The following year, 1885, he entered the employ of McCrindle & McMillan, general merchandise, continuing with them up to the time they sold out to McCrindle & Company, when his services were transferred to the new firm. He remained with this company until March, 1904, when he, in partnership with Mr. Hallston, purchased the stock and good will of the business, in which he had served as a clerk faithfully and conscientiously for nearly twenty years. This is a record well worthy of emulation, for with no aid except a good name and spotless character, which was bequeathed to him by his worthy parents, he has by his diligence, industry and intelligent management risen to the place he now occupies as senior member of an extensive establishment, which is the best equipped and carries the largest stock of any in the borough. The stock consists of the best products of factory and farm, sold at the lowest margin possible, and these facts account for the large and steadily increasing patronage afforded them. Mr. Stevenson is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 579, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master. In 1894 Mr. Stevenson was united in marriage to Mrs. Ella Wilz, nee Sutcliffe.

**WILLIAM H. RICHMOND.** The family of which William H. Richmond, an influential and honored resident of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is a representative has long been identified with the history of America, and successive generations by their progressive and practical methods, patriotic spirit and unimpeachable integrity have made the name honored and respected.

The Richmond family had its origin in Brittany, France. The genealogy dates back to the year 1040, and the village of Ashton-Keynes, Wiltshire, England, and vicinity belonged to this branch of the Richmond family. The Richmond Manor House was owned and occupied by Oliffe Richmond in the early part of the nineteenth century. The manor comprised four hundred acres of arable land, and the house, which is still standing in a good state of preservation and was visited by William H. Richmond and his family in 1900, later passed into the possession of the Nichols family, who in 1856 disposed of it to the Duke of Cleveland.

The family was founded in America by John Richmond, who in 1635 came on a trading expedi-

tion to Saco, Maine, and there engaged in trade. He was one of the purchasers of Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1637, and tradition says he later returned to England and engaged in the civil wars of 1643-55 and attained the rank of colonel, by which cognomen he was familiarly known in the community. He was a large landholder, attained great wealth, and was held in high esteem as a reliable and upright man, whose record was a credit to himself and an inspiration to others. His two sons, John and Edward, became large landholders, purchasing extensive tracts from the Indians in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. John was prominent in colonial affairs, and Edward served in the capacity of crown solicitor and attorney general.

John Richmond, son of the pioneer ancestor, born 1627, married Abigail Rogers, born 1641, daughter of John Rogers, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Thomas Rogers, who signed the "Mayflower" compact. Among the children born of this marriage was a son Ebenezer.

Ebenezer Richmond, son of John and Abigail (Rogers) Richmond, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, May 12, 1676. He married in 1701, Ann Sproat, born 1671, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Sampson) Sproat, and six children were born to them: Ebenezer, Robert, Anna, Rachel, Elizabeth and Sylvester. He was a man of honorable and upright character, and was chosen to represent the people in various offices of trust and responsibility.

Robert Richmond, second son of Ebenezer and Ann (Sproat) Richmond, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, September 18, 1702. He married, May 17, 1733, Martha Washburn, of Bridgewater, born 1709, daughter of James and Mary (Bowden) Washburn, and the children of this union were: Elizabeth, Lucia, Robert and Martha. Mr. Richmond married for his second wife Dorcas Jones, who bore him three children: Mary, Ezra and Anna. Mr. Richmond was in the King's service in the expedition against Quebec, and faithfully and conscientiously performed the duties allotted to him.

Robert Richmond, only son of Robert and Martha (Washburn) Richmond, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, April 19, 1738. He served three years with credit and distinction in the Revolutionary war, and took an active interest in everything conducing to the prosperity of the people and the welfare of his native state. He married, November 4, 1766, Martha Hinde, born July 18, 1743, daughter of John and Alice

Hinde, of Brookfield, Massachusetts. Their children were: John, a physician, mentioned hereinafter; Lucy, married Benjamin Gilbert; Eunice, married Barnard Gilbert; Martha; Robert, drowned in Boston at the age of twenty years; Abner, died in early life; Esther, married Elijah Morgan; and Alice, married Nehemiah Howe.

Dr. John Richmond, eldest son of Robert and Martha (Hinde) Richmond, was born in West Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, December 9, 1767. He married, May 14, 1794, Prudence, daughter of William and Jemima Wadsworth, of East Hartford, Connecticut. She was born January 29, 1772. John Richmond was reared and educated in his native town, and later pursued a course of study in medicine, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1795. He commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Chatham, East Hampton Society, Connecticut, and until his death in 1821 was the principal physician in that vicinity. He was a man of broad intellect and keen insight, and the prominence he attained in his chosen profession was solely due to his unaided exertions. (See Medical Library and Historical Journal, Brooklyn, New York, July, 1903.) The children of Dr. John and Prudence (Wadsworth) Richmond were:

1. William Wadsworth, born October 27, 1797, referred to hereinafter.

2. Hiram, born East Hampton, Connecticut, September 3, 1799, died July 19, 1856. He married, November, 1822, Phœbe A. Edwards, of East Hampton, Connecticut, born August 6, 1804, and their children were: James Gould, born December 16, 1823; Charles Conklin, born November 8, 1824; Abigail W., born November 30, 1826, married Titus M. Pratt; Frances E., born November 30, 1827, married Christopher Washburn; Anna Estelle, born June 17, 1829; Louise Barton, born January 15, 1832, married David Jones; John, born February 19, 1834; Hiram Wadsworth, born September 8, 1830; Eunice Tryphena, born April 18, 1838; Newell Smith, born August 6, 1840; Franklin Constock, born June 4, 1842; Mary Jane, born February 19, 1848.

3. Eunice Richmond, born Chatham, August 21, 1801, married (first), December 14, 1820, Dr. Richard M. Smith, son of Simon and Ruth (Mayo) Smith, of Chatham, Connecticut, and he succeeded to the practice of his father-in-law, Dr. John Richmond; Dr. Smith died in 1822. She married (second), 1835, David Kellogg, of

Marlboro, Connecticut. She married (third), George P. Heap, 1875. Her death occurred in 1887. By these several marriages only one child was born, Prudence M., who married Daniel Lord.

4. Robert U. Richmond, born East Hampton, October 30, 1803, married, November, 1825, Caroline Smith, and their children were: Cynthia, Henry, Rebecca, Mary, Robert, William, Sarah and Elizabeth.

5. Abner Hall, born East Hampton, March 7, 1806, married, June 7, 1828, Electa Parsons, and their children were: Sarah M., Electa N., Pomeroy C., Rosetta L., and Adeline E. The family resided in city of New York.

6. Mima, born East Hampton, Connecticut, March 7, 1806, married Ebenezer Hopkins, and their children were: John R., Lucien, George, Henry and Maria.

7. John, twin to Mima, born at East Hampton, Connecticut, November 7, 1806, died at Litchfield, Connecticut; he was the father of two sons.

8. Leonard Richmond, born East Hampton, Connecticut, March 17, 1808, died September, 1838. He was a manufacturer of woolen goods. He married Edna Wright, who bore him two children: Burton and John.

9. Nelson Clark, born September 17, 1812, married, September 22, 1835, Mary Ann Cone, born December 29, 1815, daughter of Sylvester Cone. Their children were: John E., Eliza C., Evelyn C., George, M. C., and Wadsworth C. Richmond.

William Wadsworth Richmond eldest son of Dr. John and Prudence (Wadsworth) Richmond, was born in Chatham, East Hampton Society, Connecticut, October 27, 1797. His education was acquired in the common schools of that town, and later served an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmith and foundryman, which line of work he followed in addition to farming at Marlborough, Connecticut, where he settled in 1820. His business prospered greatly and was in a flourishing condition at the time of the financial panic of 1837, when, like so many other business men, the accumulation of years of industry and thrift was swept away. November 10, 1819, Mr. Richmond married Clarissa Bailey, born in Chatham, Connecticut, April 10, 1800, daughter of Nathaniel and Rachel (Sears) Bailey, mentioned at length in the following paragraph, and five children were the issue, as follows: William H., referred to hereinafter. Harriet K., born December 31, 1823, married George W. Cheney,







and their children are: Wells W., Louis R., and George Herbert; the family reside in South Manchester, Connecticut. Emily F., born November 17, 1826, died January, 1858; she was the wife of William E. Jones, of Marlboro, and they were the parents of one son. Frances A., born May 1, 1828, died July 6, 1857; she was the wife of Augustus S. Smith; there are no living children of this marriage. Albert Wadsworth, born June 30, 1831, died November 25, 1868, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania; he was married to Laura Packer, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of one daughter, Fanny, who was married to Dr. William S. Gillam, and they live in South Manchester, Connecticut. William W. Richmond (father) died at his home in Marlborough, May 31, 1843. He survived his wife several years, she having passed away October 26, 1834.

Joshua Bailey, grandfather of Mrs. William Wadsworth Richmond, and great-grandfather of William H. Richmond, married Ann Foote, daughter of Nathaniel Foote (sixth generation) and his wife Patience Gates, and for many years was one of the prominent and leading citizens of East Hampton, Connecticut. The children of Nathaniel and Patience (Gates) Foote were: 1. Patience, who was the grandmother of John Bigelow, minister to France, and president of the board of trustees of Astor, Lenox and Tilden Libraries of the city of New York after their consolidation, and he was also the executor of the Tilden estate. A bust of John Bigelow was erected in Bryant Square, New York. 2. Ann, aforementioned as the wife of Joshua Bailey. 3. Martha. 4. Aaron. 5. Margaret. 6. Esther, the great-grandmother of Rev. Caleb Frank Gates, who was president of Euphrates College at Harport, Turkey, the buildings of which were burned in 1894 or 1895 and rebuilt by him. In 1903 he was made president of Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, and is still serving in that capacity. 7. Lucy. 8. Mary. 9. Dan, the grandfather of Rev. Lewis Ray Foote, for thirty years pastor of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, and still serving in that capacity.

Nathaniel Bailey, father of Mrs. William Wadsworth Richmond, and grandfather of William H. Richmond, was born at Colchester, East Hampton Society, Connecticut, September 6, 1768. He married Rachel Sears, born East Hampton, Connecticut, September 9, 1768, daughter of Captain Elkanah and Ruth (White) Sears, and their children were: 1. Henry, born

1785, died in West Chester, Connecticut, married, no children. 2. Rhoda, born 1794, married Henry Roberts, of Massachusetts, and settled in Middle Haddam, Connecticut, about 1835. 3. Clarissa, born 1800, died 1834, aforementioned as the wife of William Wadsworth Richmond, and the mother of William H. Richmond. 4. Harriet, married Alfred Williams, about 1832-33, and lived at East Hampton, Connecticut. Their children: Nathaniel, Newton, Eugene and Charles. Nathaniel Bailey was drowned in the year 1817, aged forty-nine years; his wife died September 19, 1850, at East Hampton, Connecticut, aged eighty-two years.

Captain Elkanah Sears, father of Rachel (Sears) Bailey, was a direct descendant of Richard Sears, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. He was born April 12, 1734, died November 24, 1816, East Hampton, Connecticut, aged eighty-three years. In 1789 he was a member of the committee appointed to provide for the wants of the Continental army. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he equipped and commanded a vessel, which preyed upon British convoys. His vessel was captured by a British ship and he and his partner were made prisoners. Overhearing the discussion of their execution in the morning they swam ashore and thus made their escape. His partner in this desperate attempt at escape gave out in the water, and Captain Sears, under fire from the guns on board the British vessel, which had discovered their escape, went to the rescue of his partner and brought him safely ashore. He later fitted out another privateering vessel, in which he did good service. In 1794 he purchased land in Freehold, Albany county, New York, and engaged in mechanical and agricultural pursuits.

Captain Sears married, January 6, 1757, Ruth White, daughter of Joseph White, of Middletown, and her death occurred March 9, 1823, at the age of ninety years. Their children were: Isaac, born 1757; Willard, born 1760; Ruth, born 1763; also Ruth, born March 17, 1765, died at Meredith, New York, 1830; married, November 5, 1784, Joshua Bailey, who with his brother Timothy were the inventors and patentees of machinery for making knitted underwear, and were the first manufacturers of that wear in this country, at Cohoes, New York; and Rachel, born East Hampton, Connecticut, September 9, 1768, became the wife of Nathaniel Bailey, as before stated, and died September 19, 1850, at East Hampton, Connecticut, aged eighty-two years.

William H. Richmond was born in Marlborough, Hartford county, Connecticut, October 23, 1821. During his boyhood he enjoyed the advantages afforded by the public and select schools of that day, the same being usually in charge of men who had been educated in Bacon Academy. His teacher in the select school was the late Israel M. Buckingham, brother of a former governor of Connecticut. At the age of thirteen he entered the employ of a merchant at Middle Haddam, Connecticut, where he remained as clerk for three years, or until the panic of 1837, when he returned home, concluded his studies, and worked on the farm and in his father's blacksmith and foundry shops. In 1842 he went to the city of Hartford, Connecticut, but failing to secure employment there, paid a visit to an uncle in Dutchess county, New York, with whom he went to Saugerties, where he made the acquaintance of Robert H. Moore, merchant, and with him went to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, in May, 1842, remaining in his employ for three years. At the expiration of this period of time he commenced business in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Richmond & Robinson, general country store, but never sold intoxicating drinks, in a storehouse built by Solomon Lathrope, said to be the first store building erected in the town, and this connection continued until 1853, in which year Mr. Robinson retired. About this time Mr. Richmond added an additional business, a factory for manufacturing sashes, doors, blinds, coal cars, etc., which he continued to operate until 1861. This was the first wood working machinery installed in North-eastern Pennsylvania, except a factory at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and in 1851 or 1852 he made the sashes for the Lackawanna Railroad shops at Scranton. September 15, 1855, his store and buildings upon the lots, save his dwelling house, were burned, involving considerable loss. On January 15, 1856, he completed a new store building, one hundred by sixty feet, which was finished in a style superior to any other then known in northern Pennsylvania, and in 1867, eleven years hence, he disposed of it to the present owners.

In January, 1860, Mr. Richmond commenced mining anthracite coal in Blakely township, near Scranton, under the firm name of Richmond & Co., having for partner Charles P. Wurts, late general superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and in 1863 the business was transferred to the Elk Hill Coal & Iron Company, with Mr. Wurts as president, and Mr.

Richmond as treasurer and manager, but the following year Mr. Wurts withdrew, and George L. Morse, brother-in-law of Mr. Richmond, became president and served until 1880, since which time Mr. Richmond has been president of the company. In 1860 Mr. Richmond erected one of the first coal breakers on the line of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Previous to this time the company had shipped their coal in lump as it came from the mine, running it over screens to clean from culm, and then commenced the practice of breaking, sorting and cleaning the coal for market. In 1883 the coal breaker was destroyed by fire, and in the following year another was built in the second ward of Scranton, near the Brisbin colliery. This was sold in 1889 and another commenced on the ground in Dickson City where the first was located in 1860. The shaft from which the coal was taken was sunk on lands of the Carter estate in the first ward, and with great difficulty and expense, it being necessary to go through some ninety feet of drift, the greater part of it quicksand, before reaching the rock. The capacity of this colliery is a thousand or more tons per day of superior anthracite coal of every size. In 1891 he made a lease of about one thousand acres of coal lands owned by the estate of the late G. L. Morss, in Fell township, about five miles above Carbondale, the following year commenced to sink shafts and build a coal breaker and works, and in October, 1893, he commenced shipping coal. This colliery has a capacity of fifteen hundred tons per day, and the product from both collieries was shipped over the New York, Ontario & Western and other roads to all the different markets. At the last named colliery Mr. Richmond conceived the plan of putting up a steel tower over the shaft which was sunk some two hundred and twenty-two feet to two veins of coal seven and eight feet thick, and connecting the tower with the coal breaker two hundred feet away by a steel chute supported on two intermediate towers. At a height of one hundred and fifty feet by automatic arrangement the carriage and car is tilted and the coal discharged into the chute and it then gravitates to the large breaking rolls, and thence through the many screens to size the same and prepare it for shipment. One man is located at the point where the carriage is tilted who takes the ticket from the car and directs the engineer, who is located in engine room in leanto of coal breaker, by a signal bell to operate the carriage which again goes to the bottom of the mine, while another



car ascends through the adjoining opening of the shaft with its load of coal. The steel tower is one hundred and eighty-seven feet high and about fifty feet square at its base. The steel chute is made necessary by reason of the mine laws of Pennsylvania, which stipulates that coal breakers must not be nearer than two hundred feet of the shaft.

When ground was broken for the colliery it was covered with timber. A saw-mill was erected and much of the timber for the improvements, two or three million feet, was made. They also erected about fifty tenements, besides shops, barns, and a store in which a general stock of goods was kept for sale. The cost of mining at Carbondale and transporting coal by gravity railroad to Honesdale (from whence it went by canal to North river, Kingston.), at the time when Mr. Richmond first came to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, in 1842, was not more than a dollar per ton. Cost of placing coal in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, \$1.00 a ton. Mining was done at Carbondale for thirty-five cents a ton in summer and twenty-eight cents in winter, when the mines were permitted to work. In addition to the industries above named Mr. Richmond was engaged in the business of making files for a number of years, his plant being finally destroyed by fire, entailing considerable loss. Among the first bills of dry goods bought in the city of New York was of Messrs. Stone & Starr, then located on Pine street, and Mr. Richmond continued purchasing from this firm and its successors for a period of forty-nine years. He also purchased goods continuously for about thirty-five years of E. S. Jaffrey & Co., and their predecessors. His business dealings, large and small, have always been characterized by blunt integrity and an open hand. He was endowed with an unusual foresight, a predisposition to properly apply the means at his command, and an aptitude to grasp details and apply them quickly, and thus he won an enviable reputation for himself and a handsome competency. He was the first president of the Crystal Lake Water Company, of the city of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in the early fifties, and gave it its name. He was also active in the management of the Carbondale Gas Company about same time, and one of the original stockholders. He was for many years director in the Third National Bank, Scranton; member of the American Jersey Cattle Club some twenty-five years; the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania; the American Institute of

Mining Engineers; Franklin Institute; National Geographic Society; American Bible Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Sons of the American Revolution, Mayflower Society and others. He is a patron of the Egyptian Exploration fund.

The political views of Mr. Richmond coincide with those of the Republican party regarding tariff and coinage, but he gives his support to the Prohibition party, which nominated him for congress in the twelfth district in 1868 and again in 1904. Since 1842 he has been actively identified with the Presbyterian church, has been a member of the Lackawanna Bible Society for more than three decades, and is a liberal contributor to religious enterprises. During the Civil war he was unable to render the United States government active service, but aided the cause by means of a substitute.

June 5, 1849, Mr. Richmond was married to Lois R. Morss, of Windham, Greene county, New York. Their children are: Mary Roxana, who graduated from Vassar College in the class of 1876; married, October 6, 1881, Frederick K. Tracy, formerly of Mansfield, Ohio, an attorney by profession, since 1893 to 1899 vice-president of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company, and since 1899 has engaged in the practice of law at Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy reside in Scranton. Their children: Lois Richmond Tracy, now third year at Vassar College; Emeline Kirtland, in second year Dwight School, Englewood, New Jersey; William Richmond Tracy, pursuing course in civil engineering; Mary Avery, and Frederick L., at school. Emeline K., who was educated at Vassar College. Clara Morss, also educated at Vassar College. They are now with their parents. Two children died in infancy. Mr. Richmond erected one of the finest residences in the Lackawanna Valley upon a pleasantly located farm known as Richmond Hill farm, to which he removed from Carbondale, September 7, 1874. The location is about four miles from the postoffice. Richmond Hill is in the northeastern limits of the city of Scranton. The family is one of the most prominent in the city.

**WILLIAM HENRY PECK.** Henry Peck (1) was born in England, and was among the earliest settlers in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638, and was made freeman in 1644. He and Deacon William Peck, who also settled there in 1638, were doubtless relatives and may have been

brothers. They are supposed to have emigrated to America in the Company of Governor Eaton, with Rev. John Davenport and others, who arrived at Boston, June 26, 1637, in the ship "Hector." He signed the compact of the original settlers made at New Haven, June 4, 1639, and took an active interest in the management and affairs of the settlement. His house lot was in that part of the town now included within the city limits of New Haven, and is still occupied by his descendants. Henry Peck died in 1651, and his will bears the date of October 30, 1651. Nothing is known of his marriage except that his wife's name was Joan, and that his will mentioned four children. They were: Eleazer, baptized March 13, 1643; Joseph (twin), baptized September 5, 1647; Benjamin (twin), baptized September 5, 1647; Elizabeth, born March 16, 1649, married John Hotchkiss, December 4, 1672.

Joseph Peck (2) second son of Henry Peck, lived and died in New Haven. He married, November 28, 1672, Sarah Alling, daughter of Roger Alling, of New Haven, Connecticut. His widow was appointed to administer his estate, September 5, 1720, and returned the inventory of property, September 30, 1720. Joseph Peck and Sarah Alling had nine children: Sarah, Joseph, Samuel, James, John, Eliphalet, Abigail, Mary and Ebenezer.

John (3), fifth child of Joseph Peck and wife Sarah Alling, born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 6, 1682, living there throughout his life and dying on the paternal homestead. He married, January 30, 1706-07, Esther Morris. They had children: Joseph, born January 27, 1707-08; Eliphalet, born March 4, 1710; John, born August 30, 1712, died young.

Eliphalet (4), second son of John Peck and wife Esther Morris, was reared probably by his uncle James Peck, who was his guardian, his father having died while his children were young, and his widow after his death married John Mix. Eliphalet left New Haven when he was young and spent most of his life in Danbury, Fairfield county, Connecticut, where he died at an advanced age. His wife's christian name was Rebecca. Eliphalet and Rebecca had children: Jesse, Phineas, Elkanah, John, Stephen, Esther (married Stephen Curtis), and Rebecca (married Aaron Stone).

Jesse (5), eldest son of Eliphalet Peck and his wife Rebecca, settled in the south part of Danbury (now Bethel), upon new land, which

he cleared of the original forest and made into a farm. He and three of his sons served in the Revolutionary army. He died before the close of the war, and one son, Nathaniel, died of small-pox contracted while in the service. The other two were captured, carried to New York and confined in "The Jersey," which was an old ship anchored in the East river, and used by the British as a prison. Here they suffered many deaths; and when at last they were released and carried home, they were so broken down by disease and brutal treatment that they were not able for a time to recognize their own mother. Jesse was a member of the church at Bethel in 1760, and died January 28, 1777. He married Ruth Hoyt, who was born February 26, 1738, died February 2, 1809. Jesse Peck and Ruth Hoyt had children: Nathaniel, born December 12, 1756, died February 1, 1777; Eliphalet, born March 19, 1758; Jesse, born December 22, 1759; Benjamin, born September 24, 1761; Lois, born October 28, 1763, married Israel Nickerson; Calvin, born September 3, 1765; Luther, born June 12, 1767; Daniel, born August 21, 1769; Mercy, born October 29, 1771, died November 30, 1776; Esther born August 13, 1773, died December 25, 1776.

Luther (6), son of Jesse Peck and wife Ruth Hoyt, lived first in Danbury, Connecticut, removed in 1794 with his family to what is now called Middlefield Center, Otsego county, New York. He was for many years a class leader of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was distinguished for his fidelity to every duty, and his devotion to the cause of Christianity. His family was remarkable. All his five sons became distinguished clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church, and two of them eminent authors. Five of the grandchildren also were prominent clergymen of the same denomination. Luther Peck married, September 27, 1787, Annis Col- lar, who died October 23, 1839. Her father enlisted in the Revolutionary army and died at Valley Forge while in service. Luther died September 30, 1848. The children born to this couple were:

Rachel, born November 8, 1788, married, December 26, 1804, John Bennett, and settled in Brocklestraw, Pennsylvania.

Martha, born July 31, 1790, married, March 15, 1810, Joshua Jaquays, and settled in Brocklestraw, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth, born July 22, 1792, died November 30, 1822.

Luther Hoyt, born November 3, 1793.

George, born August 8, 1797, died May 20, 1876, at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Andrew, born April 29, 1800, died May 6, 1887.

Mary, born November 8, 1801, died November 14, 1822.

William, born December 7, 1802, died March 16, 1883, married Charlotte Wallen, January 1, 1828.

Anna, born March 9, 1806, married February 23, 1824, Solomon Crowell, and settled in Chautauqua county, New York.

Susanna, born August 26, 1808; married, August 5, 1827, Royal Blanding, and settled in Chautauqua county, New York.

Jesse Truesdell, born April 4, 1811, elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, died May 17, 1883; married Persis Wing, October 13, 1831.

George (7), son of Luther and Annis (Collar) Peck, was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, New York, August 8, 1797, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1876. He was the second in point of age of the famous five sons of Luther Peck, all of whom were ministers in the Methodist Episcopal church. George Peck united with the church in 1812, and was licensed as an exhorter in 1815. He received a local preacher's license in 1816, and served on the Cortland (New York) circuit without remuneration. In the same year he joined the Genesee conference on trial. In 1821 he had charge of the church at Paris, New York, which was a station as distinguished from a circuit; and during the two following years was stationed at Utica. In 1824 he was appointed presiding elder of the Susquehanna district. He had much to do with Cazenovia Seminary before he became its successful president in 1835. His interest in educational matters was always intense. It is claimed that he "was the originator and the first moving spirit in the founding of Wyoming Seminary." "One evening in the latter part of October, 1839, he delivered an address in the old church at Forty Fort on the subject of education, in which he advanced the idea that a Methodist Seminary was needed in the Wyoming Valley, and that Kingston furnished as good a location as could be found for such an institution." One of his biographers further claims that he "was the originator of the first course of study prescribed by the General Conference for traveling preachers."

His election to the editorship of the *Methodist Quarterly Review* "marked a new era in the

history of the magazine, the more liberal policy adopted by the church enabling the editor to devote his time and ability chiefly to its advancement, and to call to his aid an able corps of paid contributors. The result was that the literary excellence of the journal increased with marked rapidity, while, owing to the greater liberality in publication, the mechanical execution and elegance of appearance formed a decided contrast with the preceding volumes." After eight years of very successful work on the *Review* he was made editor of the *New York Advocate*. Here his statesmanship was manifest in many lines.

He had joined the Genesee Conference, but became a member of Oneida Conference at its organization, was a member of New York Conference during the years of his editorial work, and in 1852 returned to his former fields of labor, becoming a member of Wyoming Conference at its organization. He served the church as delegate to General Conference in thirteen sessions of that body, being a delegate from 1824 to 1872. His sound judgment and skill in debate were here of great service to the church. Wesleyan University conferred the degree of A. M. upon him in 1835, and in 1840 Augusta College gave him the degree of D. D. He was a member of the Evangelical Alliance which met in London, in August, 1846.

Almost throughout his entire ministerial career Dr. George Peck was a valuable contributor to the literature of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in other fields of literary effort he enjoyed a reputation as a faithful and accurate writer. His publications, all extant, are: "Universalism Examined," "History of the Apostles and Evangelists," "Scripture Doctrine of Christian Perfection," "Rule of Faith," "Reply to Bascom," "Manly Character," "History of Wyoming" (1858, a rare and valuable work), "History of Methodism Within the Bounds of the Old Genesee Conference," "Our Country, Its Trials and Its Triumphs," "Life and Times of George Peck."

Dr. Peck's fields of labor as a clergyman may be noted as follows: 1816, Broome circuit, New York state, junior preacher; 1817, Cortland; 1818, Wyoming; 1819, Bridgewater; 1820, Canaan; 1821, Paris; 1822-23, Utica; 1824-25, presiding elder Susquehanna district; 1826, Wyoming; 1827, Wilkes-Barre; 1828-29, Ithaca, New York; 1830, Utica; 1831-32, Cazenovia; 1833-34, Auburn; 1835-38, principal Cazenovia Seminary; 1839, presiding elder Susquehanna district; 1840-47, editor *Methodist Quarterly*



*Review* and general book editor of the Book Concern; 1848-51, editor *Christian Advocate*; 1852-53, Wilkes-Barre; 1854, presiding elder Wyoming district; 1855, presiding elder Binghamton district; 1856-57, Scranton mission (now Elm Park Church); 1858-61, presiding elder Wyoming district; 1862-65, presiding elder Lackawanna district; 1866-67, Providence; 1868, Dunmore; 1869-72, presiding elder Wyoming district; 1873-76, superannuated.

We close this sketch by an estimate of one of his contemporaries: "I view him as one of the most remarkable men of our times—one whose genius and piety are indelibly stamped on the ecclesiastical polity and wonderful growth of the church; whose wise counsels and herculean labors are interwoven in its development. For the past fifty years of his whole life he has been distinguished by a devoted love to the church and unswerving loyalty to honest convictions of truth."

Dr. George Peck married, June 10, 1819, Mary Myers, who was the daughter of Philip Myers and wife Martha Bennet (See Myers and Bennet families.) They had children:

George Myers Peck, born at Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1820, died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1897; married, July 18, 1839, Sarah Louisa Butler, who died May 30, 1902, daughter of Merit Butler and wife Sabina Bigelow.

Luther Wesley, born at Kingston, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1825, died at Hyde Park, Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1900; entered Wesleyan College, 1840; graduated at the University of New York, 1845; received the degree of A. M., New York University in 1848, and D. D., same, 1878; until his death a clergyman of the Methodist church; married, January 18, 1847, Sarah Maria Gibbon, and had children—Helen, Mary E., Emma D., Frances A., Sarah M., Susan G., Jessie T., Fanny M., and George L., the latter being a lawyer in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Mary Helen, born April 10, 1827, educated at Rutgers Institute, New York City, married, January 18, 1847, Rev. J. T. Crane, graduate of Princeton College, and a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had nine children.

William Fisk, born September 17, 1828, died April 17, 1829.

Wilbur Fisk, born September 11, 1833, graduated in medicine at the University of the City of New York; was surgeon in the army, 1861-

1865; married, January 20, 1857, Sarah Jane Dean, and had children: George, Louisa, Luther, Mary Catherine, Wilbur and Arthur D.

George Myers Peck (8), eldest child and son of George Peck and wife Mary Myers, was born at Forty Fort, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1820, and died at his house at Green Ridge, Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1897. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary at Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, and at the age of nineteen years left school to take charge of his father's farm in the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. After five years thus profitably employed he determined to enter the Methodist ministry, having prepared himself to that end while working the parental acres. He joined the Oneida (New York) Conference in 1845, becoming a member of Wyoming Conference at its organization in 1852. His pastoral record is as follows: 1845, Salem; 1846-47, Canaan; 1848-49, Beach Pond; 1850-51, Mount Pleasant; 1852-53, Pittston; 1854-55, Wyoming; 1856-57, Providence; 1858, supernumerary; 1859, Owego, New York; 1860-61, Pittston; 1862-63, Carbondale; 1864-65, Providence; 1866-68, presiding elder Lackawanna district; 1869-70, Unadilla, New York; 1871, Berkshire; 1872-75, supernumerary; 1876-77, Cherry Ridge; 1878-79, Salem; 1880-81, Clifford; 1882-83, Park Place (Court Street) and Green Ridge (Asbury Church); 1884-96, superannuated.

Rev. George Myers Peck married, July 18, 1839, Sarah Louisa Butler, daughter of Merit Butler and wife Sabina Bigelow, of Onondaga county, New York. The Butlers were a pioneer family in the vicinity of Pompey Hill in Onondaga county, and the locality was originally known as Butler Hill, so called in allusion to Ebenezer Butler, the pioneer, who was a grandson of Jonathan Butler, one of two Irish adventurers who came to Connecticut in 1710, and who is said to have acquired the lands there by purchase from the Onondaga Indians, who willingly exchanged their title for Ebenezer Butler's pony, saddle and bridle. This Ebenezer was a soldier of the Revolution, serving with the New York state troops. He attained the remarkable age of ninety-six years; his son Jesse and his wife Louisa Soper, both lived to be ninety-two years old. Merit Butler, a son of Jesse and Louisa, died at eighty-eight, and Sabina Bigelow, Merit Butler's wife died aged eighty-three years. George Myers Peck and wife Sarah Louisa Butler had children:



Merit Butler Peck, born October 8, 1840, died from an accident in Kansas City, Missouri, January 25, 1898.

George 2d, born July 1, 1843, died in Dalton, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1858.

Luther Wesley, born March 22, 1845, living at Green Ridge, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Josiah Eaton, born June 18, 1847, died October 24, 1865.

William Henry, born May 28, 1852, now living in Scranton, Pennsylvania, cashier of the Third National Bank.

William Henry Peck (9), youngest child of George Myers Peck and wife Sarah Louisa Butler, was born at Pleasant Mount, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1852. At the age of eighteen years he secured a position as clerk in the First National Bank of Scranton. He served efficiently in that capacity for a period of twelve years, until March 7, 1882, when he resigned in order to accept appointment as cashier of the Third National Bank. This bank is numbered among the most substantial and best managed fiduciary institutions in Pennsylvania, and its career which has been of the most creditable, alike conducive to the interests of stockholders, depositors and other customers, has been shaped in large degree by Mr. Peck, who has served as cashier to the present time, and who as a financier enjoys the unbounded confidence of the community. The bank safely passed through the financial panic of the year following its establishment (1873), and its growth has been steady and permanent. November 5, 1877, removal was made to its new building, one of the then architectural ornaments of the city, and which contains very convenient and attractive banking rooms. February 5, 1892, the bank was rechartered for a further period of twenty years. Its total resources amount to \$4,717,934.29, its deposits to \$3,402,876.24, its capital is \$200,000, and its surplus and undivided profits are \$865,000. The officers are: William Connell, president; Henry Belin, Jr., vice-president; William H. Peck, cashier; directors: William Connell, James L. Connell, James Archibald, Henry Belin, Jr., George H. Catlin, J. Benjamin Dimmick, Luther Keller, William D. Zehnder, William H. Peck.

Mr. Peck's high standing among the financiers of the state is attested by his election in 1904 to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, of which he was one of the organizers in 1895. He is a member of the Scranton Board of Trade, and chairman of its

finance committee, and has borne a large part in the promotion of the material interests of the city. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, a trustee of Syracuse University, in whose welfare he takes a lively interest, a member and trustee of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal church, and treasurer of its board of trustees, and president of the Scranton Bedding Company, one of the enterprising and prosperous corporations of Scranton. He possesses highly cultured tastes, and is an ardent floriculturist. His particular delight is in the cultivation of water lilies, of which he has many varieties, having the only pond of lilies in the city of Scranton.

Mr. Peck married, at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1873, Miss M. Arminda Kyte, and to them have been born six children, all born in Scranton: William Joseph, born January 24, 1874, married Lawson Hart, October 6, 1897; Alice Louise, born October 13, 1877, married Frank A. Kaiser, November 12, 1901; Grace Arminda, born September 3, 1880; Hannah, born September 21, 1884, died August 6, 1887; Mary, born and died April 12, 1888; Nelson, born April 30, 1891.

THOMAS J. FOSTER, founder and president of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, enjoys a national reputation as the author of an absolutely unique educational method—that of teaching the industrial sciences through improved text-books for home study, under guidance and assistance rendered the student through the mails. The origin and development of this now world-renowned institution forms a narrative of great interest.

When a young man Mr. Foster was publisher of a paper at Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, a town of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and he made it phenomenally successful, working its circulation up to fifteen thousand. His office became headquarters for merchants, mine operators and miners alike, and a certain feeling of intimacy sprang up between them. The prevalence of accidents and great number of fatalities that were constantly occurring, due to ignorance of mine conditions as well as ordinary dangers, suggested to him the necessity of educating miners and those in charge of mines in the theory and scientific principles involved in their various duties, not only for the benefit of the individual, but for the protection and safety of human life, by familiarizing them with the conditions and dangers of the mines. A fatal mine explosion in

1873, near Shenandoah, in which several of the prominent men lost their lives, was a source of special inspiration Mr. Foster had for undertaking such a task. He first published a "Mining Manual" for the enlightenment of the miners, which he distributed among them, and the eagerness with which they received it encouraged him to begin the publication of a journal, *The Mining Herald*, in 1881, and which he conducted successfully for several years. In the autumn of 1887 the title was changed to *The Colliery Engineer*. The growth of the publication was such that the following year it was decided to move the publication offices to Scranton, the metropolis of the anthracite coal region. In 1890 the business was incorporated under the name of the Colliery Engineer Company.

In the fall of the same year Mr. Foster conceived the idea of teaching the theory of coal mining to miners who desired to qualify themselves for certificates for competency as mine foremen, which were required of all men aspiring to that position by the mine law of 1885, and he established what was known as the Colliery Engineer School of Mines. The course of instruction was prepared with special reference to the needs of miners, many of whom were barely able to read and write, and who did not have time to give to study except as it was taken from the hours which they were accustomed to devote to rest and recreation. The lessons were issued in the form of carefully prepared pamphlets, with questions following. The course began with the most elementary subjects, and by easy steps the student was taken to the higher branches, and all subjects were taught in a simple and concise manner, all superfluous matter being eliminated so that every line in the course had a direct bearing upon the subject taught. Aids to the understanding of the text were afforded by means of elaborate cuts, diagrams, etc. It was a startling experiment, and was ridiculed and antagonized by many scholastic institutions and educators, but Mr. Foster never for a moment faltered in his faith as to the ultimate success of his method. He was encouraged from time to time by the rapid advance of the students who had qualified themselves under this instruction for successfully filling official mining positions. The writing, editing, illustrating and composition, etc., of the first course involved constant labor for a period of twelve years, and an outlay of \$35,000. A few years after the establishment of the schools, owing to the fact that the *Colliery Engineer* magazine had developed into

a general mining journal, its name was changed to *Mines and Minerals*.

As the correspondence system of instruction had developed into many fields, the various departments of the schools were grouped under the name of the International Correspondence Schools, and the enterprise was subsequently incorporated under the style of the International Textbook Company as proprietors. From the beginning the history of the schools has been one of astonishing growth. Probably their most distinctive and remarkable feature consists in the method of obtaining their more than three-quarters of a million (eight hundred thousand) students who have been enrolled in the institution. The system of obtaining enrollment and the making of the student after enrollment affords an interesting chapter, and is important no less as an educational than as a financial feature of the schools. They have an army of some fifteen hundred solicitors, or field men, scouring the cities, towns and country side for student material, talking up the advantages of education, and the practicability of their methods. The educational sentiment they create is far-reaching. They use diligent efforts to interest a prospective student, and, after enrolled, they keep in touch with him, lending him their continued encouragement and assistance. The value of this educational sentiment thus created and represented by a vast army of students, cannot be overestimated. As the prime purpose of educational institutions is to inspire study, and prepare students for a life career, the Correspondence Schools, with their vast enrollment of students, has no equal as an educational medium. Another strong feature of the institution is its text-books. Since a very large proportion of its students lack even an elementary education, the text-books must necessarily be simple, and suited to the comprehension of uneducated and untrained minds. They contain no superfluous matter, and only the important and essential features of the subject in hand is treated. Constant revision of these text-books is made, all changes being in the nature of simplification, and more and more interesting and attractive. So well have these ends been conserved that more than three times as many students now complete the respective courses as did formerly. Students are provided with inquiry blanks to be filled out and forwarded to the Schools for any information or enlightenment required upon any subject under study. These inquiries formerly imposed herculean labor to

answer, but the simplicity and particularity of the revision now in use have in great measure obviated the necessity for inquiries, and relieved the institution of much of its former burdens. No labor or expense has been spared in making this revision. The highest technical authorities have been employed, and the revised text-books are widely recognized as standard authority, the best evidence of the fact being their adoption in leading colleges throughout the land.

While the thoroughness and simplicity of text-books and the system of correspondence obviates the necessity of a resident teacher, another great feature in the system of education and courses of study is found in the absolute freedom of the student to elect what he desires to study, and when he is able to study. He may give one, two or three hours a day; he may drop his course and take it up again when he chooses; for, when once an enrolled student of the institution, he is considered a student for as long a period as he desires, and the Schools stand ready at all times to render any required assistance.

At the present time the management conducts thirty schools, teaching nearly all the applied sciences and the commercial and higher branches. More than a million dollars has been invested in the preparation of courses, and a quarter million of dollars is being annually added to this amount. In all, more than four and a half million dollars has been expended in the development of the enterprise, more than one-fifth of which is represented by buildings and the printing plant. The latter is an elaborately equipped establishment, from which is issued all the printed matter necessary to the conduct of the business, including artistic illustrative work. The buildings, erected at a cost of more than five hundred thousand dollars, comprise three structures, the combined area of which is about seven acres, as follows: The Administration Department, two buildings, approximately fifty feet by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and forty-five by sixty-six feet, five and four stories in height, respectively; the Instruction Department and Printery, covering an area of one hundred and sixty-seven by four hundred and sixty feet, two and three stories in height, heated by steam and lighted by electricity from plants on the premises.

The faculty, headed by Thomas J. Foster as president, numbers thirty-one principals of Schools, and thirteen assistant principals. These, as previously stated, have had under their instruction, in one form or another, more than

eight hundred thousand persons, and they have helped thousands to higher and better remunerated positions, in every field of industrial and commercial life, and also in various of the professions. The great value of these allied Schools is attested by many facts, but by none more significant than that one hundred and thirty-two railroad companies have entered into contract with the management for the technical education of their employes, thirty-five thousand of whom are now under instruction. The Schools also give thorough preparation to applicants for practically all positions in the various departments of the United States government, which are only attainable through civil service examinations, for which the International Correspondence Schools afford ample preparation. In this work the methods of the Schools are practically identical with those of the Civil Service Commission, the examination blanks being of the same nature, and the grading being similarly conducted.

Mr. Foster, who, for his great services as epitomized in this narrative, is justly to be accounted as a public benefactor of the highest and most practical type, is closely identified with the community life of the city of Scranton, and is held in the highest regard for his business abilities, public spirit and genial personality. He is a member of the Scranton Board of Trade, a director in the Traders' National Bank, and is interested in various other financial and commercial institutions. He is of scholarly disposition and aesthetic tastes, and carries into his varied business relations, and particularly the great educational system of which he is the head, a degree of healthy sentimentalism which distinguishes him from the many whose only ambitions are based upon a purely commercial spirit, and look only to financial returns for their life effort.

Mr. Foster comes of an excellent English ancestry, tracing his descent from Reginald Foster, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1638. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas Foster, was a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts; he was one of the minutemen at Lexington; a lieutenant in the patriot army during the Revolution, and was honorably discharged in 1778, being past the age for military service. Daniel, son of Lieut. Thomas Foster, took his father's place in the army, and it was his distinguished honor to be a member of the Marquis de Lafayette's select battalion until the end of the war, and to rise to the rank of captain. Jesse Foster, son of Captain,

Daniel Foster, came from Newburyport, Massachusetts, to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in February, 1831, where he became a prosperous merchant, and resided until his death. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He married Elizabeth Tappan, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and their children were: Thomas, father of Thomas J. Foster; Mrs. Oliver Dobson, Mrs. Edward Shisler, Clement S., father of Rufus J. Foster, a sketch of whom appears in this work; Fred L. and Mrs. E. N. Harpel.

**JOHN D. PECK.** The members of the Peck family have been foremost in the line of original settlement in the Lackawanna Valley, have risen to the first rank in the development of its industries, and in the improvement and building up of the town of Peckville, Pennsylvania, they have been important and influential factors. The family is of English origin, the ancestors having belonged to the aristocracy of their native land, where they figured in the highest walks of life. The first member of the family to emigrate to this country was Joseph Peck, in 1638. He settled in New England, where his descendants became numerous and influential. They have filled many of the first offices of the state, have represented the useful and honorable professions, and have always proved themselves loyal citizens and ornaments to society.

Abraham Peck, great-grandfather of John D. Peck, was born in Massachusetts, December 23, 1723. He subsequently removed to Colerain, Franklin county, same state, where his death occurred on July 18, 1798, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His son, Abraham, Jr., grandfather of John D. Peck, was born June 24, 1767, and died in 1831. On February 3, 1790, he was united in marriage to Miss Arathusa Calvin, who was born April 11, 1771, and died August 23, 1824. The children of Abraham, Jr., and Arathusa (Calvin) Peck are as follows: Calvin, born November 1, 1791; Samuel, born January 15, 1793; John, born May 27, 1794; Jerre, born February 6, 1796; Moses, born May 2, 1798; Arathusa, born October 12, 1801; Matilda, born November 27, 1804; Laura, born December 21, 1806; Abraham, born November 7, 1808; Lovella, born May 7, 1811; Joanna, born September 28, 1813; Moses, born September 26, 1816, and Harriet, born August 12, 1826.

Samuel Peck, of the above family, father of John D. Peck, removed from Massachusetts, where he was born, reared and educated, to Pennsylvania, in 1831. Lackawanna Valley was then an unbroken wilderness, and Scranton was un-

known. He purchased a large tract of land in and around Peckville, and in 1839 erected a saw and grist mill. He was a thoroughgoing Yankee, manufactured lumber on a large scale, but confined himself to the lumber of commerce, leaving for others the mahogany hams and wooden nutmegs. He manufactured builders' supplies, such as doors, window sashes and other articles used in his day. He also supplied the market from his grist mill.

December 31, 1816, Samuel Peck married Sarah Wilson, who was born June 20, 1792, and their children were: Samuel L., born November 28, 1817; Mary A., born April 4, 1819; Sarah W., born June 25, 1821; Arathusa B., born December 29, 1823; Jonathan W., born July 9, 1826; Emaline C., born May 8, 1829; Elvira C., born May 8, 1829, twin of Emaline C.; John Dwight, born April 26, 1831, mentioned hereinafter; and Calvin, born July 21, 1834. After the death of the mother of these children, Samuel Peck married Susan Snider, the ceremony having been performed on January 28, 1845; one child was the issue of this union, William W., born March 9, 1847. Mrs. Susan (Snider) Peck died August 11, 1857.

John D. Peck, third son of Samuel and Sarah (Wilson) Peck, was born April 26, 1831. After acquiring an education in the schools of the neighborhood, he, in connection with his brother Jonathan W., worked with their father in the lumber business until 1861, in which year they established a lumber business on their own account in Peckville. This connection continued for twenty years, and at the expiration of that period of time they sold out to the Peck Manufacturing Company of Peckville, John D. serving in the capacity of president of the company. He is one of the well known and much respected men in the Lackawanna valley, and in addition to his incumbency of the office of president of the Peck Manufacturing Company is also interested in the United States Lumber Company. Mr. Peck has been honored by the office of chief burgess of Blakely, which he held one term; member of council for three terms, and a member of the school board for thirteen years. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. His religious views coincide with those advocated by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been a faithful and staunch upholder of that doctrine for over forty years, serving as trustee during all that long period. Mr. Peck is a member of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 588, Free and Accepted Masons of Peckville, and a member of the chapter and commandery of Scranton.

Mr. Peck has been married three times. First,





to Miss Sarah Snider, on August 25, 1852. To this union were born three children: George C., July 7, 1853; Sanford D., February 28, 1856; and Byron N., March 7, 1858. Mrs. Sarah (Snider) Peck died in 1858. Mr. Peck married for his second wife Miss Delano Stone on November 8, 1860. She was born December 25, 1839, and died in 1876. Their children were: Herbert J., born September 15, 1863; Bertha E., born April 19, 1866; William G., born October 13, 1868; Arthur M., born August 22, 1873; and Dilla E., born February 1, 1876. Mr. Peck married for his third wife Mary F. Robinson on January 16, 1878.

ANDREW NICOL, deceased, was a worthy figure among a group of typical Scotchmen who were early comers to the Lackawanna valley, and who contributed in a highly superior degree to the development of the industrial interests of that now world-famous region. His associate fellow-countrymen, and with whom he was intimately related in business and social affairs, were such strong characters as Thomas Dickson, Edward Weston and A. H. Vandling. All of this excellent company have now passed away Mr. Vandling last of all, surviving Mr. Nicol by but a year. Mr. Nicol was a fine representative of the sturdy race from which he sprang, possessing all those traits of character for which it has ever been noted—unflagging industry and perseverance, conscientious devotion to principle, and unimpeachable integrity. His fidelity and worth are discernable in his service with one great corporation for the long period of forty-five years, and his masterly ability in his calling by the highest honor therein which the government of Pennsylvania could bestow. His personal life was exemplary throughout and was characterized by all that marks the truly good citizen and blameless christian.

He was born at Troughrig, in the parish of Girvan, Ayrshire, Scotland, August 20, 1817, and was baptized at Dalquharran, in the parish of New Daily. His parents were John and Janet (Gray) Nicol. The Nicol (originally MacNicol) family originated in the Highlands. John Nicol was a carpenter and millwright to the Right Honorable Thomas Francis Kennedy, of Dalquharran, who was owner of two collieries which had been in operation for more than two hundred years. In 1851 he came to America with his family and settled in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife at the age of seventy years. She was also a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and of the Covenanter faith.

They were the parents of seven children, of whom Andrew was the second.

At the age of thirteen years Andrew Nicol began to learn carpentry under his father and after four years' service went to Glasgow, where he worked as a journeyman giving his spare time to studying draughting and pattern making. After two years thus spent he engaged as a pattern maker in the Girdwood foundry at Trades-ton, Glasgow, and a year later entered the Summerlee Iron Works at Cote Bridge in the same capacity. After one years' service manager Walter Nelson transferred him to the machine shop, where he acquitted himself with so much credit that after two years he was made foreman. Meantime he had determined to fit himself for mining engineering, to that end studying geology and mineralogy, and six months after his promotion he sought and obtained employment with the engineering force of the works, thus gaining opportunity to obtain practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the science which he had chosen for his life work. He made rapid advancement, and at the end of eighteen months was appointed assistant superintendent of mines and machinery, and remained with the company until October 1, 1847, when he was engaged to take charge of the Kennedy mines and machinery at Dalquharran (where his father yet resided) and he continued in this employment until March, 1851.

April 6, 1851, Mr. Nicol sailed from Glasgow in the ship "Mary Morris," and arrived in New York on May 18. He was in the prime of life, thirty-four years of age, the personification of manly vigor and ambition, and the master of a profession which (and especially in the United States) offered attractive opportunities. He had given "hostage to fortune," for he brought with him wife and children, and his parents also accompanied him. The day after landing in New York, Mr. Nicol went on to Albany, thence to Schenectady and Scotia, where respectively were located his brothers William, John and James, who had come to the country before him. Leaving his family with his brother William, in Albany, on June 1st he went to Pennsylvania. On his arrival in Carbondale he sought out an old-country friend, Mr. Bryden, who gave him introduction to James Clarkson, superintendent of the coal department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, who at once gave him a position as his assistant. As a keynote to the character of the man it is to be remarked that in this same week, the first of his employment in the land of his adoption, Mr. Nicol purchased a home, and dur-

ing his entire life after his coming he never lived in a rented house.

Mr. Nicol served as assistant to Mr. Clarkson in the Carbondale mines until 1863, when he was appointed general superintendent. He was so occupied until 1870, when he came to Scranton, still in the employ of the same company, which owned mines from Carbondale to Wilkes-Barre. Here he served as mining engineer and inside superintendent, and at one time went to Sheffield, Illinois, to open up a mine for his company.

In 1870 Mr. Nicol was awarded a well deserved distinction. In that year the legislature enacted a law providing for the inspection of the anthracite coal fields, and he was recommended for the position. In compliance with the provisions of the law he appeared before the state board of engineers, and, after passing a rigid examination covering every department of mine operation, received the only first-class certificate issued by the board, whereupon Governor John W. Geary commissioned him inspector of coal mines for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, for a term of five years. July 20 shortly after receiving his commission Mr. Nicol was relieved from service with his company and entered upon his new duties. His new vocation called him so constantly from home that it proved distasteful to a man of his domestic habits, and in December of the same year he resigned, the same day resuming his former position with the Delaware & Hudson Company. He was so employed until January 1, 1874, when he asked relief from duties which had become overweighty. To some degree his wishes were complied with, but, instead of being allowed respite from all labors, he was engaged to take charge of the Green Ridge colliery. In 1875 he resumed his former position with the Delaware & Hudson Company, which he occupied until January 1, 1897, when he was permanently relieved. To this time he had served the company a greater length of time than any other man in its employ, a period of forty-six years, with signal ability and unselfish loyalty, and, in consideration of his long and valued service, he was placed upon the retired list, with a pension.

Such was the greater part of the life of Andrew Nicol. True to one of the chief characteristics of his race, he was devoted (in the full meaning of the word) to his calling, not simply as such, or as a means of livelihood. He held to a lofty conception of duty, and estimated at the fullest the weight of his responsibilities in guarding the interests of his employers and the lives

of the men under him. These considerations pressed upon him to that degree that he could not be persuaded to enter upon public life, though he was repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for mayor and assemblyman. From this it is not to be inferred that he neglected community affairs. No man felt a deeper interest in the welfare of his town and the well-being of his neighbors, and he exercised an influence potent for good. A man of cool judgment and careful observation, discreet, conservative and eminently practical and the soul of honor in all the relations of life, he bore himself with spotlessness of character; and, when his advice was sought, as it frequently was, his approvals or warnings were known to be the dictates of a sympathetic heart and wholly unselfish mind. He was a liberal contributor to deserving charities and to the relief of those of the community who might be overtaken by misfortune, bestowing his benefactions so modestly that few of his most intimate friends knew of them. He was deeply attached to the religion of his forbears, and was one of the founders of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, of which he was a worthy member from its formation to the end of his life.

Mr. Nicol passed away, at the family home, corner of Dickson avenue and Delaware street, Green Ridge, on August 6, 1898, being within fourteen days of completing his eighty-first year. The funeral services were held at the same place, August 9, and were largely attended. The interment was in Dunmore cemetery. Following a time honored custom of his native Scotland, the remains of the deceased were conveyed to their last resting place by the nearest male relatives (two grandsons and four nephews) acting as pallbearers.

On June 12, 1846, five years before leaving Scotland, and when in his twenty-ninth year, Mr. Nicol married Helen Brown, born in (Maybole) Ayrshire, second daughter of David and Agnes (Haswell) Brown, and granddaughter of John Brown and William Haswell. Her father was a merchant and manufacturer. Her brother William resides in Green Ridge, Pennsylvania. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, two in Scotland, and the others in this country. Janet died in early childhood; Andrew came to his death in the mines in September, 1889; Agnes died young; Margaret and Mary alone survive. Mr. Nicol gave to the rearing of his children the affectionate and conscientious care which characterized the Scotch parent of a bygone day, and those who came to maturity stand as monuments to the highest Christian duty faithfully performed.

The noble character of the son, Andrew B. Nicol, his heroism and his pitiful death, are dwelt upon in another narrative. Margaret, the elder of the living sisters, has for three years past served as an assistant to the pastor of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, and within a year has made as many as two thousand visits to his parishioners and the homes of sorrow and want. The younger sister, Mary, cares for the family home, and for the aged mother who, while blessed in the companionship of the children who remain with her, holds constant communion with the loved ones gone before.

"More homelike seems the vast unknown  
Since they have entered there;  
To follow them were not so hard  
Wherever they may fare.  
They cannot be where God is not,  
On any sea or shore;  
Whate'er betides, Thy love abides,  
Our God for ever more!"

ANDREW B. NICOL. In all the history of the Lackawanna valley there is no more distressing event recorded, nor any story of more heroic effort and self-sacrifice for the sake of others, than that relating to the death of Andrew B. Nicol, general superintendent of mines of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, on September 14 1880. His heroism and great personal courage form a narrative well worth the repeating, for it is from such examples that others in succeeding times catch the inspiration to dare and even die for their fellows. He inherited the paternal characteristics; became widely known as one of the most accomplished miners in all the great Pennsylvania coal region; and, as is attested by his life as well as his death, was a noble manly character.

He was a native of Scotland, born in the parish of Dalquharran, Ayrshire, April 1, 1849, son of Andrew Nicol. He was but two years old when his parents came to the United States, settling in Carbondale. From his early youth he manifested an intense desire to engage in mining, and, after acquiring a rudimentary education, declined an offer to send him to a distant school for a technical training, preferring to engage in practical work. He entered the surveying corps of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company when fifteen years old, and gave his attention diligently to all in which he was called to engage or which he could observe. It was a fortunate period for him, for the company was extending its operations down the Lackawanna Valley, continually absorbing new coal fields, opening new mines

and enlarging old workings. Nothing escaped his close attention, and he became so familiar with all the details of mine operations, both above and under ground, that before he was twenty years old he became assistant to his father in superintending the workings of the mines about Providence (now Scranton) while his father was engaged about Carbondale. Subsequently the elder Nicol was moved to Green Ridge, and the son succeeded him at Carbondale. It was a trying position for so young a man—he but a youth, set over mine bosses whose hair had grown gray in the service. It is, however, equally creditable to him and them that they held each other in mutual respect—they rightly esteemed his earnestness, ability and courage, and gave him their admiration and loyal effort; he respected them for their years, their experience and their devotion, and he made them his familiar friends, for years meeting them almost nightly, rehearsing with them the events of the day, and planning for those of the morrow. Thus deeply interested, Mr. Nicol developed an aptitude for his calling which can only be characterized as phenomenal. He came to know every miner and breaker-boy by name; knew every mine room, in all its details, as intimately as though he worked in it continually and in it alone. There was not an abandoned working in his district which he had not entered; not a neighboring mine he had not explored. His ability found recognition, and the area of his district was enlarged from time to time until, as his father's assistant, he was given the charge of all the company's mines between Forest City and Plymouth, a distance of forty-five miles. In 1884 he assumed the duties hitherto devolving upon his father (who had been incapacitated while fighting a fire in the Leggett Creek mines) and in 1885 he removed to Green Ridge and took full charge of the company's mines, a position which he held until his death.

The foregoing chronological narrative of the service of Mr. Nicol affords suggestion enough of the responsibilities devolving upon him, but nothing of the dangers which he daily incurred. The danger was shared in by all his men, but he carried an awful responsibility in the conviction that he was in a manner their guardian and protector; and in times of disaster, actual or impending, he displayed a degree of valor in no way inferior (in instances superior) to that of the soldier in the storm of battle. In whatever emergency, his self-possession never forsook him, and his resourcefulness seemed exhaustless. A striking instance is found in the case of the Marvine shaft disaster. A portion of the mine had fallen



in, closing up three different avenues of approach to the workings beyond and imprisoning eight miners. Mr. Nicol at once made a personal examination, and immediately planned for their rescue. They could only be reached by driving a passage way through one hundred and fifty-four feet of solid coal. Setting a course from the mine-map, he set his men at work in relays, taking up night as well as day continuously, and personally superintending the operations from beginning to finish. Mr. Nicol was the first to enter the chamber when the wall was finally penetrated. All the poor fellows were found dead, but this dreadful conclusion does not dim the lustre of the achievement which it was hoped would prove their rescue. The instance related is only one of many to testify to his courage and persistency. Yet he was never rash, in any sense of the word. He would not expose himself or his men to what he deemed a useless danger, nor would he ask a man to go where he was not ready to lead.

The death of Mr. Nicol was due to a "squeeze" in the Eddy Creek mines of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, near Olyphant. Taking with him fire boss Lavin and three other bosses (Mason, Williams and Jones) he went in, examining for gas or other evidence of danger. On their way they passed where a fallen aid-bridge had left a large cavity in the roof. Going on to the edge of the fall they listened for a time, hearing nothing but the incessant chip, chip, chipping of the particles of coal, peculiar in mine "squeezing." Returning, they noticed as they passed the fallen bridge that the whitewashed wall built across the "cross-cut" under the air-way had turned black since the fall. Lavin was in advance, while Nicol, with the other men, were near together, undreaming of danger. One of the men raised his lamp, and an explosion occurred. It was for a moment only, but it left them with lights extinguished, themselves burned and bleeding, their woolen clothes smouldering, a mile and a quarter away from the foot of the shaft, where alone they could hope for reaching the surface. Mr. Nicol instantly realized that no aid could come to them, for their plight was not discoverable. Regardless of his own physical anguish, he felt that the men were under his charge, and he must rescue them. He plucked the flaming clothing from off his companions until he had burned the skin entirely from his own hands, and, when he could no longer endure the agony of grasping the scorching garments, he tore them away with his teeth, until his mouth

and face were raw and bleeding. Then he led the long walk of more than a mile through the dense darkness, guiding himself by sliding his foot along the rail. He urged them forward with his entreaties and prayers, and time and again they bade him leave them there to die, and make his own escape, but he would not. Still he kept them slowly groping on, and when one of the poor fellows sank down, utterly exhausted, Nicol dragged him by the coat collar all the remainder of the way, his head rubbing against the rib until the scorched flesh was rubbed from the bone. The foot of the shaft was finally reached, and the men drawn up.

It is pitiful to think that after such heroic effort the savior of these men should meet with so sad a fate. He gave the last full measure of devotion in all unconscious heroism, when, after he and his companions had been drawn out into heaven's sweet sunshine, he thought not of himself until all his men had been cared for and taken to their homes. Thither he then went also, but he would not take to his bed until three days later, when exhausted nature asserted herself and collapse came. All that surgical skill and tender loving care could do was done. The external wounds apparently healed well, and a new growth of skin came upon his face and hands. While he seemed to be improving physically, he failed mentally. The shock and strain had been too great, and his mind wandered. It became evident that the burns in his ears had induced inflammation of the brain. And so he lingered until September 14, but three weeks after the dread disaster, when he passed away, the fourth victim, three of his men having died before him.

September 17th occurred the funeral of this noble hero. A drenching rain fell at the time, as though nature herself were grieved. All the Delaware & Hudson collieries and many others throughout the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys suspended for the day, and nearly all the colliery officers in the neighborhood came to testify to their admiration and affection for the dead man. The pallbearers were eight of the oldest mine foremen in the Delaware & Hudson Company's employ. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Amies, of All Souls' Universalist Church, of Scranton, assisted by the Rev. N. F. Stahl, of the Green Ridge Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Amies delivered a deeply affecting discourse and during its delivery there were few in the great concourse who could hear it but were visibly affected. An eye witness said: "Strong

men, whose avocations were such as to make them familiar with scenes of death and suffering, were not ashamed to be seen wiping tears from their eyes under the stress of the deep emotion they felt in consigning to the tomb all that remained of Andrew B. Nicol. In the truest sense of the word, 'He was a Man.'"

"His was a brave, noble, manly character. Intensely earnest in his life's work, he was completely absorbed in it. He was known from one end of the valley to the other and universally liked and respected. He leaves a gap in the affairs of the company that it will be very difficult to close. He was a devoted, loving husband, a tender affectionate father, a dutiful, obedient son a warm-hearted brother. He leaves a widow and three small children a daughter and two sons, to mourn his loss. The deadly foe against which he had all his life battled was victorious at last; but in mining annals of the Lackawanna Valley the heroism and high personal courage of Andrew B. Nicol will not soon be forgotten."

Mr. Nicol married Miss Alice H. Brown, daughter of Orville Brown, of New York state. Of this marriage were born three children, all of whom received excellent education and now occupy useful stations in life. Agnes is an instructor in the electrical department of the Scranton International Correspondence School. George B. is in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company as foreman in the Marvine colliery. Roy A. is engaged in the office of the paymaster of the same corporation. All the children reside with their mother in the old family home.

**HON. FRANK J. GROVER.** The true worth of any man cannot be fully expressed until his personal influence and example have ceased their fruitage, but the indirect influence of a man's personality and the good name which he leaves as an inheritance to those who succeed him lives on into the realm of the coming ages. Indeed a great man never dies, but lives in the hearts of those who, through the medium of history and biography, read and study his deeds of valor and munificence. So it is with Hon. Frank J. Grover, whose death on January 10, 1899, was mourned by a wide circle of friends who appreciated him at his true value.

He was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1845, a son of Jacob and Mary C. (Fenner) Grover, natives, respectively, of Lehigh and Monroe counties, Pennsylvania, who were the parents of two children, Frank J. having been the only one who attained years of maturity. Jacob Grover (father) died in 1882, and his

widow passed away some years later. Frank J. Grover received a practical education in the district school, and when but a youth of seventeen years, filled with a patriotic ambition to serve his country in her hour of need, he enlisted in her defense in July, 1862, becoming a member of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry. With his regiment he was assigned to the Eleventh Corps and participated in the battles of Dumfries, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At Chancellorsville the regiment was on the extreme right where Stonewall Jackson attacked, taking many prisoners. On the first day at Gettysburg it occupied the same position, the extreme right, and lost two hundred and eleven men out of five hundred and forty-five. When General Lee retreated, Mr. Grover and seventy-five others were on the skirmish line and advanced, being the first to search the houses. He entered a house and found a rebel sharpshooter whom he took prisoner and marched to headquarters on the square. For meritorious conduct in this engagement he was promoted to be sergeant. His grandfather served in the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather in the Revolution.

At the close of the war Mr. Grover received an honorable discharge, and after returning to his home entered the Allentown Seminary, and later graduated from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. On the completion of his studies, he became timekeeper and paymaster for his father, who was a railroad builder and contractor. When his father purchased a farm and retired from railroading, Frank J. took up the business of contracting and lumbering. In 1881 he came to Lackawanna county, settling at Moosic, and there he established a large lumber business, from which he derived a goodly income. He was chosen to represent his district in the legislature of 1895-96, and during his term rendered efficient service on the military, iron and coal, legislative and apportionment committees. While serving in the army Mr. Grover cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and ever after advocated the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Grover was a member of Grand Army Post, No. 450. He held the position of commander, and represented his post in the department encampment every year from its organization until his death. For almost thirty years he was a member of Porter Lodge, No. 284, Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1877 was elected worshipful master of the lodge. He was also chosen as representative to the grand lodge. He was a member of Allen Commandery, No. 20,

Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory, of Scranton; and Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He was a worthy member of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

On September 10, 1867, Mr. Grover was united in marriage to Jennie E. Worden, daughter of Harvey L. and Ann E. (Manning) Worden, of Poughkeepsie, New York. One child, Herbert F., was the issue of this union, and his death on May 30, 1880, when almost ten years of age, was the only drawback to their happiness. Harvey L. and Ann E. (Manning) Worden, natives of Ulster county, New York, were the parents of ten children—three sons and seven daughters. Two sons and one daughter (Mrs. Grover) survive. All of the deceased daughters left families. One of the sons, Levi E. Worden, represented his district two terms in the legislature of New York state, and is now (1904) serving his third term as superintendent of the poor at Rensselaer City, New York. Another son, George S. Worden, was a carpenter and farmer, but is now living retired in Rensselaer City, New York.

**THOMAS B. JACKSON.** Genealogical research and contemporary biography have a distinct and unequivocal value, and we of this twentieth century democratic type cannot afford to hold in light esteem the bearing up of an escutcheon upon whose fair face appears no sign of blot, and he should be the more honored who honors a noble name and the memory of noble deeds. The lineage of the subject of this sketch is of a distinguished and interesting order on both the paternal and maternal sides, and no apology need be made in reverting to this in connection with the individual record of the subject himself, who is one of the honored citizens of Scranton, whose thirtieth ward he represents as alderman, while he had long been a member of the city council before being chosen incumbent of his present office.

The annals of the old Keystone State establish the fact that the Jackson family was among the earliest to be founded within its confines, and it is interesting to record that the property which was deeded to the original ancestors by William Penn is still in the possession of their descendants. The historic battle of the Brandywine, during the War of the Revolution, was waged on land owned by a great-uncle of our subject. The Jackson family traces its lineage back to the fine old Scotch extraction, and many representatives of the name have attained distinction in connection

with the civic, industrial, professional and public affairs of America, the well known Confederate general "Stonewall" Jackson, having been a scion of the same branch to which Thomas B. belongs. In the maternal line the genealogy of Mr. Jackson is also of notable order, as his mother is a direct descendant from one of the families of the nobility in England, her grandfather having been a member of the house of lords, while her family, that of Brinton, was likewise founded in Pennsylvania in the colonial era of our national history.

Mr. Jackson was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1846, and is a son of Caleb and Letitia (Brinton) Jackson, who continued residents of that county until their death, the father having been a cabinet-maker and undertaker, and having been a citizen of prominence and influence in his community. He was a Republican in his political proclivities.

Thomas B. Jackson secured his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town and later continued his studies in the schools of Maryland, also West Nottingham Academy, while he has ever been a wide and appreciative reader of the best literature and is a man of broad, general information. In early life he learned the cabinetmaker's trade under the direction of his honored father, and he followed the same successfully for several years. In the office of the *Republican*, in Wilmington, Delaware, he also learned the printer's trade, which he made his vocation for a period of four years, during which he was foreman in the office mentioned. In 1884 he came to Scranton, where he turned his attention to contracting and building, an enterprise for which his training as a cabinetmaker had well fitted him, and for eleven years he carried on a prosperous business, retiring from the same at the expiration of that time. He proved himself a practical business man and one of much executive power, and thus his success came as a natural result. He is the owner of real estate in his home city and has other capitalistic investments. Mr. Jackson has been called upon to serve in positions of civic trust and responsibility, not because of his political partisanship but by reason of his unmistakable eligibility and on account of the respect and confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. For two years he represented the thirtieth ward of Scranton in the city council, and for two and one-half years was superintendent of the bureau of building inspectors, while in October, 1904, he was chosen to his present office as alderman from his ward. He takes a deep interest in all that touches the wel-



far and progress of his city, and is indefatigable in his efforts to promote a wise and effective administration of the municipal government. In politics he gives a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jackson has attained to a high degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, being affiliated with Scranton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Scranton. He is also affiliated with ——— Lodge, No. 597, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and with Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wilkes-Barre. Aside from these affiliations we find him a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Sons of Temperance, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He enjoys marked popularity in business, fraternal and social circles, and is one of Scranton's loyal and representative citizens. In 1880 Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Mary E. Squires, who is of French ancestry, being a daughter of Ira and Emaline Squires. The three children of this union are: Lillian M., Elwood (deceased), and Myrtle E.

MADISON F. LARKIN, controller of the International Textbook Company, having in charge the accounting and auditing of that corporation, with its world-famous International Correspondence Schools, is widely recognized for his financial and directorial abilities, and intelligent enthusiasm in guarding the great interests committed to him. His versatility and broad usefulness have been displayed in varied fields of effort, and he has borne an active part in promoting various important enterprises throughout the country, and particularly in the far west.

The Larkin family is of English origin, its seat being at Lark River, Suffolk county, England, and its antiquity is attested by the family coat of arms which dates back to 1198. It is not definitely known at what time the first immigration to this country took place. Hugh Larkin, his great-grandfather, was born October 12, 1745, whose wife Sarah was born April 25, 1751. Their son, Moses Larkin, was born January 29, 1793, in Virginia, and in 1812 emigrated from Botetourt county in that state to Ohio, and finally located in Clermont county, where he married Mary Fagin.

Joseph Franklin Larkin, son of Moses, and father of Madison F. Larkin, was one of the most prominent men of Cincinnati in his day, and was a familiar friend of many of the great men of his times. He was born January 12, 1821, at Felicity, Clermont county, Ohio. During his boyhood he numbered among his playmates Ulysses Simpson Grant, the afterward great general and president of the United States. Until he was fifteen years old, he attended a common school, displaying a fondness for mathematics in preference to all other branches of study. His time out of school was given to arduous farm labors, and he thus early gave exhibition of his strength of character, by leaving the harvest field on account of liquor being served to the men with their luncheon. He clerked in a store at Neville for a short time, and afterward learned varnishing in the same village where for the first time he handled wages of his own earning—twenty silver half-dollars, which appeared to him as boundless wealth. His first venture from home was on a boat down the Ohio river as far as Louisville, his time being employed in varnishing furniture and otherwise preparing it for the market. He was then apprenticed as a clerk to Robertson and Shields, merchants at Batavia, Ohio, for a term of three years, for which he was to receive board and washing and fifty dollars a year. His employers, however, suspended before his time was half completed, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He had saved one-half his earnings, with which he bought a note—his first endeavor in banking. He worked in various country stores until he was eighteen years old, when (in 1839) a friend of his father, Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, who knew something of the young man's ability, wrote him that he could secure for him a situation in Wood & Sharp's wholesale drygoods house in Cincinnati. In response, young Larkin rode to that city on horseback, accepted the situation, and returned to arrange for his removal, but found the family home burned to the ground. On his return to Cincinnati he entered upon his duties with five dollars as his entire fortune. While in the Wood & Sharp store an incident occurred, but for which he might have lost his opportunity and never found the field in which he achieved his great success. This was a question as to superiority in penmanship between himself and another employee, and young Larkin's ability moved him to seek employment in the bank of B. W. Hewson and Company, in which he became an assistant and afterward teller. He became a member of Mr.

Hewson's family, enjoying his confidence and esteem and continued with him until 1842, when the bank suspended. Mr. Hewson desired that the bank should be turned over to Mr. Larkin, such was his confidence in his ability, but this was not consummated. He was offered various positions in distant banks, but was disinclined to leave Cincinnati and declined. In 1842 he took a clerkship in the auction and commission house of Hopper, Wood and Company. In 1844 he became a partner of John M. Wood, in the firm of Wood and Larkin, wholesale drygoods, and in 1848 sold his interest to his partner. He then purchased the store of Hines, Strobridge and Company, but the consummation of the sale failed, and he bought his partner's interest and consolidated the two stores. This, however, proved too heavy a burden and Mr. Larkin made an assignment, paying to his creditors forty per cent of their claims. In this connection it is proper to state that twenty-three years afterward Mr. Larkin assembled his old creditors and made full payment of the balance with six per cent interest from the date of his assignment—an exhibition of his high sense of honor and desire to render to every man his due. For four years from 1849 he was a clerk for Thomas Sharp and Company and for one year afterward was connected as a member of the firm of Morris S. Hopper and Company, receiving one-third of the profits for his services. He then went on a collecting tour through Indiana for the firm. This was in the days of free bank currency and the unstable paper issues passed in that state at a discount of from five to forty per cent. Aware of the fact that in Ohio the same money passed at much higher rates Mr. Larkin conceived the idea of speculation and he decided to engage in business upon his own account. Taking desk room in the banking house of James F. Meline and Company, Cincinnati, he began the buying and selling of free bank notes in Ohio and Indiana and negotiating loans on securities for contractors on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. This led him into a general brokerage business. In 1857 he removed to the house of the Savings Bank of Cincinnati, where he entered upon a regular banking business, and effecting large transactions in the redemption of the currency of that bank in gold, charging it only the premium of the gold so employed, and the bank charging him but a nominal rent for office room. As time went on all who had dealings with him came to repose confidence in his business capacity, integrity, promptitude and reliability as a financial agent, and his field of operations largely widened before him. He

subsequently formed a partnership with George and Thomas Fox under the firm name of Larkin, Fox and Brother, to continue for three years. As head of the firm Mr. Larkin gave his exclusive attention to the direction of the business, and built up a most prosperous business. In 1866 the firm expired by limitation, and that of Joseph F. Larkin and Company had its origin, with a capital of \$150,000 and in which were included some of the leading capitalists of the city. Mr. Larkin added much to his prestige as the head of this institution, and after the dissolution of the firm by limitation he (in 1871) formed the firm of Larkin, Wright and Company, with a capital of \$300,000, which transacted an immense business from the outset. In course of time Mr. Larkin bought the interest of Mr. Wright, and the business was continued until 1881. Through all the period of contraction of currency, depression in all values, resumption of specie payments, and consequent wreck of many banks, firms and individuals, Mr. Larkin safely conducted the immense business of the house. In 1881 the Metropolitan National Bank of Cincinnati was formed out of the business of J. F. Larkin & Company, with Mr. Larkin as president, a position which he held until 1883, when he resigned and addressed himself to the organization of the Cincinnati National Bank, of which he became president. He was also one of the organizers of the Union Central Life Insurance Company.

The secret of the commanding success of this eminently useful man is found in his personal character. Of a deeply religious nature, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at the early age of fourteen years, and became a leading member of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati. One of his cardinal rules was the setting aside of one-tenth of his profits for church and charitable purposes. He was particularly friendly to the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, especially after financial embarrassments came upon that institution, and was lavishly generous in his contributions to Wesley Chapel, in which he was a worshipper for forty years. The Loveland Camp-Meeting Association was also the object of his generous solicitude, and he furnished the money with which to start the now famous Methodist Book Concern, also aided the National Association for the Promotion of Holiness of Philadelphia. He was one of the organizers of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and largely advanced its beneficent work. He was peculiarly abstemious from his very boyhood, and never indulged in any form of narcotics or spirituous



liquors. He made his residence at 14 Ellen street, Cincinnati, in a house built in 1841 by Ebenezer Wood, father of his first wife. He died in Newport, Kentucky, April 11, 1902, universally esteemed.

Mr. Larkin married in 1844, Miss Emeline Wood, who died in 1847. He subsequently married Miss Julia Ann Stark, daughter of William T. Stark, of Xenia, Ohio. She was a lineal descendant of the great Stark family, from which came John Stark of Revolutionary fame, and was a grandniece of John Marshall, the distinguished chief justice of the United States. In her young womanhood she was an intimate companion of Lucy Webb, who became the wife of President Rutherford B. Hayes, and their friendship was continued through life. To Mr. and Mrs. Larkin were born seven children, four of whom are living: Madison F., to be further referred to; Albert M. cashier of the German National Bank of Newport, Kentucky; Francis M., who was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and now pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of San Francisco, California; and Helen. The deceased children are Edgar D., Lydia S., and an infant daughter.

Madison F. Larkin, third child of Joseph F. and Julia (Stark) Larkin, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15, 1855. He began his education in the public schools, and completed it in the Ohio Wesleyan College. In his youth he became messenger in the private banking house of Larkin, Wright and Company (of which his father was senior member), at Cincinnati, and was promoted to paying teller. In 1874 he was seriously affected by the death of a brother and sister, and left the banking business for outdoor occupation on account of impaired health. Going to Galveston, Texas, with a letter of introduction to the since famous banker, J. W. Seligman, that gentleman gave him a position in a branch bank at Goliad, in that state. Shortly afterward Mr. Larkin returned to his original determination, and joined a company of thirty drovers and assisted in driving four thousand head of cattle from Goliad, Texas, to Waco, Texas, sleeping on the ground and cooking provisions by the roadside. During his sojourn in this region he experienced many vicissitudes, not the least of which was finding himself moneyless among strangers and also, at times, among desperadoes. At Shreveport, Louisiana, with three companions, he constructed a flat boat and the party set out to float down river to New Orleans. They knew nothing of the dangers of the expedition, and were perplexed at one point

in the Red river to discover that the stream ran up hill, necessitating their paddling their unwieldy craft for nine miles, where the Mississippi river backwatered, using improvised oars, the men working by relays all day until the crest of the river was reached. After many thrilling experiences and hairbreadth escapes, they reached New Orleans, entirely destitute, and quite shabby from their long voyage. Their illy-constructed craft, which had cost them arduous labor, they sold for one dollar, out of which they paid twenty-five cents for three loaves of bread which they, in their half-starved condition, devoured with avidity, having river water as their only drink, and were glad to find repose for the night in sugar hogsheads on the wharf. At this juncture there came into port the river steamboat "Charles Morgan," commanded by Captain Stein, a friend of his family, who fed and clothed him. Mr. Larkin returned to Cincinnati on Captain Stein's vessel, reaching that place May 11, 1876, his trip having continued from December 1, 1875, previous.

Although his health had been greatly improved, it was deemed best that Mr. Larkin should abide yet longer in a newer country. Having an uncle, a prosperous trader, in Arizona, he took the journey across the plains to Phoenix, consuming seventeen days, six days and nights of the trip being by stage coach from San Diego to Phoenix, Arizona. At one time Mr. Larkin, unarmed and on his way to Florence, Arizona, was surrounded by a dozen or more savages, and escaped only by the fleetness of his horse. Knowing that they would await him on his return next day, he determined to take the night for his trip, which he safely did. At Phoenix he clerked in a store, and also served as agent for the Wells Fargo Express, being one of its first agents in Arizona. While here he narrowly escaped the fate of a companion with whom he was sleeping who was crushed to death during a tornado which brought down upon their bed a portion of the roof of the store in which they were sleeping.

In January, 1877, Mr. Larkin accompanied King Woolsey, president of the Upper House of the territorial legislature, to Tucson, and in the session that year served as secretary on the committee on territorial affairs, to which was referred the request for franchise of the Southern Pacific Railway, the road receiving its franchise through the recommendation of the committee. It was in the formative days, and Mr. Larkin witnessed many a scene similar to those portrayed by Mark Twain in his "Roughing It," among them being the committee meet-

ings in the leading saloon with all its frontier clientele, primitive furnishings and "bad liquors," leading to frequent deadly encounters. In 1879 he went to Prescott and through the aid of John J. Valentine, president of Wells, Fargo and Company Express, he became employed in the Bank of Arizona, and while serving in that capacity had a unique (and only) experience as a theatrical impresario. A company playing the then favorite comic opera, "Pinafore," with Pauline Markham as leading lady, had stranded in Tucson, and Mr. Larkin brought the company to Prescott, where he managed it under a two weeks' engagement to the vast enjoyment of the inhabitants and the great financial advantage of the company. Acquitting himself in his bank duties to the great satisfaction of his employers, he was offered a position in the Bank of Arizona at Phoenix, also agent of the stage company and agent of the Wells, Fargo and Company's express. He resigned his position at Prescott and went to Phoenix, only to learn that his letter of acceptance of the position at Phoenix had been lost, and another had been called from California to take the position. After the shock of finding himself in such a predicament, he returned to Prescott and entered the service of the chief quartermaster's department at Whipple Barracks under Major Grimes, an old schoolmate of his mother, and served in that capacity until 1881.

In 1881 he returned east, with health regained, and a vast knowledge of human nature in its most varied aspects—a knowledge which was to prove an invaluable portion of his equipment in his future career. In 1882 he entered the United States National Bank of New York, one of the leading financial institutions of the metropolis in that day, and was three times promoted in one year, up to the post of individual bookkeeper. The same year he returned to Cincinnati to become president of the East End Lumber Company, which he conducted for seven years, until the lumbermen's war of 1890, which the East End Lumber Company could not survive, and he was compelled to quit business. Going back into the banking business, he entered the employ of the Market National Bank of Cincinnati, and remained with them until the first of January, 1897. In January, 1897, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he first served with the National Surety Company, (now of

New York City) and subsequently with Swift and Company, the great meat packers. While connected with the latter house there came a crisis in his life, a conflict with his conscience and the service required of him. Holding the convictions he did, he could not conscientiously perform labor on the Sabbath. On the other hand, stern necessity admonished him to forego his scruples and retain his employment, for he was facing poverty and could not look for help to his father, whose fortune had gone down in the bank closure at Cincinnati. Moreover, he was in a "boom town" from which the glory had departed, and he knew not where to turn for other employment. At this critical moment his devoted wife was a tower of strength to him, and she cheerfully offered to share any fate and face any deprivations rather than that he should consent to a sacrifice of a principle which was as dear to her as to him. Under all these circumstances, verging closely upon the tragical, it was not strange that the devoted pair, in their deeply religious natures, should regard it as a providential interposition when on the very day of his resignation of his position with Swift and Company he received a telegram from T. J. Foster, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, proffering him an important place in connection with the International Text-Book Company. Entering the service of this great corporation in the capacity of bookkeeper, he gave to his duties such conscientious devotion and large abilities that he was speedily promoted to the place of chief accountant, then assistant treasurer, and finally, December 1, 1902, controller. Than this recital of fact nothing is needed to attest his worth. The educational institution with which he is so prominently identified is of world-wide fame, and the simple statement of occupancy of such a place with it is fuller assurance than would be pages of eulogy.

Mr. Larkin is a devoted Methodist and an active member of the Elm Park Church, being secretary of the official board of the church. His piety, without display, is something vital and pervasive, more nearly resembling that of the early days than is often known in this age of worldliness and cynicism.

In 1886 Mr. Larkin married Miss Hattie E. Harrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Chase Harrington, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A woman of lovely character and pure christian principle, she was the sym-



pathetic companion of her husband during his most trying days, as she is at present the bright sharer of his life of success and broad usefulness. They have a son, Curtis H., fourteen years old, attending the Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, New Jersey.

**CONRAD FRUEHAN.** There is no element which has entered American civic and industrial life which has been of greater practical strength, value and utility than that furnished by the sturdy, persevering and honorable sons of Germany. Intensely practical and ever having a clear comprehension of the ethics of life, the German contingent has wielded a powerful influence for good and has permeated all departments of our national existence.

Among the worthy representatives of the German-American stock in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, is found him whose name initiates this sketch, who has here maintained his home for more than a half century. In the year 1853 George Fruehan and his good wife, Elizabeth, in company with their three sons, George, Jr., Henry and Conrad, immigrated from the German fatherland to the United States, making Scranton their ultimate destination and establishing a home in the south part of the city. Here George, Jr., died a few years ago, having been a representative business man and honored citizen, and the other two sons still abide here, the subject of this review being the younger. The father secured employment in the rolling mill soon after his arrival in Scranton, and in the same his three sons also worked for a number of years. The honored father, an honest, upright and God-fearing man, timed his life to insistent and well directed industry, and through this gained a competency, having accumulated a considerable property before his death, including the substantial family home in Cedar avenue. There his death occurred in 1897, his loved and devoted wife having passed away in 1889.

Conrad Fruehan was born in Harpsheim, Germany, July 3, 1844, and was thus but nine years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to America. He early began to assume the active responsibilities of life, and in addition to securing the advantages of the common schools of Scranton was signally favored in having a home of comfort and grateful affection and community of interest. His career has been marked by no incidents or events to challenge the descriptive powers of the writer of sensational articles, but it has been one of consecutive appli-

cation along those lines which conserve the well-being of the community and make for personal stability and success. His active career has been to a large extent given to the vocation of wood-worker, and he has been fortunate in his labors and has made due provision for the declining years of his life, which he will be enabled to pass in peace and comfort, having accumulated a competency. He is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of the south side division of Scranton, his attractive residence being located at 626 Cedar avenue, on which thoroughfare is also located the old homestead of his parents, of which he came into possession at the time of their death, and of which he is still owner. In his political proclivities Mr. Fruehan is a staunch Republican, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian Church, while in a fraternal way he is identified with both the lodge and encampment bodies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Improved Order of Red Men. For twenty years he was a member of the Centennial Band, in which he played the bass drum. On August 12, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fruehan to Miss Christine Metz, who was born in Germany, February 13, 1859, being a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Weil) Metz, who immigrated to America and settled in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, when she was a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Fruehan were born six children, of whom five are living, namely: Conrad, Jr., Peter, William F., Ludwig, Rudolph H. and Frederick W. In the family circle are also to be found four children of Mrs. Fruehan's deceased sister, Mrs. Mary Werner, and their names are as follows: Charles, Kate, August and Christine. Mary, a sister of these four, is a member of the home circle of her uncle, Henry Fruehan. Conrad Fruehan, Jr., eldest son of our subject, was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, serving two enlistments. He is the only one of our subject's sons who has assumed connubial responsibilities. He married Miss Elsie Edwards, and they have three children, August, Mayda and Harold.

**HENRY P. DAVIES.** **HENRY P. DAVIES, JR.** Henry P. Davis is one of the best known men who have been interested in the production of coal in the Lackawanna valley, and he is also the oldest foreman in point of continuous service in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company in the vicinity of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was born

in Monmouthshire, South Wales, July 1, 1838.

He was reared and educated in his native country, and in early life took up mining as a means of livelihood. In 1859, being attracted by the possibilities offered to young men in the business world of the United States, he emigrated thither and located in Baltimore, Maryland, where for four years he was employed in the Canton Copper Works. During this period of time the Civil war broke out, which caused a disturbance in that city, and about the same time the Massachusetts troops were shamefully treated by the Rebel element there. Mr. Davies made an attempt to go north, whereupon he was taken by the Rebels for one of "Lincoln's men," and he had a very narrow escape. During the above disturbance he was drafted twice to burn down bridges so that the northern troops might not pass over on their way down south. Subsequently, when the state was voted in as one of the Union, he returned to the city of Baltimore and remained there two years. In 1863 he removed to Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining four years, and at the expiration of this period of time removed to Scranton, same state, where he has since made his home. His residence is one of the finest on South Main avenue, and he is universally honored and esteemed throughout the city. For the long period of thirty-seven years he has served faithfully and efficiently the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, thirty-one years of which has been spent in the capacity of foreman, and during all this time he has never met with any accident while in the discharge of his duties. Like most of the people of his native country, South Wales, both men and women, Mr. Davies formerly possessed a fine musical voice. This rare gift he cultivated in a high degree, his instruction being under the preceptorship of the great and world-renowned Professor Caradoc, of South Wales. His ability in this direction was quickly recognized in this country, and his services were eagerly sought as an instructor. His singing was generally confined to sacred music. When Dr. Parry visited this country he was accompanied on his trip through the state of Pennsylvania by Mr. Davies in the capacity of a singer of recognized merit. Mr. Davies has traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe, and during his trips he gathered a fund of useful information, which later was prepared in lecture form and served to enlighten and entertain those whose privileges were less limited. His themes were principally

on scenery and geology. He is a prominent and consistent member of the First Baptist Church of Scranton, in which he holds the offices of elder, deacon and trustee. For six years he was the leader of the choir, but was forced to resign on account of removal to Kingston. For twenty-seven years he has taught a young men's Bible class in connection with said church. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1859 Mr. Davies was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jenkins, who bore him eleven children, seven of whom are living at the present time (1905), namely: John, a druggist of Scranton; Mary; Philip, a practicing physician of Scranton; Sadie, wife of J. Rees; Henry P., Jr., mentioned hereinafter; Lillie and Howard. The mother of these children died May 7, 1885, aged forty-six years. In August, 1885, Mr. Davies married Miss Anna Evans, no issue, and her death occurred in 1896. On October 20, 1904, Mr. Davies married Mrs. Elizabeth Beddoe, who brought to him two children by her former marriage, George and Lois Beddoe.

Henry P. Davies, Jr., was born in Larksville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1877. He was reared and educated in the city of Scranton, and shortly after completing his studies entered the drug store conducted by his brother, John J. Davies, where he obtained some general knowledge of the business. In 1899 he entered the University of Buffalo, from which institution he was graduated in 1901, and since then he has been actively engaged in that profession in the borough of Taylor, Pennsylvania, opening a first-class drug store, thoroughly equipped with a fine assortment of the best and purest drugs, on December 15, 1904. He is an active and intelligent young man, and his future career should be crowned with a large measure of success. Like his father, he is a consistent member of the Welsh Baptist Church. He is a member of the West Side Republican Club, and a member of his college fraternity. Henry P. Davies, Jr., married, June 6, 1903, Miss Sarah Davis, daughter of John S. and Mary Davies.

COLONEL IRA TRIPP, deceased, whose nobility of character and usefulness of his life endeared him to the hearts of a multitude of friends, was a representative of the oldest and most honored families in the Lackawanna Valley. Its forbears were blameless and upright men and women, and the ancestral traits of character have been preserved in pristine purity by their descendants.

The founder of the family, Isaac Tripp, great-grandfather of Colonel Tripp, came from Providence, Rhode Island, and settled at Wilkes-Barre in 1769. He was a Quaker, and his pacific disposition and uniform kindness to the Indians made them his steadfast friends. At one time, taken prisoner with other settlers, his Indian captors gave him his freedom as soon as they discovered his identity, taking the precaution to paint him in order to ensure his safety should he encounter other Indians. British soldiers asked of the Indians why Tripp was not killed, and they always answered, "He is a good man." At a later day, in seeking to maintain the interests of the Wyoming colony at Harford, he incurred the enmity of the Tories, who put a large price upon his life, and he was shot and scalped by one of their Indian allies.

Isaac, son of Isaac Tripp, the immigrant, settled in the Lackawanna Valley about 1774 and took up a tract of land of about a thousand acres, upon a part of which the central portion of the city of Scranton now stands. He reared numerous children, all of whom reared families—William, Amasa, Stephen, Isaac, Holden, Polly, Patty, Betsey, Catherine, Susan and Nancy. Of these, Isaac inherited from his father and purchased from his brothers and sisters lands until he owned six hundred acres, now in the central part of Scranton. He married Catherine La France, who was born in Province township, and to them were born nine children: Benjamin, Ira, Isaac, Holden, Diana, Phebe, Maria, Catherine and Mahala.

Colonel Ira Tripp was the second child in the family last named. He was born in Province township, January 6, 1814, was reared on the home farm, and acquired a limited education in the poorly equipped common schools of that day. On reaching manhood he became a merchant at his birthplace, and afterward was similarly engaged in Scranton. He also managed his farm, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, and he devoted much of his attention to breeding better grades of horses and cattle than the country had before known. Early in life he had driven horses and cattle to New York city, and marketed them there. On his farm he kept a number of superior standard-bred horses, and in addition he had a large herd of Alderney cattle, and maintained dairies on his homestead farm and on the stock farm at Dalton. At all local affairs where he exhibited, his animals were awarded

first premiums. He maintained a fine speed-track and driving park on his farm, and the state fair was held thereon more than once. He stood deservedly high among farmers and stock breeders who recognized in him a public benefactor. In other ways he added to the value of his property and made it an object of beauty in an already beautiful landscape. He remodeled the old family home which was built by his father, and in which he himself was born, and it is now the home of his widow. He opened a coal mine in the place, and operated it until the vein was exhausted. He took an active part in advancing the interests of the community, among other enterprises aiding in the building of the old Peoples' Street Railway, in which he was a stockholder. In politics he was a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party he was one of the organizing members of the new Republican party, voting for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, in 1856, and ever afterward gave to it a cordial and active support, but without any thought of personal political ambition. A devoted Unionist, in 1861, when the rebellion broke out, he enlisted in the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and during his nine months' term of service acquitted himself most creditably in the position of hospital steward. His standing as a man of ability and character is attested by the fact that Governor Pollock commissioned him as aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Tripp died August 3, 1891, at the age of seventy-seven years. Widely known throughout the state, and widely recognized as a most useful and exemplary citizen, the leading journals of the day paid to his memory glowing tributes, holding him up as a pure type of a race now extinct, and which stood for the best there is in manly character, untainted by the later-day commercialism which esteems a grace or virtue or public service as valueless unless it can be made a profit-earning commodity.

February 20, 1838, Colonel Tripp married Miss Rosanna Shoemaker, who was, like himself, a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family. Her grandfather, Isaac Shoemaker, was of German extraction, and settled in Wyoming. His son, Jacob L., was born in Easton, went to Wyoming with his parents, and became the proprietor of Shoemaker's hotel, at the foot of the mountains, and where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife was a native of the state of New York. They were

the parents of the following children: Isaac, who became a leading farmer in Luzerne county; William, a farmer, who died in Wyoming; Mrs. Mary A. Tuttle; Margaret, who became the wife of Isaac Tripp, and died in Forty Fort; Rosanna, who became the wife of Col. Ira Tripp, and survived all her brothers and sisters; and Sallie, who became the wife of Holden Tripp, and died in Wyoming.

To Colonel and Mrs. Ira Tripp were born four children. Isaac C. was a gallant soldier for the Union during the rebellion, and rose to the rank of corporal; he was an active Grand Army man and died in Scranton. Leander S. became an engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, and died in Scranton, leaving a widow and two children. William died in infancy. The only daughter, Gertrude, died at the age of twenty-six. She was a woman of remarkable personality and loveliness of character. She was liberally educated in Kingston Seminary and a convent in Rochester, New York, and her mind had been broadened by extensive travel. A friend said of her in a local newspaper, after her death, "She was a lady tiny in form, and beautiful as the young fawn. Nature had given her a disposition of singular sweetness, and charm of no ordinary character. She was a home girl in her tastes and habits. Who that ever saw her can forget the pleasant face and the expressive eyes with which she welcomed her friends, and riveted them to her by the strongest bonds of affection? Ushered into the school of womanhood early, she grew lovelier in her maturity, and became the little sun of the circle in which she moved, at home and abroad. She tended the mignonette which grew in her window, admired and arranged the flowers in her elegant conservatory, then turned from their beauties to her pillow, to bid her friends and him who had breathed soft and passionate words into her soul, and to whom she was shortly to have been united in holy wedlock, farewell—a last farewell." At the funeral the Rev. A. A. Marple spoke touchingly of the lovely dead, and none who heard him felt that the encomiums he pronounced were words of adulation, but rather fell short of the beautiful character of her whom he eulogized. Among the tributes to her memory none was so pathetically and consolingly sweet as that expressed in verse by her poet friend, "Stella," concluding with the stanza:

Sweet anchor thou has found, but I  
Drift on a stream where false sands lie;  
And little matters what wild night  
Shall sweep my shivering bark from sight;  
If through the gates of paradise,  
Where thou dost draw me with thine eyes;  
Watch for me, darling, till I come,  
As wanderer to a waiting home.

The wife of Colonel Tripp survived him several years, and died widely and sincerely mourned. She was of broad education and all womanly graces, besides possessed of excellent business qualifications which enabled her to conduct her estate affairs with method and accuracy. Her mental powers had been further expanded by extensive travel. She usually spent her winters in California, and she had also been abroad. In childhood she attended the Presbyterian Church, but during the greater part of her mature life she was identified with St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church. It was her bitter grief to survive all who had been nearest to her—the husband of her youth, and all of her children, and in her declining days she found her consolation in her grandchildren and great-grandchildren, upon whom she lavished all the affection of her ardently loving nature.

LEANDER SHOEMAKER TRIPP, deceased, was a man of marked ability, and in his character he reflected the excellent traits which distinguished his estimable ancestry and parentage.

The second son of Colonel Ira and Rosanna (Shoemaker) Tripp, he was born on the family homestead on North Main avenue, Providence, in 1841. His youth was passed in Scranton, where he laid the foundations of his education, in the public schools and he completed his studies in Wyoming Seminary. From an early age he evinced a liking for a railway life, and he began his active career in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, rising by merit to the position of locomotive engineer in which capacity he continued until his voluntary retirement. He was accomplished in his profession, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the railway company, and the esteem of all with whom he was in any manner associated. A man of more than ordinary intelligence, he was fully in sympathy with all movements for the welfare of the community, and gave to them a cordial support. He died

in 1876, at the age of thirty-five years, his early demise being undoubtedly hastened by reason of the arduous duties imposed by his calling, and the mental strain incident to his sense of the responsibilities imposed upon him.

Mr. Tripp married, in April, 1865, in Scranton, Miss Jennie E. Pearce, the third of the six children of William and Martha (Clathworthy) Pearce. She is a lady of refinement and excellent attainments. She was born in Honesdale, Wayne county, and was educated in Providence, to which place her parents removed in her early youth, and she taught school there for a year prior to her marriage. She survived her husband, and gave careful training to her two children. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a generous contributor to the wants of the poor and distressed.

Walter Tripp, eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Leander S. Tripp, was a man of broad education, and by natural powers and training was well qualified for an active and brilliant career, which was unfortunately closed to him owing to his physical frailty. He was born February 6, 1865, in Scranton, where he acquired his preliminary education. He pursued advanced branches in military schools, which he attended in the hope that the advantages of military drill and other outdoor pursuits would contribute to his health and physical development. He subsequently entered the Polytechnic Institution in Troy, New York, where he was known as a conscientious and ambitious student. After completing his studies he went to San Diego, California, but owing to impaired health was not permitted to enter upon business. His death occurred there June 17, 1901. With him at the time were his widow and her father, Mr. Williams, who brought the remains of their loved one to his boyhood home, where they were tenderly laid away in Forest Hill Cemetery. The last services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Haughton, curate of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Scranton. The sad event was deeply deplored by a large circle of warmly attached friends, and it was remarked with sad interest that the lamented deceased had passed away at very nearly the same age as did his father—the latter being thirty-five and the former thirty-six years old. Walter Tripp married Miss Margaret Williams, of Omaha, Nebraska, and they were the parents of one child, Rozene.

Kathryn G., second child of Mr. and Mrs.

Leander S. Tripp, was born April 21, 1869. She became the wife of John F. Broadbent, a highly respected citizen of Scranton, engaged in an insurance business. Of this marriage were born three children—Kathryn R., Ira Tripp and John Franklin Broadbent, Jr.

JOHN GEORGE FRUEHAN, D. D. S. The dental profession in its wonderfully advanced modern form represents both a science and a mechanic art, and he who would attain to success in its practice must have a thorough preliminary training and a natural predilection for both departments of its work. Among the representative members of the profession in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, is found Dr. Fruehan, who is a native of this city and who has here passed the entire period of his life thus far, being held in unqualified esteem in business, professional and social circles.

Dr. Fruehan was born in Scranton, December 25, 1878, and is a son of George, Jr., and Louise (Brall) Fruehan, the former of whom was born in Germany, while the latter was born in Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. The father of Dr. Fruehan was reared to maturity in his fatherland, whence he came to America when a young man, in company with his parents, George and Elizabeth Fruehan, and his brothers Henry and Conrad, the family arriving in the new world in the year 1859. The grandparents of Dr. Fruehan continued to reside in Scranton during the remainder of their lives, the grandfather's death occurring in 1897, at the patriarchal age of eighty-six years. For a time after his arrival in Scranton, whither he came shortly after coming to America, George Fruehan, Jr., worked as a mill hand and eventually engaged in the general merchandise business, with which he continued to be identified for a period of nearly a quarter of a century, with distinctive success, becoming one of the representative business men and influential citizens of his home city. He made a special study of music, in which line he developed his fine talents, while he was for a number of years a successful teacher of music. His political faith was that of the Republican party, in religion he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in 1890, honored by all who knew him and known as one of Scranton's loyal citizens, and his widow still resides in the attractive family home in this city. Of the eight children five are living, namely: Elizabeth, Emma, John G., Herman and Eva.



Dr. Fruehan secured his early educational training in the public schools of Scranton, completing a course in the high school, while he has ever since continued his educational work by that careful self-application and that experience which are the best of masters and tutors. In early life he entered a local drug establishment, where he made a special study of pharmacy, becoming skilled in the line and continuing to be employed in the connection for a period of seven years. In 1898 he matriculated in the Philadelphia College of Dentistry, in the city of Philadelphia, where he completed a thorough technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1901. He forthwith took up the active practice of his profession in his native city, where he has succeeded in building up a profitable and representative business, his finely equipped offices being located at No. 632 Cedar avenue. In politics Dr. Fruehan gives his allegiance to the Independent party, and in a fraternal way is an appreciative affiliate of the Masonic order, being identified with Lodge No. 345, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Scranton; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wilkes-Barre. He is also identified with the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and the Patriotic Order of America. He is a Presbyterian in his church connections.

Dr. Fruehan married, August 3, 1904, Helen C. Scheuer, daughter of George and Mary Scheuer, well known residents of Scranton, in which city Mrs. Fruehan was born and reared.

**HON. ELI EMORY HENDRICK.** One of the most prominent and public spirited men in Carbonale, Pennsylvania, and one who has contributed largely toward the growth and material development of the city is Eli Emory Hendrick.

Mr. Hendrick was born in Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, in 1832. His ancestors were of Dutch extraction, and settled in Bucks or Berks county, Pennsylvania, at an early day, where his father, Peter Hendrick, was born in 1802. While Peter was still a child in arms, the family moved to Ohio, the journey being made on horseback, and settled in the "Western Reserve." On attaining his majority Peter Hendrick left the home of his father to make his own way in the world. Joining a drover who was going to Philadelphia with stock, he made his way east and subsequently by some means through New York state and Canada to Michigan, where he

secured a tract of land in Wayne county, then a wilderness. By dint of energy and perseverance he succeeded in clearing and cultivating the land, which later became productive and valuable. He went later to a farm near Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he died in the year 1890. Peter Hendrick was twice married, and was the father of four children: Edmund, Eliza J., Eli E., by his first wife, and by his second wife, Franklin, who was drowned in 1864 in the Allegheny river in Franklin, Pennsylvania.

At the age of eleven years, after obtaining a limited education in the common schools of his birthplace, Eli E. Hendrick, the subject of this sketch, was hired out to a farmer to carry the United States mail on horseback. He was to carry the mail each alternate half day, and attend school the other half day, the remuneration being three dollars per month, but, boylike, he preferred to work on the farm in preference to going to school. He carried the mail to Ann Arbor and Wayne, and being a general favorite with the people along the route he was enabled to earn considerable money by performing errands and carrying messages. At the age of fourteen he secured a clerkship in a store in Plymouth, and when not otherwise engaged he would copy the writing on the bills of New York merchants, and in this way he became an expert penman. About this time he saw the necessity of acquiring an education, and consequently attended district school, supplementing the knowledge thus obtained by a course for one winter at the seminary, where he studied chemistry, philosophy, algebra and higher arithmetic, and other branches. He then accepted a position as clerk with a Mr. May, a merchant of Upper Plymouth, at a salary of ten dollars per month, and during the period he remained with him Mr. May was so impressed with his blameless conduct and executive ability that he secured his election as secretary of the Sunday school.

When seventeen years of age, having a great taste for mechanical work, he entered the employ of his brother to learn the trade of wood turner. Later he entered into partnership with his brother, and they established a shop for general wood turning and the manufacture of wooden hay rakes and other farming implements. The shop was destroyed by fire in 1853, but was soon rebuilt and enlarged to include a steam sawmill and the manufacture of barrel staves and barrels, and they gave employment to a large force of men. The panic of 1857 was very disastrous to their business, and shortly afterward they dis-





posed of it to Mr. May, the former employer of the younger brother. Mr. Hendrick then went to the western wilds of Michigan and engaged in the manufacture of flour barrel staves on a large scale for the western market. The firm with which he was connected soon failed, and disposing of his stock of staves to a Niles firm he accepted a position with them as manager of a large cooperage established at Davenport, Iowa. This venture not proving satisfactory, he returned east and secured an agency for the sale of a new invention, a governor for steam engines, and in this enterprise he achieved a large degree of success. While engaged in this line of business Mr. Hendrick made the acquaintance of a man who had originated a new kind of oil, manufactured out of one half oil and the other half water. Being assured of its merits, he purchased the receipt for ten dollars and spent the winter of 1861-62 in experimenting with oil. He finally discovered that the receipt was practically useless, but in his tests he discovered a formula which he thought would prove more satisfactory. He then went to Toronto, Canada, and experimented with it on machinery of a large rolling mill, and finding that it worked satisfactorily, the owners of the mill paid him fifty dollars for his receipt, with permission to manufacture for their own use.

On his return to Scranton, Pennsylvania, he introduced this oil in that locality, making arrangements with John B. Smith, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity road, to give it a test on the cars of the company. After a thorough test which extended over a period of several months, he succeeded in proving to them that the use of his oil would be a saving to them of fifty per cent on lubrication, whereupon they decided to use the oil, paying him for the same five hundred dollars. This encouraged Mr. Hendrick to make further experiments in the oil business which were uniformly successful. As a result of these experiments, Mr. Hendrick soon obtained a patent upon another lubricant, called Galena oil, which is still in use. Disposing of this patent and factory at a profit, he soon followed this up in 1876 with another improved oil, building a factory at Franklin, Pennsylvania, for its manufacture. Selling this out to the Standard Oil Company, he located in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and erected an oil refinery with a capacity of about eight hundred barrels crude oil per day. This in turn was sold to the Standard Oil Company, and soon thereafter he was employed by said company to superintend the erection of their refineries near New

York City. This position he held for about two years, and then returned finally to Carbondale and devoted himself to the business in which he is still actively engaged.

In 1879 Mr. Hendrick established a small machine shop in Carbondale, which has steadily grown and developed under his skillful management into the present extensive and widely known Hendrick Manufacturing Company. In the development of the business of this company Mr. Hendrick's inventive genius and marked ability along mechanical lines have had full sway and are seen at their best. No mechanical problem is too difficult for him to undertake, and he spares neither time nor money until he has accomplished everything he sets out to do along these lines, his tenacity of purpose and perseverance being marked characteristics. With the exception of the coal industry and the Delaware and Hudson Company, the Hendrick Manufacturing Company is the largest employer of labor in the Lackawanna Valley north of Scranton, and has no doubt been a considerable factor in building up Carbondale to its present proportions. Aside from his own works, Mr. Hendrick is interested in nearly all of the enterprises in the city, as well as in many out of it. He is connected with the Carbondale Machine Company, as large stockholder and director, is president of the Clover Leaf Manufacturing Company, a stockholder in the Klots Throwing Company, the Empire Silk Company, the Carbondale Milling Company, the Sperl Heater Company, and the Anthracite Land and Improvement Company. He assisted in organizing the Miners and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of which he has been vice-president since its establishment. He aided in the promotion of the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Los Angeles, California, of which he is president and in which he has a large amount of money invested.

The esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Carbondale is evidenced by the fact that in 1893 he was elected to the responsible position of mayor. During his term of office many improvements were made in the paving of streets, and the beautifying of the city by the erection of bridges and other substantial improvements. Mr. Hendrick occupies one of the most commodious and comfortable residences in Carbondale. It stands almost in the heart of the city, surrounded by about ten acres of ground, and together with its highly cultivated gardens and its fine greenhouses, forms one of the most attractive homes in this part of the state.

At Plymouth, Michigan, in 1853, Mr. Hendrick married Miss Caroline P. Hackett, who died in 1895, leaving two daughters—Mary, now the wife of A. P. Trautwein, president of the Carbondale Machine Company; and Lillian, now the wife of William T. Colville, treasurer of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Hendrick's benevolences, both public and private, are many. He is generous to a fault with his money. Many a young man and young woman owes to him, in whole or in part, the opportunity to get an education, and together with numerous others to whom he has extended an ever ready helping hand, will long bear him in grateful memory.

**WILLIAM PEARCE.** Prominent among those who were identified with the Scranton region at the beginning of its industrial development was William Pearce, who was not only a man of remarkable industry and endurance, but was also a strong personality in the life of the community. His moral fibre finds exemplification in the splendid patriotism which moved him, although then well along in years, to take up arms for his country during the great rebellion. How deeply his own traits of character were implanted in his children is attested in the fact that all his sons, three in number, also entered the army, and all made excellent records as courageous and faithful soldiers.

The Pearce family originated in England, and has been distinguished by fine soldierly qualities throughout all its recorded generations. The grandfather of William Pearce was a colonel in the British army, stationed in Cornwall, where he reared his family. William Pearce, the immediate subject of this narrative, had for brothers-in-law (brothers of his wife) two who bore commissions as lieutenants in the British army during the Crimean war; one was killed in the storming of Sebastopol; and the other wounded in the same engagement, died from his injuries on the Island of Malta, while on his way home.

William Pearce was born in Liskeard, Cornwall, January 21, 1818, son of a farmer and butcher. April 6, 1841, he married Martha Clathworthy, daughter of a large ship-builder at Davenport, England, where she was born. Shortly after their marriage they came to the United States, settling in Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where their first child was born. Mr. Pearce cultivated

a farm for a period of twelve years, and in 1852 removed to Scranton, where he conducted a meat market for four years. In 1856 he was employed to assist in opening up the first coal slope, in the hollow at the Notch, and that came to be known as the Luzerne mines. Later he was similarly employed in the beginning of the Von Storch shaft, and yet later (in 1857) the slope. On the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers, with which he performed faithful and meritorious service until the end of the war. His regiment was an engineer body, whose numbers were selected with special reference to their ability along mechanical lines. Upon it fell the arduous duty of constructing field entrenchments, and frequently under fire; erecting approaches against permanent fortifications, together with sapping and mining in order to blow up the enemy's works. After returning to civil life Mr. Pearce was employed by the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company in the capacity of general coal inspector, and he gave faithful performance to his duties for a period of twenty-seven years, ending with his voluntary retirement in 1892. He was now seventy-four years old, and notwithstanding his more than a half century of arduous and unremitting labors, preserved a robust physique, and cheery disposition, and passed his later days in happy companionship with a large circle of relations and chosen friends who held him in high esteem. He and his wife celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary on April 6, 1901, and the occasion was one of great joyfulness, although it was evident that the venerable husband could not long be spared to his loved ones. His death occurred October 3, 1901, in his eighty-fifth year, and was due to the infirmities of age which culminated in a paralytic stroke. It is pathetic to note that he was an ardent admirer of President McKinley. He was deeply affected when that honored man fell a victim to the assassin, and while he was on his sick bed Mr. Pearce made frequent reference to that awful event. The funeral of Mr. Pearce was attended by a host of people who held him in affectionate regard, and the hearse used for Mr. McKinley also carried Mr. Pearce to his last resting place, a most strange coincidence. The services were conducted by the pastor of the Providence Presbyterian Church, of which the deceased was a most exemplary member. In all his life



and attributes he was an admirable man, and he left to his descendants the priceless legacy of an honored name. He was survived by his widow and all their children, and a brother, John Pearce, who died in 1903; and four sisters—Mrs. Charles Williams, and Miss Jane Pearce, of Stockton, California; Mrs. Edward Illman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. William Battin, who lives in England.

Mrs. Pearce made her home during the last two years of her life with her granddaughter, Mrs. John F. Broadbent, where her death occurred. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Rogers Israel, of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. G. E. Guild, of the Providence Presbyterian Church. The pallbearers were the sons and sons-in-law of the deceased. Mrs. Pearce was a woman of an unusually sweet and gentle nature, and enjoyed the affection and esteem of all who knew her. She was survived by the following children:

William H., who served during the Civil war with Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and who is a carpenter and builder in Milford, New York.

Captain Edwin W., of whom further mention is made in another narrative.

Jennie L., widow of Leander S. Tripp.

Richard C., who served with the Union army as a member of the railway construction corps, and is now an engineer on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and resides in Sayre, Pennsylvania.

Minnie E., who is the wife of E. H. White, of New York city.

Emma A., wife of Jacob K. Smith, a prominent business man of Scranton.

DAVID CHASE HARRINGTON, a lawyer of commanding ability, author of various legal treatises, and now in charge of the legal department of the International Textbook Company, was born in Lexington (now Jewett), Greene county, New York, December 8, 1834.

His father, James Harrington, born October 17, 1810, in Herkimer county, New York, son of James Harrington, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died from army fever contracted while in the service, was a carpen-

ter and builder, residing in Lexington, now Jewett, New York, in early life, whence he removed in June, 1849, to Providence, Pennsylvania. There he was engaged in a furniture and undertaking business until 1851, when he purchased a part of the present site of the Coal Exchange Building on Wyoming avenue in Scranton, Pa., and erected a store and dwelling which was the third house built in the city of Scranton, after the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, owners of the land, laid it out in lots and sold them to others than its own employees. He completed his building and occupied it January 6, 1852. In 1865 he retired from business, returned to Jewett, N. Y., to live and died February 5, 1905. He was a member of the first borough council in the borough of Scranton after its organization, and was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. He married Emeline Harriet Chase, daughter of David Chase. She was descended from one of the oldest New England families. Her ancestor, Thomas Chase, came from England in 1629, to Massachusetts, located in the Rhode Island colony, and later removed to Holmes Hole, Martha's Vineyard Island. From him the line of descent is through his son Isaac, his son Joseph, his son Abel, to his son Zephaniah. Zephaniah Chase served as a private in Captain Nathan Smith's seacoast company at Martha's Vineyard and in August, 1786, removed to Lexington (now Jewett), New York. His son David, born in Martha's Vineyard, March 1, 1786, came to Lexington, with his father, where, October 13, 1808, he married Abigail, daughter of Zadock Pratt. David Chase died August 27, 1874, and Abigail, his wife, born August 3, 1786, died August 20, 1849. Zadock Pratt, father of Abigail, was a young man when the Revolutionary war broke out, joined the patriot forces at Boston, and aided in throwing up the works on Dorchester Heights. He served in the main body of the army on Long Island, under Lord Sterling, and was taken prisoner in the unfortunate battle of August 27, 1776. With others he was confined in the Middle Dutch Church (now the post-office) in New York, and also in the old Sugar House, and to the last he retained a vivid recollection of the inhumanities visited upon the captives by the notorious Cunningham, the British provost marshal. The surrender of Fort Washington necessitated the removal of the prison-

ers from New York, and Pratt with one hundred and thirty others was transferred to the Whitby prison ship.

"Doomed to famine, shackles and despair,  
Condemned to breathe a foul, infected air,  
In sickly hulks, devoted while they lay,  
Successive funerals gloomed each dismal day."

To crown his misery the smallpox broke out, (designedly introduced it was said) and of the above number only eleven survived. Returning to the army after his release he participated in the storming of Stony Point by General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, in 1779. On November 1, 1781, at Sherman, Connecticut, while on furlough, he married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Pickett. She was born September 3, 1755. He returned to the army and served in the vicinity of the Highlands until 1783, when he was honorably discharged. Shortly afterwards he removed to Stephentown, New York, subsequently removed to Middleburg, and finally to Windham (now Jewett), New York, where he lived until his death, July 27, 1828, aged seventy-three years. His son Zadock was a member of congress from Prattsville, New York. Hon. Emory A. Chase, member of the New York Court of Appeals, is a descendant of Zephaniah Chase.

James and Emeline Harriet Harrington were the parents of ten children, of whom seven came to maturity:

1. David Chase, to be further referred to.
2. Sayres B., who was engaged in the furniture business in Scranton until he went south.
3. Sarah P., married Zina L. Newell, and died in 1901.
4. Martha, widow of Hiram Gove.
5. Emerson G.
6. Abigail P., wife of Charles B. Jones, resides in Washington, District of Columbia.
7. Arthur N., who resides in Jewett, New York.

David Chase Harrington learned to read before he was two and one-half years old, and at the age of ten years had mastered all that the public schools of his day and neighborhood had to offer. He subsequently pursued advanced studies in a private school at Jewett, conducted by a Mr. Benedict, under whom he acquired his first knowledge of Latin. When nearly thirteen years old his father removed to Bushnellville, New York, where, about one year later, he was apprenticed to the varnish-

ing and finishing trade, which he followed until he became of age. He became skillful with the pencil and brush in ornamenting furniture according to the style in fashion at the time, and all the landscape oil paintings in his home were painted by himself. He accompanied his father to Providence, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, arriving there June 22, 1849, and there remained until January 6, 1852, when they removed to Scranton. Father and son were associated in business from this time, and in April, 1856, became partners in the furniture, cabinet making and undertaking business. The son during this experience was brought in contact with Germans and gained an excellent conversational knowledge of their language—an acquisition which was of great advantage to him not only at that time but in later years. He united with the Presbyterian Church when fourteen years old, and was active in Sunday school work, organizing two mission schools, one in Scranton, and one in Wilkes-Barre, of which he was superintendent. Prior to his marriage he was a member of the choir in the Presbyterian Church, in Scranton, having learned to read music before he was nine years old. He also played the cornet in the Scranton Brass Band, of which Samuel G. Barker was leader.

The Young Men's Literary and Debating Club of Scranton was permanently organized by a number of enterprising young gentlemen on the 23rd day of October, 1857. Mr. Harrington suggested its formation, was active in interesting others to unite with him, and was elected as its first president.

During the winters of 1858 and 1859, courses of interesting public lectures were given under the auspices of the club. Some of the most prominent lecturers being engaged, among them were Horace Mann, Horace Greeley, J. G. Holland, George William Curtis, Park Benjamin, Benjamin P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington), Bayard Taylor, William C. Prime, Esq., Dr. Isaac I. Hayes and others.

In Wilkes-Barre Mr. Harrington was also instrumental in getting up a course of lectures, and interesting lectures were delivered by such men as Samuel M. Clements (Mark Twain), Wendell Phillips, Paul B. Du Chaillu and others.

Mr. Harrington was always studiously inclined and gained the warm favor of the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, a friend of the family, who offered him a free scholarship in Lafayette College. It was a great temptation to the

young man, and his father, to whom his services were of great value, consented to his acceptance of the generous offer. Mr. Harrington, however, declined out of consideration for his father. After dissolving the partnership with his father, he took up the study of law under the private tutorship of George D. Haughwout, Esq., in 1858. During the first year of his studies in the winter of 1858, he taught public school in Dunmore, Pennsylvania. On May 7, 1860, he was admitted to practice in the court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. November 1, 1860, he entered into copartnership with Hon. W. G. Ward, which was dissolved about the last of March, 1862, and on April 1, 1862, he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and August 22 following he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. In 1863 he laid aside his professional duties to respond to the call of Governor Andrew G. Curtin for emergency men to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Rebel army under General Robert E. Lee. He enlisted as a private in Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel William N. Monies commanding, his company being the first mustered in under that call. His regiment was stationed at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, (which was threatened by the enemy) at the time of the battle of Gettysburg. With his command he was honorably discharged July 26, 1863. Returning to his profession, Mr. Harrington extended his practice into all the courts in his vicinity as is evidenced by his admission to the following: Supreme Court of the state, June 20, 1866; Mayor's Court of Scranton, October 1, 1866; United States Circuit and District Courts, Western District of Pennsylvania, August 5, 1867; Mayor's Court of Carbondale, August 16, 1867; Court of Common Pleas, Dauphin County, August 24, 1868; Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County, April 19, 1869; District Court of Philadelphia, December 20, 1870; Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, December 24, 1870; United States District and Circuit Courts, Eastern District Pennsylvania, February 18, 1871; Court of Common Pleas, Bucks County, April 14, 1874; Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, District of Columbia, February 2, 1876; Court of Common Pleas, Schuylkill County, January 23, 1882; Court of Common Pleas, Lackawanna County, August 15, 1898; United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Rich-

mond, Virginia, December 2, 1904. He has tried and assisted in the trial of many cases in other courts in different states, where he was admitted by courtesy, for the particular case in which he appeared.

In the autumn of 1863 he was invited by Caleb E. Wright, Esq., one of the oldest, and a leading attorney in Wilkes-Barre, to become his partner, and he entered into partnership with him on equal terms. This was of advantage to both, and their business increased every year during its continuance. The health of Mrs. Harrington having become affected from malaria, her physician advised removal from the valley as her only safety. As a result the partnership of Wright & Harrington was dissolved, in December, 1870, and within one week Mr. Harrington and his family removed to Philadelphia.

Mr. Harrington did not sever his connection with the legal business of the firm, and for a year or more returned every term of court to assist in the trial of the cases pending at the time of his removal. On December 25, 1872, two years after Mr. Harrington's removal to Philadelphia, the members of the Luzerne County Bar presented him with a handsome gold watch, appropriately inscribed, as a testimonial of their continued regard and remembrance, thereby proving that the adage "out of sight is out of mind" does not always hold true. Mr. Harrington conducted an extensive practice there for over thirty-one years. Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, during his term as attorney general of the state of Pennsylvania, was obliged to spend his winters in Harrisburg. Summers he traveled in Europe. Having an extensive private practice in Philadelphia and four assistants in his office he made arrangements with Mr. Harrington in May, 1872, on the basis of a salary and dividing fees in some cases, to take charge of his office and practice. He gave Mr. Harrington a private office in his suite of offices where he could attend to his personal practice and have his own assistant. This arrangement lasted nearly three years, until by reason of the expiration of his term as attorney-general he was able to resume his Philadelphia practice. As this was soon after the removal of Mr. Harrington to Philadelphia, it proved to be of advantage to him, in that it brought him into connection with all the leading members of the Philadelphia bar, and extending his acquaintance and private practice. In 1887-88 he made two trips to the City of Mexico on professional business, and while there learned to speak the Spanish lan-



guage. Since then he has lectured on his experiences and what he saw and learned on his trips. In 1867 Mr. Harrington compiled, collated, arranged and published "The Rules of the Luzerne County Court," an exhaustive volume of eighty-one pages octavo. He has also written many briefs which have gone into print, and various of them have been widely circulated. Among the more important of his treatises is one on "Commerce," and "What is Doing Business, under the Statutes of the States Relating to Foreign Corporations," and another of very great import on "The Education of Minors." Part of the time during his residence in Wilkes-Barre he reported court proceedings, and local items of news for two newspapers published, one in Scranton and one in Wilkes-Barre.

In January, 1898, Mr. Harrington received a retainer from the Colliery Engineer Company, now the International Textbook Company, proprietor of the International Correspondence Schools, and has been connected with that great educational institution from that time to the present. In March, 1902, he removed from Philadelphia to Scranton and has had in charge the legal department of the corporation, a post for which he is eminently well fitted. His duties take him not only to all parts of the country, but to Canada. Although seventy-one years of age, his vigor would stand for one ten years his junior. He walks with a step as elastic as a score of years ago, and he is as remarkable for his strong mentality and great energy as for his physical powers. He is a member of Colonel Fred. Taylor Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia; member of the Wyoming Geological and Historical Society; member of the Luzerne County Bar Association; Philadelphia Law Library Association; and also of the Lackawanna County Bar Association.

Mr. Harrington married, September 11, 1856, Ann Jannette Kemmerrer, daughter of David Kemmerrer, of Scranton. Mrs. Harrington died November 20, 1904, having borne to her husband ten children, of whom nine came to maturity, seven being now living:

1. Harriet E., wife of Madison F. Larkin, sketch of whom appears in this work.
2. Carrie H., married C. W. Reichard.
3. Lillian J., deceased wife of William L. Connell, sketch of whom appears in this work.
4. Blandina Jayne, wife of T. J. Foster, sketch of whom appears in this work.
5. Walter E., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who since 1887 has been prin-

cipally engaged in electric railway work. In August, 1905, he resigned as vice-president and general manager of the New York and Philadelphia Company to become associated with J. G. White & Company, of New York, as manager, in which capacity he will supervise the construction of all the railway, electric lighting, gas and other properties which the company may contract to build. His wide capabilities are attested by the numerous responsible positions he has occupied. He has been electrical engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in charge of the electric railway at Atlantic City, New Jersey; general superintendent of the Wheeling Traction Company of West Virginia; supervising electric railway engineer for the General Electric Company in the northwestern Pennsylvania coal regions; and for some years general manager and vice-president of the Camden and Suburban Railway Company, Camden, New Jersey. After the latter road was absorbed by the Public Service Corporation, he was placed in charge of all the properties of the latter south of Trenton, New Jersey.

6. Curtis J., born 1870, died September 10, 1904. He was an electrical engineer of prominence. He left one son, since adopted by his uncle, Mr. Larkin.

7. Frederick A., an electrician.

8. Dora, married C. Paul Hagenlocher, supervisor of the Philadelphia offices of the International Textbook Company. They reside in Bala, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

9. Ethel, second wife of W. L. Connell, whose first wife was her sister, Lillian.

10. Mabel, born January 16, 1879, died July 5, 1879.

CHARLES W. PEARCE is a well known manufacturer and highly esteemed citizen of Scranton, Lackawanna county, where he has been engaged in business since 1888, while he has made this city his home ever since his infancy and where he has attained to distinctive success through his own well directed endeavors. His shop is situated on Green Ridge street, near Mylert street, and in his well equipped establishment he makes a specialty of building and repairing machinery of all kinds. His shop is fitted up with the most modern lathes, planers and other accessories, representing a large capitalistic outlay, while power is furnished by a fine twenty horse power engine and thirty horse power boiler. Mr. Pearce is a practical machinist, and he has gained to his establishment a very high reputa-



tion for the superior order of the work turned out, none but skilled artisans being employed, while the facilities throughout are the best. The result is that he has built up a prosperous business, having the patronage of many of the leading concerns and individuals in this locality.

Mr. Pearce was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1854, and in the following year his parents removed to Scranton, where he has ever since maintained his residence. He is a son of John and Minerva (Myord) Pearce, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where their marriage was solemnized. John Pearce was born in Cornwall, England, February 10, 1826, and was there reared to maturity, while he was associated with the great mining industry in that section from his boyhood days until 1845, when he immigrated to America and took up his abode in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1855, when he came to the Lackawanna Valley, as before noted, and passed the residue of his long and useful life in Scranton, where he died June 21, 1903, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was engineer at the Von Sorch mine for the long period of forty-three years, and was one of the valued and trusted employes of the Delaware & Hudson Company, while his integrity and reliability in all the relations of life retained to him the unqualified respect and confidence of all who knew him. His widow still resides in Scranton, where she has so long made her home and where she has a wide circle of devoted friends. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also her husband, and the latter was a Republican in politics. They became the parents of four children, of whom three are living, namely: George H., an engineer, residing in Scranton; Adeline, resides in Scranton; and Charles W., of whom later.

Charles W. Pearce was reared to maturity in Scranton, in whose public schools he secured his early educational training, while he learned the machinist's trade in the shops of the Delaware & Hudson Company at Scranton, serving a thorough apprenticeship and becoming one of the most skilled and versatile workmen in his chosen line. He continued in the employ of this company until 1888, when he engaged in business upon his own responsibility, laying the foundation of his present successful enterprise and beginning operations on a modest scale. He has shown much discrimination in his methods and has made his business forge to the front through

its own forces, so that it is substantial in character and yields satisfactory returns. Mr. Pearce is a loyal and public-spirited citizen, is known as a reliable and progressive business man and is held in unequivocal confidence and regard by all who know him. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and in a fraternal way is an appreciative and popular member of Hiram Lodge, No. 261, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. He remains a bachelor and maintains his home with his venerable and loved mother.

**JAMES HENRY FISHER.** Anthony Fisher, who lived in the parish of Syleham, county of Suffolk, England, on the south bank of the Waveney river, which separates Suffolk from Norfolk, on a freehold estate called "Wig-note," had a son

Anthony Fisher, 2d, who came to New England in the ship "Rose" in 1637 and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. He was one of the original lot owners of the town. He subscribed to the Dedham covenant July 18, 1637. A part of this lot in Dedham is still in the possession of his descendants. He was a lieutenant in the French and Indian wars of 1652. He was not, according to the old records of the Dedham church, "comfortably received into the church until March 1645 on account of his proud and haughty spirit." As the old records of Dedham put it "In Anthony Fisher we find an Englishman of strong, positive points of character, with liberal means for the times, of favorable consideration by his fellow settlers as a citizen." He was made a freeman in May, 1645, was chosen selectman of Dedham in 1646 and 1647, county commissioner, September 3, 1660, and deputy to the general court May 2, 1649. He was chosen commissioner March 5, 1666, and again selectman in December, 1671. His son

Anthony Fisher, 3d, was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1644, was made a freeman May 6, 1646, joined the Dedham church July 20, 1645, was chosen surveyor at Dedham in 1652 and served to 1654. He was selectman of Dorchester in 1664, and was a prominent man not only in the affairs of Dedham and Dorchester but also in the improvement of the lands at Wollomonopog. He had a son

Josiah Fisher, born in Dedham, May 11, 1654, made a freeman in 1683, was representative in 1699, and selectman in 1697. He died in Dedham April 12, 1736. He had a son

Josiah Fisher, 2d, born in Dedham, November 25, 1683, married there, September 25, 1707,

Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon William and Elizabeth (White) Avery, who was born in Dedham, May 16, 1684, died there August 7, 1747. He was captain of militia, selectman 1736 and for seven succeeding years. He died intestate February 24, 1763, aged seventy-nine. He had a son

Jonathan Fisher, born in Dedham, August 5, 1713. He was the administrator of his father's estate. He lived with his father, and in the administration of the estate of his father the homestead was sold. He moved about that time to New Braintree and settled in that part now included in West Hampton, where he died October 23, 1796. Abner Smith, the first settler of West Hampton, built his second house near the Fisher place, which he sold to Jonathan Fisher about 1770. This place has remained in the Fisher family to the present day, descending from father to son, from Jonathan to Aaron, to Aaron, Jr., to Jairus, the present occupant. Jonathan Fisher had a son

Lieutenant Jonathan Fisher, 2d. He was born in Dedham November 25, 1743, and was dismissed from the Dedham church to the church in New Braintree June 8, 1766. He married, at Dedham, October 2, 1766, Catherine, eldest daughter of Deacon William and Bethia (Met-calf) Avery. She was a sister of the well-known Reverend Josiah Avery, Congregational minister of Holden. Jonathan resided in New Braintree until the spring of 1773, when he removed into that part of Northampton afterwards included in West Hampton. In 1775 he resigned his commission in the Colonial army, and March 22, 1776, his name appears on the list of officers of Massachusetts militia as second lieutenant in the Fifth Company (Northampton), Captain Jonathan Wales, of the Second Hampshire Regiment. He was commissioned April 5, 1776, second lieutenant of the Fifth Company, whereof Jonathan Wales is captain, of the Second Regiment of Militia in the county of Hampshire, whereof Seth Pomeroy, Esq., is colonel. The original commission is in the possession of the widow of the Rev. James Boorman Fisher. He died of fever at Morristown, New Jersey, March 10, 1777. His widow was left by the death of her husband, so young in life, as the mother of six children. She was a most remarkable woman, even among the remarkable men and women of that time. All their children who lived to arrive at years of maturity became noted in the annals of New England.

Jonathan Fisher, the eldest son, was a man of most unusual parts. He seemed to excel in

everything that he undertook. He wrote a work on the animals and birds of New England and illustrated it himself. He was a surveyor and laid out the lines between the town of Blue Hill and the surrounding towns. He was a minister of the gospel and a most excellent Hebrew scholar. He manufactured and mixed the paints wherewith to paint his house and barns. He graduated at Harvard College in 1792, and was licensed to preach in Brookline, Massachusetts. He became pastor of the Blue Hill Congregational Church of Maine, July 13, 1796. A beautiful story of this town of Blue Hill and its first minister entitled "A Down East Village and Memorable Pastorate," from which we quote this description of Mr. Fisher, says: "It would be instructive to know how much of this quiet and good order is the result of the faithful and prolonged ministry of their first pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Fisher, who came into the place when it was a wilderness in 1793 and for forty-one years was settled over this parish and whom the venerable Doctor Bond pronounced the most remarkable man he ever knew. He was an author, an artist and a poet, and he was one of the founders and trustees of the Banger Theological Seminary. He is spoken of as a remarkable man, a good farmer, a carpenter, a clock maker, a portrait painter, a wood engraver, a poet, and well versed in Hebrew. He wrote three thousand sermons, was an early riser, a great walker, a faithful christian. Under him the town became noted for industry, good morals and religious principles. When preaching at a salary of two hundred dollars a year and certain wood, etc., in all amounting to not more than three hundred dollars, he brought up a family of seven children, sent his daughter to boarding school, gave one son, Rev. Josiah Fisher of Princeton, New Jersey, a liberal education, and saved enough money to pay the debt contracted while getting his own education. He invented a shorthand, in which he wrote his three thousand sermons."

Rev. Samuel Fisher, D. D., second child of Jonathan and Catherine (Avery) Fisher was graduated at Williams College in 1799, was licensed to preach by the Berkshire session, October 3, 1804. His first pastorate was at Wilton, Connecticut, where he was ordained October 31, 1804. In 1809 he was sent by the general session of Connecticut to represent that body in the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia. He was next pastor of the church at Morristown, and afterwards pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Paterson, New Jersey. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon

him by Nassau Hall, College of New Jersey, in 1827. He was the first moderator of the new school division of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1837, at the time of the division between the old and new schools. He married, August 22, 1805, Alice, only child of Dr. James and Elizabeth (Davenport) Cogswell, of Preston, Connecticut. Elizabeth Davenport was the daughter of John Davenport, the Dark Day man celebrated in Whittier's poem of John Davenport. Dr. Cogswell was a son of Rev. James and Alice Cogswell, of Windham, Connecticut, and the brother of Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell, the founder of the Hartford Asylum for Deaf Mutes. Doctor Cogswell was prominently identified with the Revolutionary cause in the state of Connecticut. Rev. Samuel and Alice Fisher had sons, Samuel W. and James Cogswell.

Samuel Ware Fisher, eldest son of Rev. Samuel and Alice Fisher, afterwards became president of Hamilton College, and was one of the committee of reunion appointed at St. Louis in 1870 to bring about the union between the old and new schools of the Presbyterian Church. He was also moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met at Cleveland, Ohio, when the southern synods withdrew and formed themselves into a separate body; this being one of the eight or nine families in America who have contributed two moderators of the general assembly to the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. James Cogswell Fisher, second son of Rev. Samuel and Alice (Cogswell) Fisher, was born in Wilton, Connecticut, April 6, 1808. He entered Yale College at the age of fourteen and graduated with the class of 1826. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and graduated from there in 1831. He married, at Paterson, New Jersey, May 9, 1831, Eliza Sparks. Her father was Major Samuel Sparks, a shipping merchant of Philadelphia, who served with credit in the war of 1812, attaining the rank of major. In 1836 Dr. Fisher was appointed professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the University of New York. He was associated with Professor S. B. Morse in the construction and introduction of the electric telegraph. Dr. Fisher always claimed that he was the first to suggest stretching wires on poles to avoid the great cost of putting them in pipes underground, which at first seemed likely to prevent the telegraph being generally used. Subsequently he was associated with Colonel Samuel Colt in experiments in electricity applied to submarine purposes, during the course of which he blew up some old vessels in New York harbor.

At the breaking out of the Civil war he was made surgeon of the Fifth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers; was soon afterwards made brigade surgeon of the Second New Jersey Brigade, and upon the abolishment of the rank of brigade surgeon was made medical director of Heintzleman's division of Sumner's Corps, and subsequently served on the staff of Generals Patterson and Hooker. He was made medical inspector of the Veteran Reserve Corps of the Department of the Gulf and was with General Banks on his Red River expedition. He was surgeon in charge at Springville Landing, below Port Hudson, before and at the time of the surrender of that post, and all the wounded of both armies passed under his supervision. He was subsequently surgeon in charge of Camp Parole at Annapolis, Maryland, during the time of the exchange of the ten thousand prisoners from southern prisons, about the time of the close of the war, and was honorably mustered out of the service January 9, 1865, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He had a remarkable mind and his memory was phenomenal. He was called the "Walking Encyclopedia" by those who knew him well. He attended the fiftieth reunion of his class at Yale in 1876. He was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1881 and is buried in the family plot at Woodlands cemetery, Philadelphia. They had among other children, Samuel S. and James H.

Samuel S. Fisher, his oldest son, studied law under Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, and was a patent lawyer of prominence in the United States. He was colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Regiment, was commissioner of patents under General Grant for eighteen months, and was drowned in the Susquehanna river while on a canoe trip with his oldest son Robbie, at the Falls of the Connewago, below Harrisburg, in August, 1874. Dr. Fisher's daughter, Alice Cogswell, living in Washington, D. C., is the fourth Alice Cogswell by name in the family from that Alice Cogswell, a deaf mute who was taught by Professor E. M. Gallaudet, a monument to record which event now stands in Washington, D. C.

James Henry Fisher, sixth son of Dr. James Cogswell Fisher, was born at No. 1313 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1845. He studied in the public schools and prepared for Princeton College under Samuel Gummere at Burlington, New Jersey. His profession is that of civil engineer and surveyor. He was for thirteen years the surveyor of the real estate department of the Delaware and Hud-

son Company. At present his time is largely taken up with the purchase of rights of way for different railroad companies, the preparation of important mining and land cases for trial, and abstracting of titles. He is a Presbyterian in religion, a Republican in politics; has been city editor of the *Scranton Republican*, secretary of the Scranton Board of Trade, is a member and ex-president of the Princeton Alumni Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania, secretary of the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, secretary of the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, is a member of the Scranton Engineers' Club, the Wyoming Geological and Historical Society of Luzerne County, the Scranton Club of Scranton, the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution and Sigma Chapter of the order of Chi Phi. He married, August 24, 1899, Alice Marie Falkenbury, widow of Wallace Jay Falkenbury, a merchant of Susquehanna, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of DeWayne Norton, who was engaged in the lumber business at Susquehanna. Her mother is Hannah Annis Norton (*nee* Church), who is still (1906) living, at the age of seventy-seven years, with her daughter, Mrs. Fisher. Mr. and Mrs. Norton were married at Maine, Broome county, New York, March 21, 1846.

**HON. JOHN H. FELLOWS**, who has been for many years numbered among the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Scranton, is descended in the paternal line from English ancestry, while in the maternal line he comes of Scotch lineage and also from one of the historic families founded in the new world by the Mayflower voyagers.

Joseph Fellows, founder of the American family of that name, was born near Sheffield, England, sailed for America in 1790, accompanied by his family, and that year established his home in Scranton, where he figured prominently in public affairs in his locality, serving as justice of the peace and conveyancer of lands. His home was located in that district of the city known as Hyde Park. He had extensive farming interests, speculated largely in lands and obtained many tracts. His possessions included a vast acreage of coal lands, which he sold before he knew their value. He was about eighty years of age when he became involved in litigation with Dr. Malone. Winning his suit he thereby incurred the bitter enmity of the physician, who in a fit of rage struck Mr. Fellows with a club, the

blow resulting in his death. In the family were four sons and four daughters: Nancy, Lydia, Catherine T., Elizabeth, Benjamin, Henry and Sylvanus, who were farmers; and Joseph, who succeeded his father in his real estate transactions, founded Hyde Park and died unmarried at the age of ninety-one years.

Benjamin Fellows, son of Joseph Fellows, was born in England, and was but two years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to the new world. His boyhood days were spent at the family home which was then a farm in what is now the west side of the city. He devoted his energies throughout his entire life to agricultural pursuits, was an honored and respected citizen of his community and passed away at the age of eighty-five years. He did not care to figure in public life, but served for some time as justice of the peace. He married a La France, who was of French extraction, and was born in the Wyoming Valley. Their children were: 1. Joseph T., a farmer, who lived on the homestead. 2. Benjamin B., who located in Ottawa, LaSalle county, Illinois, and engaged in the coal business there. He married, and his children were Joseph, William, and four daughters. 3. Sallie, married (first), a Mr. Knickerbocker, and they had three sons, among whom was Jay, and a daughter Helen. Her second husband was Daniel Way, and the marriage was without issue.

John Fellows, son of Benjamin Fellows and father of Hon. John H. Fellows, was a native of Scranton, his birthplace being his father's homestead farm in what is now Hyde Park. There he was reared to the labors of field and meadow and assisted in clearing one hundred acres of land in the western district of the city. He did not confine his attention, however, entirely to agricultural pursuits, but also engaged in the manufacture of brick. Becoming an advocate of the Republican party upon its organization, he remained one of its stalwart champions until his death, and at the time of the Civil war he was likewise an inflexible advocate of the Union cause and gave liberally of his means for its support. His religious faith was that of the Universalist Church. He was accidentally killed in 1887 by being thrown from his carriage, receiving injuries which caused his death, at the age of seventy-two years and four months.

John Fellows married Cynthia J. Pierce, born in Cooperstown, New York, a daughter of Levi Pierce, a native of the state of New York, but for many years a resident of Scranton, where he owned a distillery. He was of Scotch ancestry, and a descendant of one of the Mayflower im-

migrants, as was also his wife, a Miss Ingles. Their children were: 1. Orin, a farmer and tanner at Cooperstown, New York, where he died. 2. Albert, a carpenter, who lived and died in Cooperstown. 3. Horatio S., who was a financier, having been president of a bank in Carbondale, and later president of the Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank. He died in Scranton, leaving a daughter, now Mrs. Sophronia Wisner, a resident of Brooklyn, New York. 4. Levi J., a speculator and capitalist, who lived at Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York. 5. Louisa, married Harvey Perkins, a carpenter. 6. Harriet, married Austin Knapp, and they had three children.

John and Cynthia J. (Pierce) Fellows were the parents of nine children:

1. Harriet, died May, 1903; she married Peter Wolcott, and their children were Pierce, John, Jeanette, Elizabeth, Electa, Jessie and Bessie.

2. Sarah, married George W. Carlton, a native of New Hampshire, and a carpenter and builder; their children were Edward, Robert and Edith.

3. Electa E., married Fernando Oram, of Scranton, an engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; their children were: Jessie and Hattie.

4. Levi P., died aged seventeen years.

5. John H., to be further mentioned hereafter.

6. Horatio T., a railroad conductor; he married Ann Alida Thirlwell, and their children were Carrie, Pierce, Jennie, Frank, Alida and John.

7. George H., an engineer and machinist; he married Hannah Weaver, and their children were Hattie, Gertrude, Eva, Bertha and Ruth.

8. Charles D., who was in the insurance business and died in 1891; he married Lucy Williams, and their children were Albert, Ethel and Lucy.

9. Eddie, died at the age of six years. The mother of these children did not long survive her husband, dying at the age of seventy-three years. She was a woman of noble Christian character, and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John H. Fellows, throughout his entire life a resident of Scranton, was born July 23, 1849, in the family home not far from his present place of residence at No. 418 Tenth street. He was a district school student through the winter months until he attained the age of fifteen years and through the summer seasons he assisted in

farm work. He was only fourteen at the time of the Civil war, when he left home without permission and went to Harrisburg, where he endeavored to enlist in the army, but was rejected on account of his youth and diminutive stature. He began learning the painter's trade, which he followed until twenty years of age, when, desirous of advancement along lines demanding a broader intellectuality, and more thorough preparation, he became a student in Gardner's Business College. Completing his course there he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and after a brief service with that corporation became a representative of the German Fire Insurance Company of Erie, developing the largest agency in Scranton. In 1882 he sold his business to Norman & Moore, and turned his attention to the settlement of the estate of Joseph Fellows, his great uncle, which had been in litigation for many years. He succeeded in effecting a settlement, saving what was left of the property, and he continues to act as agent for the estate, in addition to which he has had large real estate interests. He has operated very extensively in realty in the placing of investments and in the sale of property in various portions of the country. He is now president of the J. W. Browning Land Company, owners of land at Arlington Heights, below North Park; the Shawnee Land Company, incorporated in 1894, by which the boulevard of South Wilkes-Barre was laid out; and the Ontario Land Company, which was organized with a capital of fifty thousand dollars that has since been increased to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and which operates in Duluth, Minnesota, and vicinity. This company also owns realty at Spokane and Tacoma, Washington, and at Atlanta, Georgia. This company had as its founders John H. Fellows and Harry C. Heermans, of Corning, New York, and the office of the company is at Duluth.

While interested in business affairs in various parts of the country, Mr. Fellows has remained loyal to his native city and has co-operated in many movements for its upbuilding. He has also figured in its political circles, and in 1886 was elected on the People's ticket a member of the board of school commissioners, but was legislated out of office. He was afterward chosen for the same position on the Republican ticket, endorsed by the Democrats, and served until February, 1890, when he was honored by election to the mayoralty of Scranton. In April of that year he entered upon a three years term, giving to the city a business-like and progressive ad-



ministration that won him high encomiums from many representative men. In 1894 he was his party's candidate for congress and received a large support, but was defeated. He has served in city and county committees of the Republican party, and his opinions have carried weight in its councils, while his efforts have guided Republican action in his district. He is a valued representative of various fraternal organizations, including Union Lodge, No. 291, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past-master, and he likewise belongs to Lackawanna Chapter, No. 185, Royal Arch Masons. He is identified with both the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows, being a past noble grand of the former, and has membership relations with Le-ha-hanna, Tribe of Red Men; the Elks; Hyde Park Lodge, No. 301, Sons of St. George, and Washington Camp, No. 72, Patriot Order Sons of America. He is popular in his home city because of his approachability, genial and courteous manners, his entire reliability in business, his inflexible adherence to his convictions, and his loyal and progressive citizenship.

At Meshoppen, Mr. Fellows married Genevieve Overfield, who was there born, a daughter of Benjamin Overfield, a farmer and a descendant of German ancestry. Their children were: 1. Winfield H., a graduate of Lafayette College, and now an electrical engineer; he married Fannie Kennedy, and they reside in Washington, D. C.; their children are Winfield H. and Kenneth. 2. Nellie, married John W. Howell, of Scranton, who has charge of the Pintsch department of the Laclede Gas Light plant in St. Louis, Missouri; they have a daughter, Lois. 3. Lois, married A. E. Morse, who is an "ad" specialist and a musician, and they reside in Scranton. 4. Louise A., a teacher in the county public schools. 5. Emma, who lives at home. 6. Raymond. 7. Alwilda. All these children graduated from the Scranton high school. The mother died July 21, 1893, aged forty years. Mr. Fellows subsequently married Miss Laura L. Gray, daughter of Alonzo Gray, a farmer and dairyman of Tuscorora township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Elder Gray, a Baptist minister at Laceyville. The children of this marriage were John H. and Marguerite Mae.

JAMES ALBERT LANSING, for many years actively identified with various important industrial and commercial enterprises in Scranton, has also during his long residence in the city exerted a potent and salutary influence

in community affairs, contributing in no small degree to that development which has won for the metropolis of the Lackawanna Valley a world-wide fame.

To Mr. Lansing belongs a remarkable ancestral distinction, being a lineal descendant of some of the earliest representatives on American soil of two distinct races—English and Dutch—races which, dissimilar in many respects, were equally noted for the best individual traits of character, stern integrity, devotion to religious ideals, and unflinching loyalty to ideas of political freedom. The progenitor of the American branch of the Lansing family was Gerrit Frederick Lansing, whose father, Frederick Lansing, was a resident of the village of Hassel, province of Overijssel, Holland. Gerrit Frederick came to America with his three sons and three daughters about 1650, settling in New Amsterdam (now the city of New York), under the governorship of sturdy Peter Stuyvesant, holding authority of the States-General of Holland. It is presumable that this Lansing, a man of years and family, took a full share with his fellows in their protest against the arbitrary rule of "Peter the Headstrong," as the governor was termed. Lansing had been fourteen years in this country when it passed under English rule (in 1664) under Governor Nicolls, and he died fifteen years later (about October 3, 1679), at Rensselaerwick, New York. How well preserved were the national and family traits among the Lansings is apparent from the fact that, since the first pulpit of the First Dutch Reformed Church in Albany was set up, brought from Holland, there has not been a time when there was not a Lansing in the consistory of this historic church, the one which Theodore Roosevelt attended while he was governor of New York. While the Dutch kept with scrupulous care all records of births, baptisms, marriages and deaths, they attached little importance to other data, and little is known of the part taken by them in governmental and military affairs. That they contributed largely to the successful issue of the Revolutionary war is evident from the large numbers (upwards of forty thousand) they contributed to the patriot army.

The line of descent from the immigrant ancestor to James A. Lansing is thus traced: Hendrick G. Lansing (2), second son of Gerrit Frederick (1), was the father of three children, and the eldest son among these, Jacob Lansing (3), was the first in this line born on American soil. Jacob Lansing married Helena, daughter of Frans Janse and Alida Pruyn, September 27, 1701, and they became the parents of ten chil-





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dren. The eldest son in this family, Hendrick (4), was born December 1, 1703; he married, February 23, 1735, Annetye, daughter of Isaac and Mayke (Van Nes) Onderkirk, of Kinderhook, and later of Half Moon. To them were born four children: the mother dying, Hendrick Lansing married Metty, daughter of Abraham Onderkirk. Jacob H., (5), third child of Hendrick and Annetye (Onderkirk) Lansing, was born April 4, 1742, and died in Watervliet (now Cohoes), February 7, 1826. The house in which he lived and reared his family is yet standing. He married in 1763, Maria, daughter of Johannes and Helena (Fonda) Onderkirk, and to them were born five children. The youngest child and only son of this family was William (6), born May 12, 1774, in Cohoes, and died January 23, 1853, in Mayfield, New York. He married Alida Fonda, who survived him some years, dying in 1858. Eight children were born to them, of whom the eldest was Jacob W. (7), born in Cohoes, September 7, 1795, died November 5, 1848. His wife, who was Helena Wynkoop, died before him, in 1843, having borne to her husband eleven children, and of these was William J. Lansing (8), who was the second son.

The last named William J. Lansing was born in Cohoes, New York, August 12, 1818, and died in Champion, New York, January 29, 1864. By occupation he was a carriage manufacturer. He was a man of quiet disposition, and of sterling integrity. He was throughout his life an exemplary member of the church of his forefathers, the Dutch Reformed. Originally a Whig in politics, his antipathy to slavery made him an uncompromising abolitionist. He was an original Republican, connecting himself with that party at its formation, voting for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, and casting his last ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He married Miss Almira Smith Cornwall, May 1, 1842, and to them were born nine children, among whom was James Albert Lansing.

In the maternal line Mr. Lansing's American ancestry antedates the paternal line, and its record is replete with patriotic deeds. Almira Smith (Cornwall) Lansing was descended from William Cornwall, a native of England, who emigrated to America early in the seventeenth century. William Cornwall and his wife, Joan (maiden name unknown) joined the church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633. In May of the same year William Cornwall was one of the seventy-seven soldiers (forty-eight of whom were from Hartford and vicinity) who nearly exterminated the Pequot Indians in their fort at Mystic,

Connecticut. Shortly after 1637 (probably in 1638) he settled in Hartford, his name standing third in the list of inhabitants, and in February, 1639, is found on the records as sergeant-at-arms. In 1650 or 1651 he removed to Middletown, fifteen miles below Hartford, where he owned a large tract of land, about twelve hundred acres. He was a representative from Middletown in the colonial legislature in 1654, 1664, and 1665, and in 1664 was also constable. He died in Middletown, February 21, 1678. His son John was a sergeant in the militia at Middletown, Connecticut. Benjamin, son of John, born in 1688, died in 1754, was one of fourteen volunteers who went from Middletown in 1707 in the expedition against Canada; it is recorded that he left an estate appraised at nine thousand pounds. His son Cornelius, born in 1722, was a lieutenant in the militia, and served in the French and Indian war, and participated in the siege of Quebec, under General Wolfe, in 1659. Ashbel, son of Cornelius, was born in Middletown in 1754. He was a private in the Revolution in 1775, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, served with Arnold in the expedition against Montreal, and was captain in the War of 1812, marching with his company from Middletown, Connecticut, to Sackets Harbor, New York. Ashbel, son of Captain Ashbel Cornwall, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1784, and died in 1868, and was the father of Almira Smith Cornwall, who was born in Broadalbin, New York, and became the wife of William J. Lansing, and the mother of James A. Lansing.

James Albert, son of William J. and Almira Smith (Cornwall) Lansing, was born in Montague, Lewis county, New York, October 17, 1851. He had the advantage of excellent schools until his thirteenth year, at which early age he entered upon a self-supporting career, and from this time on his educational opportunities were limited to a few months in the school room at irregular intervals. For two years he worked upon a farm, and then apprenticed himself to a tinsmith, under whom he so thoroughly mastered his trade that shortly after completing his apprenticeship his employer proffered him an equal partnership in the business. He elected, however, to travel in the sale of stoves, a pursuit which he followed with a large degree of success. The experience was also of paramount importance in directing him into a line of business in which he was destined to achieve both fortune and distinction, albeit it diverted him from what had been a prev-

ious ambition, a legal career, for which he had a predilection, and for which he had made some preparation through private reading.

In February, 1882, Mr. Lansing located in Scranton, where he associated with himself Mr. A. C. Fuller, and the two purchased a controlling interest in the Scranton Stove Works. This establishment had been founded as early as 1806 by the Scranton Stove Manufacturing Company, comprising several of the most enterprising citizens, the late Colonel J. A. Price, Hon. J. J. Albright, J. Curtis Platt, H. S. Price, J. A. Linen, and Hon. William Connell. After the death of Colonel Price, Mr. Lansing succeeded to the presidency of the company, and has held this position to the present time. During this period a new plant has been built with a capacity of three times the output of the old foundry. The establishment was first located on West Lackawanna avenue, and in 1892 was removed to its present site, whereon were erected new factories which, with more recent additions, have made the Scranton Stove Works the most extensive exclusive stove manufactory in the east, and one of the largest in the world. The grounds are nine acres in area, three and one-half acres being under roof, and four hundred operatives are engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated Dockash stoves and ranges, which reach every part of the United States, and nearly every foreign market open to American commerce.

While giving his first attention to this mammoth business, which would seemingly tax the energies of any one man, Mr. Lansing extends his activities to various other enterprises which are important factors in the industrial and commercial life of his city. He was an original director of the Scranton Bolt and Nut Company; and is now a director in the Groat Knitting Mill, the Foote & Fuller Company; and the Roberts Supply Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is also a director in the Scranton Savings Bank. He has also borne an active and intelligent part in public affairs. For six years he served as a member of the select council, and he has been a member of the sinking fund commission from the time Scranton became a city of the second class, and in these relations labored most efficiently in the advancement of municipal interests. The estimation in which he is held as a representative of all that relates to the foundations of Scranton's importance is evidenced by his prominence in the board of trade, he having served as president of that body, and identified with its manufacturers' committee for the long period of eighteen years. He has ever been rec-

ognized as one of the most progressive members of the board, and he was one of its principal figures in inaugurating and effecting the enlargement of its powers which has enabled it to accomplish its most important results in behalf of municipal improvements and the encouragement of new industries and their concomitants. In one conspicuous instance Mr. Lansing and the board of trade accomplished a work which was of nation-wide importance and advantage, and for the successful consummation of which they received many warm commendations from all parts of the country. Mr. Lansing was the originator of the movement which resulted in the passage by congress of an act providing for the establishment of national banks of issue with a capital of \$25,000 in towns of not less than three thousand population. This measure was formulated by Mr. Lansing, and was approved and urged by the Scranton board of trade, and was passed by congress in the form in which it emanated from the board. As a result, since the enactment of this law more national than private banks have been organized, a significant attestation of the value of the measure in the popularization of the national banking system and the extension of its benefits to the smaller towns throughout the entire country and to the people at large. The credit for this widely beneficent legislation is primarily due to Mr. Lansing, who may well take pride in his effort and in the large recognition which has been accorded him therefor.

Mr. Lansing is a Presbyterian in religion, an elder in his church, and superintendent of its Sunday school. He is a cheerful and liberal supporter of various benevolent and charitable institutions, and was one of the founders of the Rescue Mission, which he long served in the capacity of trustee. His philanthropy has ever been tempered with that wise judgment which seeks such means of relieving the necessitous as will tend to the elevation rather than the degradation of the beneficiary, and he has aided many to honorable establishment in life. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and a forceful advocate of the principles and policies of his party, particularly along those lines in which he is broadly informed, finance, commerce, and manufacturing. He is a member of various business and social organizations of the best class, the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; the Scranton Club, the Country Club, of Scranton; the New England Society of Scranton; the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, of Philadelphia; and the Holland Society of New York. It is highly commendable

in him that the three last named stand first of all social organizations in his estimation, devoted as they are to the preservation of ancestral records, and holding aloft noble examples of true manhood and ideal citizenship. Himself the representative of illustrious forbears who have been identified with every stage of the nation's growth, from its first peopling to the present day, he affords, in his own excellent ideals and instincts, an excellent illustration of the really typical American who seeks to raise the standards of citizenship and to elevate the individual and the community to a higher and nobler plane.

Mr. Lansing married, May 8, 1877, Miss Mary Frances Waters, of Copenhagen, New York. She is a daughter of Lyman Twining and Sarah Jane (Shepherd) Waters, both descendants of old New England families, and prominently identified with the Revolutionary epoch. To Mr. and Mrs. Lansing has been born one child, Ruth, February 14, 1892.

FRANCIS R. COYNE. No name is more thoroughly identified with the educational interests of Lackawanna county than that of Francis R. Coyne, supervising principal of Old Forge borough schools. Professor Coyne comes of excellent Irish ancestry. His great grandfather, Francis Coyne, was one of those who in 1798 went with the French contingent to assist Napoleon against England. He lost his life in the conflict.

Francis Coyne, grandson of this brave soldier, was born in county Sligo, Ireland, and all his life followed the trade of a mason. After living for some years in England, he emigrated in 1870 to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, making his home in Old Forge. His wife was Catherine Richards, a native of county Mayo, Ireland, and the following children were born to them: Catherine; Anna; Mary; Francis R., mentioned at length hereinafter; James; John; and Patrick. The three daughters are now deceased. Mrs. Coyne, the excellent mother of these children, died in 1887, at Old Forge, and her husband passed away at the same place in 1896. He was a worthy and intelligent man whose sterling qualities and uprightness of life have been inherited by his children, who are all good citizens of the United States.

Francis R. Coyne, son of Francis and Catherine (Richards) Coyne, was born January 5, 1861, in the county of Durham, England, and was nine years of age when brought by his parents to the United States. He received his pre-

paratory education in the public and parochial schools of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, finishing his studies under private tutors. In 1881 he was appointed to teach at Old Forge, and has since been continuously engaged in educational work. For the last fifteen years he has held his present position of supervising principal of Old Forge borough schools, having under his charge and supervision twenty-three schools. The high school building was erected in 1896 and has seven hundred and fifty pupils. The force of teachers numbers fourteen and is composed of some of the ablest educators in the county. The twenty-three years of Professor Coyne's career as a teacher have been years of great progress, progress which is the result in no small measure of his indefatigable labors. When he began to teach there were one hundred and eighty-two pupils in the schools of Old Forge borough, and now, with less territory, the total number of pupils is one thousand six hundred. Professor Coyne is an enthusiast in his profession, and in order to fit himself to teach certain branches more thoroughly took up the studies of chemistry and law. In the former he passed a creditable examination before the state board, and in 1900 established a drug store in Old Forge. In law he was privileged to enjoy the instruction of Judge Connelly, of Scranton, and in 1893 passed an examination, but never applied for admission to the bar. Professor Coyne is a public-spirited citizen, and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that in 1894 a postoffice was established in what is locally called Barbertown, the name of the postoffice being Coyne. He has filled the offices of tax collector and justice of the peace, and in 1891 was elected by the votes of his fellow-citizens to represent his district in the state legislature, serving one term. During this period he was one of the supporters of the compulsory education law, and it was through his influence that the educational qualification clause for the holding of the office of mine inspector was inserted in the ventilation law. While a member of the legislative body he was one of the thirteen who were elected to membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Roman Catholic. Professor Coyne married in 1897, Frances, daughter of Michael and Delia Joyce, and they are the parents of three children: Richard, Frances and Charles. Professor Coyne's library is one of the largest and best-selected in the Lackawanna Valley.







the English and Scottish crowns these were confiscated. While the far greater part of the Scottish people were content to live the lives of small farmers and shepherds, the Laws inclined to more active pursuits. John Law, fourth removed ancestor of Mr. Law, took up the calling of a mining engineer, and as such served throughout his life in the lead mines at Wanlockhead, in Scotland. His son Charles followed in his footsteps, and at the same place.

Archibald Law, son of Charles and Ann (Falconer) Law, was born in Wanlockhead, Scotland, in 1799, and was reared to mining engineering. In 1830, when thirty-one years old, he came to the United States, at once locating in the vicinity of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and soon removed to that place, and subsequently to Carbondale. At his coming he took employment with the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company in the capacity of mining engineer, and his extended knowledge contributed in very large, perhaps principal degree, to the development of the properties and extension of the business of that corporation, a notable instance being the introduction by him (at Carbondale, in 1831, the year following his coming) of the present method of underground mining in place of that then in vogue—the working of coal from the surface, by stripping or quarrying. This momentous innovation was commemorated by a massive monument erected to mark the spot and honor the man, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Carbondale. Mr. Law, before coming to the country, had made a close study of the proprieties of anthracite and the methods for its working, and he was recognized as a first authority upon these subjects from the start. Owing to his expert knowledge he was first made inspector of coal, to determine its qualities in combustion, and was also chief mining engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Company. His rarely useful life was unduly shortened. In 1836 he suffered an accident from falling roof in the mine, and in 1843 occurred that which permanently disabled him, and hastened his death, which occurred six years later, in 1848. He was engaged in making a dangerous inspection of the mine pumps, when a mass of slate roofing fell, severely injuring his spine. He was a man of noble character, liberally educated, a diligent student of general literature as well as of that relating to his profession, and was possessed of a degree of literary ability which would have furnished him creditable occupation had he devoted himself to that field. His wife, whom he married in Scotland, was Mary Shennan, a

daughter of John Shennan, who came with his family to Greenfield, Pennsylvania, where he passed his life as a farmer until shortly before his death, when he removed to Scranton. The children of Archibald and Mary (Shennan) Law were as follows, the three first named being born in Scotland: 1. John S., who was for several years manager of the Dickson Manufacturing Company; later president of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and at the time of his death president of the Lackawanna Coal Company; he lived latterly in New York City, where he was engaged in banking, and died in 1892. 2. Charles, of whom further mention is to be made. 3. Mrs. McMillan. 4. Margaret, now Mrs. Cosgrove, of Pittston. The mother of these children outlived her husband many years, dying in 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Charles Law, son of Archibald and Mary (Shennan) Law, was born in 1833, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and was there educated in the public schools. Early in life, at the age of thirteen years, he entered upon an active career as an indentured apprentice to the mercantile business in an establishment conducted by Law & Howell, the senior partner being his elder brother. He was thus engaged for four years, and in 1850 became clerk for Andrew Watt, under whom he served until 1854, when he located in Pittston and established a mercantile business under the firm name of Charles Law & Company, which form was subsequently changed to that of Law & Campbell, and with which he was identified as managing partner until 1878. The firm transacted a very extensive business, its trade extending for a distance of seventy miles up the river. After retiring from this business Mr. Law became actively connected with the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbondale, as well as with other important local enterprises about Pittston, including banks, bridges, etc. Mr. Law is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a staunch Republican in politics.

In 1854 Mr. Law married Miss Ellen Atwater, a daughter of Charles Atwater, an early merchant and postmaster of Providence, Pennsylvania. The Atwater family were among the first settlers of Providence Plantation, and David Atwater, the immigrant, was one of the first planters at New Haven, Connecticut, and received a farm in the first division of lands. He died in 1692, and to him are traced all of the family name in this country. His son David, died 1730, was father of John, of Wallingford, Connecticut, who had a son Moses, whose son, Dr. David Atwater, was a "noted apothecary" at New

Haven, and chief of Washington's medical staff, and was killed by British troops in the Danbury raid, April 28, 1777. Dr. David Atwater had a son Eldad, who married Lydia Heaton. Their son Heaton lived in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and married Clarissa Bishop. Of that marriage were born seven children, one of whom was Charles T., grandfather of Archibald F. Law. Charles T. Atwater was born in Connecticut in 1813, and came to Hyde Park, Pennsylvania, and thence to Providence. He was a merchant, in Providence and Dunmore, and for many years was associated with the late W. W. Winton in a mercantile business. He died October 22, 1853, aged thirty-eight years. He married Elizabeth Snyder, and of this marriage were born eight children, of whom four are living.

Charles and Ellen (Atwater) Law were the parents of ten children:

1. Archibald F. Law, see forward.
2. William H., deceased; he was paymaster for the Babylon Coal Company, and lost his life in the Duryea store fire in 1897.
3. John H., secretary of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Scranton.
4. Mrs. Thomas H. Watkins; her husband is of the firm of Simpson & Watkins, well known coal operators.
5. Mrs. George W. Cross; her husband, now deceased, was president of the Cross Engineering Company at Carbondale.
6. Mrs. Herman Warner; her husband is a merchant in Decorah, Iowa.
7. Charles, engaged in the oil business in Pittston.
8. Robert M., treasurer of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company at Philadelphia.
9. Anna N., living at home.
10. James C., treasurer of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company at Chicago, a corporation controlling the subways of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Law celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on November 25, 1904, and the occasion was one of the notable social events of the city. They were made the recipients of various valuable and significant gifts, and a history of the family was read to the assembled company. Among their descendants were mentioned grandchildren to the number of twenty-two.

Archibald F. Law, eldest child of Charles and Ellen (Atwater) Law, was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1856. He was educated in the public schools, and by private tutors in preparation for a college course, but diverted himself to an active career by entering the em-

ploy of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Coxton, in the capacity of weighmaster, and subsequently was similarly engaged at Pittston for a period of six years. In 1879 he became cashier for the Canada Southern Railway at Buffalo, and continued in that occupation until in 1885. In the latter year he became associated with Simpson & Watkins, coal operators at Scranton, as cashier and confidential man. He found the occupation most congenial, became familiar with all departments of the business, and acquired an interest therein. When the interests of the firm were merged into the Temple Iron Company, in 1899, Mr. Law was made secretary, later added to his duties those of treasurer, and was subsequently made vice-president and given entire charge of the business, which responsible position he has since occupied to the present time. As general manager he has under his control the furnaces at Temple, with eight collieries in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties—the Northwest, the Edgerton, the Babylon, the Mount Lookout, the Forty Fort, the Sterrick Creek, the Harry E., and the Lackawanna, having the direction of eight thousand men. In addition to all these weighty responsibilities he is actively connected with various other important interests—the Cross Engineering Company, manufacturers of mining machinery, of which he is president; the Wyoming Electric Light and Power Company, of which he is manager; the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Scranton; the Scranton Trust Company; the Lackawanna Mining Company; the Peckville National Bank; the Forty Fort Silk Company; the Lytle Store Company, of Minersville, Pennsylvania; and the Mears Mining Company of Joplin, Missouri. In caring for these multifarious interests Mr. Law bears himself as can only one who is self-contained, with intimate knowledge of all departments of each business, and whose systemization brings all things to his thought with that clearness which justifies instant decision. His personal equanimity and geniality are attested by his popularity with the army of workmen who are gathered about him. Between him and them no labor dispute has ever arisen to destroy those pleasant relations upon which substantial business is permanently based; and, so far as he and they are concerned, coal commissions and boards of arbitration have been wholly unnecessary.

Given to literary pursuits with an earnestness almost amounting to a passion, Mr. Law finds his principal recreation in his library, covering all fields of literature, and containing many rarely valuable editions, among them many almost im-







possible of duplication. With all his diligent reading, he has escaped that utter absorption which leads so many book lovers to selfish self-immersion, but has ever delighted to share his pleasures with others. In such a spirit he was primarily the founder of the A. F. Law Library Association, which was given his name in recognition of his generosity and public-spirit. This institution, at Jessup, was dedicated January 24, 1905, in the presence of more than one thousand deeply appreciative and grateful people. To it he contributed upwards of one thousand carefully selected volumes, and Jessup prides itself upon having the possession of the finest public library to be found in any village of its size in the entire valley. He is identified with all the principal social organizations—the Scranton Club, the Green Ridge Club, the Country Club, all of Scranton; the Westmoreland Club, of Wilkes-Barre, and various others. He is a Mason of high rank, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He served for three years in an independent company of the National Guard of New York, the Buffalo City Guards. In politics he is a stalwart Republican. He is a member of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church. His personal traits are such as well become the real gentleman, drawing to him in firm friendship all with whom he is associated.

Mr. Law married Miss Eva G. Brenton, a daughter of Joel Brenton, of Pittston, and of this marriage have been born three children, two of whom are living: Frank E., a senior in Yale University; and Grace B., a graduate of Mrs. Sommers' School in Washington, D. C.

HON. WILLIAM J. LEWIS, deceased, of Scranton, for many years occupied a foremost place among the men of large affairs in his city and county. He was a prime mover in various important financial and commercial enterprises which redounded to the great advantage of the community. In public affairs he exerted a wide and beneficent influence, and his personal life was an exemplification of all that is becoming to the irreproachable citizen and the sincere christian.

He was of Welsh ancestry, a grandson of David J. Lewis, who came from Wales and died in Carbondale at the age of seventy-six years. The parents of William J. Lewis were John D. and Anna (Hopkins) Lewis, both natives of Wales. The father was a practical miner, and was of great assistance in the development of the coal industry, which was then in its incipency in the Carbondale region. He was for some years

a trusted employe of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and in 1858 abandoned mining and turned his attention to farming in Clifford township, Susquehanna county. In 1866 he retired from active pursuits and again took up his residence in Carbondale. His wife died there in March, 1876, at the age of seventy-six years, and he came to Scranton, where he passed his last years in the home of his son, William J. Lewis, dying in May, 1880, aged seventy-three years. To him and his wife were born seven children: David, who went to California in 1852; Lewis, died in 1860; Gwennie, died in 1856; John F., who is with the American Safety Lamp and Mine Supply Company in Scranton; Thomas, who resides in San Francisco, California, as does his sister, Margaret E. Kenvin; William J. Lewis.

William J. Lewis, youngest child in the family last named, was born in Carbondale, August 27, 1843. He attended the local schools until he was nine years old, when he began working in the mines. This labor was distasteful to him, and he took employment on a farm some distance from home. Subsequently (in 1858) his father purchased his farm in Clifford township, Susquehanna county, and young Lewis returned to the family and assisted in farm work. He was so engaged until the fall of 1862, when, the Civil war being at its height, his patriotism moved him to enlist in Company B., One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for a term of nine months. His service was principally in Virginia, in the vicinity of the Dismal Swamp, made famous by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's story of "Dred." His regiment made a forced march to join the Army of the Potomac when the battle of Gettysburg was impending. It did not reach the ground in time to take part in that conflict, but aided in pursuing the rebel army southward, being a portion of General Slocum's corps. Mr. Lewis was honorably discharged with his regiment in September, 1863, having served with fidelity and courage.

After returning home, Mr. Lewis for some time taught in the neighborhood schools, and with much success. His early educational advantages had been but meagre, but he had given much time to private study, and had gained a broad general knowledge which afforded him ample equipment for school room work, in which he would doubtless have made an excellent record had he elected it as his life occupation. As it was, labor was scarce in the coal mines, and workmen were liberally paid, with the advantage of steady employment as against short term school employment, and in 1864, with his brother John F.

Lewis, he engaged in mining in Jermy. Two years later (in 1866) he came to Scranton and engaged in a general mercantile business in that part of the city known as Providence. He soon disposed of this, and opened a hardware establishment in the same neighborhood, and for two years was a member of the firm of Lewis & Fish, after which he continued alone for five years. This venture was unsuccessful, and, without capital, he engaged himself as an insurance agent and conveyancer, building up a large business which he continued with much success until 1886, and it was now that he entered upon that larger career of usefulness which made his name familiar throughout the entire region.

In 1875 Governor Hartranft had appointed Mr. Lewis paymaster of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, a position which involved large responsibilities, without more than nominal emolument, but was a testimonial to his honor and ability. In 1879 the same executive named him as one of the first auditors of Lackawanna county, but he declined the position. On the separation of the county from Luzerne he was elected associate judge, and with Judges Handley, Hand and Moffit held court for five years in Washington Hall, in Lackawanna avenue. At the end of this period the office was abolished under the provisions of the new constitution. In the fall of 1885, after a warm contest, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for sheriff, and his popularity was significantly attested by his election by a plurality of nearly one thousand, while his predecessor, Randolph Crippen, a Democrat, had been elected by a plurality of seventeen hundred, and his successor, Robinson, also a Democrat, was elected by a plurality of more than two thousand. Mr. Lewis entered upon his duties January 1, 1886, and during his three years term of service made a record for efficiency and integrity second to that of none other similar officer in the commonwealth. In 1889, after the failure of the Scranton City Bank, Judge Lewis, as the representative of the depositors, and Dr. Throop, representing the stockholders, were appointed trustees of the property then known as the "Jessup leases," and it was largely due to his watchfulness and sagacity that the claims of the depositors were speedily paid. Having thus strongly demonstrated his ability as a financier, on October 1, 1890, Mr. Lewis was offered and accepted the responsible positions of a director and the general manager of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company, which controlled the output of eighteen breakers, and he served in this two-fold capacity until the prop-

erties passed into the hands of the Erie Company. He was prominently identified with various other great enterprises of more than local importance. In 1896 he was one of the incorporators of the Susquehanna Connecting Railroad Company, of which he was chosen president. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the North Scranton Bank, was its first president, and served as such until his death. He was also president of the Lackawanna Telephone Company of Scranton, a director in the Dime Deposit and Discount Bank, and was connected with various other institutions and industries in and about Scranton.

While Mr. Lewis was thus deeply engaged in practically all the concerns that made up the material importance of the city, he devoted himself in large degree to those higher interests which give to a community moral and intellectual strength. A sincere christian, he was one of the most earnest and active members of the Providence Presbyterian Church, which he served for fifteen years as a member of the board of trustees and chairman of that body, this period of service including the time of the building of the new church edifice. He was among the most liberal contributors to the support of the church and to its benevolences, and, in addition, he materially aided many outside benevolent causes, as well as the distressed in the community. Among the tributes to his memory at the time of his decease, it was said of him that "he was a regular, devout and reverent worshipper in God's house on the Sabbath day, and until within the past year or two he was seldom absent from the appointed place at morning and evening service. He was a christian man of a rare type of excellence. His fervent belief in God and Christ, and his faith in prayer, were real things to him. He practiced religion in his daily walk and conversation." His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and he remained a steadfast Republican throughout his life, taking an active part in support of its principles and policies, serving at various times upon its county and state committees, and sitting as a delegate in its conventions. He was not, however, desirous of official preferment, and was in no sense an office seeker. He was an active member of Griffin Post No. 130, Grand Army of the Republic, and his sympathy and aid were ever freely extended to those unfortunates who had proved their fealty to their country by army service. In Masonry he had attained to the thirty-second degree, but in later years had only retained affiliation with Hiram Lodge, No. 201, of which he was a life member.



He aided in the organization of the North End board of trade, of which he was president for several years and until he declined a re-election. He was a man of fine social qualities, and cultivated tastes, and derived much pleasure from his large and well selected library.

December 31, 1863, shortly after his return from army service, and while engaged as a school teacher, Judge Lewis married Miss Adeline Wells, who was born in Susquehanna county, and who died there April 14 of the next year. At Scranton, in March, 1867, he married Miss Casanda Bloss, daughter of William Bloss, a contractor and builder, and a member of an old Pennsylvania family. She died May 30, 1877, leaving two children: William J. Jr., and Effa, who became the wife of Arja Powell. William J. Jr., graduated from Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and for some years has been assistant general inspector of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company. June 2, 1882, Judge Lewis married Miss Mary Griffith, a native of Wales, who survives her husband. Three children were born of this union, all boys, one of whom died at two years, one at the age of three, and the surviving child is Walford C. Lewis. Judge Lewis died January 25, 1902, after an illness of ten weeks. His removal was a distinct loss to the community and bitter bereavement to his family. The local press and the various bodies in which he held membership paid touching tribute to his great worth. It was said of him that in no instance throughout his career did he fail to win and hold the respect and esteem of anyone with whom he had relations of any kind; that his wise counsel will be sadly missed in the various enterprises in which he was engaged, and that the memory of his services to the community will keep him in remembrance for many years. At his funeral the Rev. George E. Guild, D. D., delivered a glowing eulogium. The last rites were performed by the Masonic fraternity, and the Grand Army Post of which deceased was an honored member. The character of the lamented dead was fittingly summed up in the following resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the bank of which he was so long the head:

"A manly man, a christian gentleman, the president of this bank, is dead—William J. Lewis, for many years a resident of North Scranton. We all knew the life he led. To this community it was a benediction, and to all of his neighbors an inspiration. Right minded, strong and courageous in his convictions from a proper sense of duty, he never wavered. Bright and cheerful in disposition, his presence on any oc-

casion was grateful, his unexpected or enforced absence invariably deplored. Rare, indeed, was his personality. The heart and the head each seemed to play an equal part, the one compelling respect and admiration by the exercise of its powers; the other inspiring love and devotion by the exhibition of its virtues. As a neighbor he was hospitable to all, and kind to the poor. A man of affairs, and exceptionally wide experience, in both private and public life, he was honest and true to the best and highest ideals.

"From the organization of the North Scranton Bank until the hour of his untimely death, he was president of the institution. A member of our board of directors, he was sagacious and conservative in consultation. The highest executive officer of the bank, no detail of its business escaped his notice, nor did any matter appear too trifling to claim his attention. Not a little of the bank's present highly satisfactory condition, not a little of its promising future, is to be attributed to his indefatigable and unselfish devotion to its interests.

"And now, finally, it may be said of him that he was a man of many friends, and no enemies."

W. H. OLMSTEAD, M. D. No calling or profession to which man turns his attention is so fraught with interest and responsibility as that of the physician. No student needs more thorough or painstaking training than does the man who takes up the science of materia medica. The successful physician must be quick of perception, prompt in action, capable, tender and sympathetic. Dr. W. H. Olmstead was born in Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1862, a son of Dr. Johnson C. and Dency (Woodward) Olmstead, and grandson of Osborn and Violette Olmstead, natives of Connecticut, who migrated to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, where Osborn Olmstead divided his attention between agricultural pursuits and the operation of a tannery. Their family consisted of thirteen children, nine of whom attained years of maturity.

Dr. Johnson C. Olmstead (father) was born in New York in 1819. He was a graduate of the University of New York, and for the long period of forty-six years was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, in Susquehanna county. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1846 he married Dency Woodward, daughter of Jonathan K. Woodward, and the sister of Warren J. Woodward, judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Four children

were the issue of this union. Dr. W. H. Olmstead being the only surviving member at the present time (1905). Dr. Johnson C. Olmstead died in 1887, aged sixty-eight years. He survived his wife many years, her death occurring in 1864.

In the schools of his native village Dr. W. H. Olmstead obtained the rudiments of his education, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by attendance at the Keystone Academy, Factoryville, and at Sprague's Business College, Kingston. In 1887 he took up the study of medicine, the same year entered the Long Island Medical College, later was a student in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1890 was graduated with Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. The same year he opened an office in Dalton, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, and then located in Fleetville, where he remained four years. In March, 1896, he located in Taylor and since then has devoted himself exclusively to his profession and the best interests of his patients. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 597, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Royal Arcanum.

In 1883 Dr. Olmstead married Miss Sallie Brownell, daughter of Daniel and Hester Brownell, and three children have been born to them: Kate, Nina, and Hawley.

**FULLER FAMILY.** Edward Fuller was one of the passengers on the "Mayflower," and became the progenitor of the family in America. He and his wife Ann had a son, Samuel Fuller (2), who married Jane Lathrop, and their son Samuel Fuller (3), married Ann Miller, and afterward Mary Ide. Samuel Fuller (4), son of Samuel Fuller, married Dorothy Wilmarth.

Samuel Fuller, of the fifth generation in America, was born and lived at Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was three times married, his wives being successively Susan Harton, Waity Ormsbee and Hannah Lake. His children by his second wife were Nathan, Ruth, Dolly and Waity. The children of his third marriage were Samuel, Jacob, David, Jesse, Nathaniel, Daniel, Susan, Louis, Hannah and Rhoda.

Jesse Fuller (6), fourth child of Samuel and Hannah (Lake) Fuller, was born at Rehoboth, February 14, 1752, and died January 17, 1832. He was married in March, 1776, to Lydia Miller, who was born August 25, 1760, died November 1, 1830. Jesse Fuller resided in the western part of Rehoboth, near Palmer's river, and not far from the Taunton pike. He attended the Palmer

river meeting house, and his remains together with those of his wife lie buried in the cemetery at Diamond Hill, town of Cumberland, Rhode Island. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, enlisting from Rehoboth in Captain Sylvanus Martin's company under Colonel Carpenter. He participated in the battle of Bennington, coming out unhurt, and assisted in drawing from the field the cannon captured from the British. An anecdote is related of him that can be found in the history of Rehoboth. It seems that in 1776 a company was raised under Colonel Thomas Carpenter to join Washington's army at White Plains. The British advanced to that point, and in the skirmish attacked the Americans and retreated. In the American army there was a soldier by the name of Fuller, and when the enemy retreated he was one of the foremost in pursuit, and, coming up with the British soldiers, who were just leaving a house in which they had delayed for refreshments, he leveled his musket at them and called out in a most determined tone, "Throw down your guns, or I'll shoot you through." They, either from fear or some other motive, instantly obeyed, and Fuller, in all real pride and triumph, led back two gigantic British prisoners to the colonel, who surveying the Goliathlike dimensions of the prisoners, and, contrasting them with the inferior stature of their captor, inquired of Fuller how he managed to take them. Fuller, who stuttered at times, answered, "Well, Colonel, I sur-sur-rounded them." The name of Jesse Fuller appears on a list of men in Captain Nathaniel Carpenter's company stationed at Brookline six weeks, and was dismissed January 15, 1776. (Extract from Massachusetts Muster and Payrolls, vol. 53, page 236). His name appears on a list of men in Captain Carpenter's company in Colonel Simeon Cary's regiment and General John Fellows' brigade at New York and White Plains. His term of service at that time was five months, and he was dismissed December 1, 1776. (Massachusetts Muster and Payrolls, vol. 53, page 236). His name appears as that of a private in the muster and payrolls of Captain Sylvanus Martin's company of Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment for service in Rhode Island, December 8, 1776, time of service sixteen days. Again his name appears in a list of men in Captain James Hibb's company, Colonel John Daggett's regiment, at Bristol, for three months, from December 28, 1776. (Massachusetts Muster and Payrolls, vol. 53, page 251). He also did service according to the muster and payroll of Captain Israel Hicks under command of Colonel John Daggett, in



Rhode Island, the time of his enlistment being January 2, 1778, and his term of service three months, the roll being sworn to at Rehoboth. (Rhode Island Service, vol. 19, page 1091). He appears with rank of sergeant on the muster and payroll of Captain Jacob Taylor's Company, Colonel John Jacob's regiment, for service in Rhode Island, time of enlistment May 1, 1778, the term of enlistment to expire January 1, 1779; time of service eight months and one day; town to which soldier belonged Rehoboth. (Rhode Island Service, vol. 2, page 49).

The children of Jesse and Lydia (Miller) Fuller were: Elizabeth, born December 20, 1786, married Nathan Guild; Lydia, born April 13, 1787, married William Walcott; Jesse, born November 23, 1792, married Philanda Morse and (second) Sallie Billings; Sarah (called Sally), born May 5, 1795, married Jesse Whiting; Hannah, born March 10, 1797, married David Holmes; Nancy, born July 7, 1801, died August 31, 1841, who was second wife of Jesse Whiting.

Jesse Fuller (7), son of Jesse and Lydia (Miller) Fuller, married Philanda Morse and afterward Sallie Billings. Among his children was

Charles A. Fuller (8), who was born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, January 21, 1821. He was a builder and carpenter by trade. He removed to New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, in 1830, and to Clinton, same county, in 1845, and remained a resident there until 1873, a period of twenty-eight years. During this time he operated a planing mill on the east side of the Oriskany creek, on College street, and also built the College observatory, the Bartlett residence, and the house nearly opposite, now owned by Mrs. Libbey. Later he took up his residence in Utica, New York, where for many years he led a retired life. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Republican in politics, and served as a clarinet player in the militia. He married Carile Gates, and their children were: Arthur C., a sketch of whom follows this; Albert W., and William S. Of this number Albert W. married Sarah Shaw, and had four children: Mabel, wife of Charles A. Peck; Grace; a son that died in early childhood; and Clarence. Charles A. Fuller passed away at his home in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, July 2, 1904, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Oliver Owen, of St. James Church, and the interment was in Clinton cemetery. He is survived by two sons: Arthur C. Fuller, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Albert W. Fuller, of Albany,

New York. He also leaves three sisters—Miss Mary E. Fuller, of Clinton, New York; Mrs. Sarah McEntee, of Westmoreland, New York; and Mrs. Julia L. Earl, of Lynn, Massachusetts.

Arthur C. Fuller (9), eldest son of Charles A. and Carile (Gates) Fuller, was born February 27, 1849, in Oneida county, New York. He was educated in the district and high schools of Clinton, New York, but relinquished a collegiate course which he prepared for, in order to become a clerk in a store at Clinton, in which capacity he served for two years. The following year he was employed in the branch office of the Remington Agricultural Works at Utica, New York, from which he was transferred to the main office of the company at Ilion, New York, where he remained two years. He was then employed with J. S. & M. Peckham, stove manufacturers, at Utica, for nine years, and had charge of the financial part of the business up to 1882. In that year he located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, became connected with the Scranton Stove Works, and with J. A. Lansing purchased the controlling interest and became treasurer, and at the present time (1905) is vice-president and treasurer of the same. The business was established in 1866 by the Scranton Stove and Manufacturing Company, later was changed to the Scranton Stove Works, which was founded by some of Scranton's best known business men of the past and present, among them the late Colonel J. A. Price, J. J. Albright, J. C. Platt, H. S. Pierce, J. A. Linen and William Connell. The business was first located on West Lackawanna avenue, but in 1892 removed to the present site and erected a new plant which, with extensive additions recently constructed, is one of the largest exclusive stove plants in the east. The plant occupies nine acres, three and one-half acres under roof. It employs four hundred men, and their chief product is the manufacture of the "Dockash" stoves and ranges. Mr. Fuller is a member of the Board of Trade, director, and member of the executive committee and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Casualty Company. He is a member of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, and of its board of trustees, of which body he is secretary. He is a member of the Scranton Club, the Green Ridge Club, the Green Ridge Wheelmen's Building Company, in which he is a director, and he was one of the organizers and for eleven years treasurer of the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania. For his services in the capacity named the Society, at its annual banquet, in 1902, presented to him a loving-cup inscribed as follows: "Presented by the

New England Society of North-eastern Pennsylvania to Mr. Arthur Charles Fuller, in recognition of efficient services as Treasurer, 1892-1903."

Mr. Fuller married, December 17, 1873, Clara Woolworth, a daughter of Cornwell and Angeline (Coe) Woolworth, and their children are: Howard A., a graduate of Lafayette College; he is a member of the firm of Foote & Fuller Company, house furnishing goods, at Scranton. Ray W., also a graduate of Lafayette College, receiving the degree of electrical engineer; he then learned the stove business at St. Louis, Missouri, and Quincy, Illinois, and is now superintendent of the manufacturing part of the stove business of the Scranton Stove Works. He married Grace Sanderson, who bore him a son, Arthur C. Fuller, and a daughter, Louise S. Fuller. Florence M., who died at the age of three years. Floid M., a junior in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, mechanical engineering course. Warren L., a student at Haverford Preparatory school, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD BAKER STURGES, of Scranton, has contributed largely to the development of that city during the many years that it has been his home.

The narrative of his ancestry, which we copy largely from Mr. Kulp's volume, is of peculiar interest in at least one respect. The four direct ancestors of his father and mother came to this country within twenty years after the arrival of the Mayflower. He is a descendant of Roger Sturgis (an early form of the name), of Clipston, Northamptonshire, England, whose children are identified through his will, made November 10, 1530. From him the family line is traced through Robert, Roger, and Robert, to Edward, the first of the family in America. Edward Sturges came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and later settled in Yarmouth. From him the family line is traced through Peter and Christopher to Joseph. Joseph Sturges settled in Stamford, Connecticut, where his son Lewis was born, July 15, 1750, and died in 1838. His wife was Mary Porter. His son, Joseph Porter Sturges, was born in 1784, and died in 1861. His wife was Laura, a daughter of Thomas H. Benedict.

Thomas H. Benedict was a descendant of Thomas Benedict, whose history is given in "The Genealogy of the Benedicts in America," by Henry Marvin Benedict, who says: "Among those Englishmen who went into voluntary exile

rather than endure the cruelties and oppressions of the Stuarts, was Thomas Benedict, of Nottinghamshire." The writer says there is reason to suppose that the family anciently resided in the silk manufacturing district of France, and were of Latin origin; that Huguenot persecutions arising, they fled to Germany, and thence by way of Holland to England. In 1640 Thomas Benedict was an inhabitant of Southold, Long Island, in 1657 of Huntington, and in 1662 of Jamaica, Long Island. March 20, 1663, Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, appointed him a magistrate; in September of the same year he was one of the Long Islanders who petitioned to be annexed to the Connecticut colony. He was one of the most important men of his day. He was a commissioner when the English under Colonel Richard Nicolls supplanted the Dutch authority, and was a member of "a general meeting" on the last day of February, 1665, this being probably the first English incumbent of nearly if not all the local offices. He was identified with the founding of what some have termed the first Presbyterian Church in America, at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1662. He died November 20, 1689. His son, Lieutenant Daniel Benedict, was born on Long Island, removed to Norwalk, Connecticut; was a soldier in "the swamp fight," December 19, 1675; in 1690 removed to Danbury, Connecticut. He married Mary, daughter of Matthew Marvin.

Rev. Thomas Benedict Sturges, son of Joseph Porter and Laura (Benedict) Sturges, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1812. For more than thirty years he was the Congregational minister at Greenfield Hill, in that state. It is a noteworthy fact that the only vote he ever cast for a presidential candidate was for James G. Blaine. He married Hannah West, daughter of Chauncey Baker; her father was a banker, at one time sheriff of Jefferson county, New York, and a devoted Presbyterian; her mother was a daughter of Hosiah Pratt, of Jefferson county, New York, descended from Lieutenant William Pratt, who was at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633.

Edward Baker Sturges, son of Rev. Thomas Benedict and Hannah West (Baker) Sturges, was born at Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, February 15, 1845. He was educated at the College of New York, residing in that city for five years. During the Civil war he served with troops called out to defend the national authority, and his first visit to Pennsylvania was when, as a member of a New York regiment, he aided in driving from its soil the invading rebel army of General Robert E. Lee. He read law under the



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Thomas H. Benedict.  
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preceptorship of J. D. Alvord, of Fairfield county, Connecticut, and in February, 1867, was admitted to the bar of that county. In the same year, he came to Luzerne county to attend the funeral of a relative, and was so favorably impressed by the prospects of Scranton, that he abandoned his purpose of locating in the city of New York. John B. Smith, then general manager of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was largely instrumental in aiding him to a footing in Scranton, and in the course of a few years he had built up a large practice, which soon became equally remunerative, perhaps, with that of any other practitioner in the city. He gave himself to it unsparingly until he had become largely interested in important business affairs, and felt the necessity of surrendering a part of his work or suffering serious impairment of health. He had carefully investigated European applications for the electrical operation of railways, and, convinced of its practicability, he set himself to its introduction in Scranton; organized a company for the purpose of building an electrical street railway; personally superintended the construction of the road and the building of its equipment, and as president directed its operation. As a result he brought to the city the distinction of having the first street railway in the United States built for electric power (notwithstanding claims made by other localities), and Scranton became famous as "The Electric City." He also organized and became president of the Lackawanna Electric Power Company, which supplied power to the Scranton roads; and the Suburban Electric Light Company. He is yet identified with many important interests, and is now president of the Pine Hill Coal Company, president of the Clarence Coal Company, a director in the Dolph Coal Company, and many other local business interests. He was, during its construction, president of the Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton Railroad (now the Wyoming division of the Ontario and Western Railroad), president of the proposed New York, Wyoming and Western Railroad; also, of the Scranton Coal Company; and a director in the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, and the Lackawanna Steel Company. He is also interested in various other industrial and financial institutions.

Nor are his activities restricted to materialities. Holding to high ideals, he has ever zealously labored for those interests which conduce to cleanliness of personal life and civic

integrity and decency. A firm friend of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has served for many years upon its board of trustees, was its president in 1873-74, and for a number of years its corresponding secretary. An inscription upon the outer walls of the gymnasium proves his interest in the work and his characteristic modesty in proclaiming it. He is also interested in many of the charitable institutions of the city. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association state committee, National Municipal League and kindred societies. He was one of the eight members of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, who originally pledged themselves to the organization of the Second Church, of which he was for several years a trustee; he is now an elder in the Green Ridge Church. For five years he was a member of the noted "Company D," and was one of the organizers of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, to which that company belonged. He is a member of the Scranton Club, the Country Club, the Engineers' Club, and the New England Society.

During recent years it has been as a foremost member of the Municipal League of Scranton that Mr. Sturges has made his influence chiefly felt locally. Even in these days of great reform movements, the campaign led by Mr. Sturges, covering more than five years of incessant labor, stands out as unique, if not unprecedented. Several years ago, feeling that Scranton had drifted far away from the condition of an ideal and law-abiding city, he brought together a number of representative Scranton citizens of standing and influence. The result was the organization of a Municipal League for the purification of social, moral and political conditions in the city. There was urgent necessity for remedial agencies. Many public offices were held by men notoriously inefficient, if not absolutely corrupt; graft and dishonesty permeated nearly every department of the city government; gambling houses stood defiantly open; houses of ill-fame enjoyed a tacit protection which was actual immunity; brazen-faced women openly solicited on the streets; slot-machines operating such gambling games as faro and three card monte were in operation at almost every corner; hundreds of "speakeasies" were without molestation; bribery was practiced at the polls, in councils; the moral tone of the city was notoriously bad, and young men in great numbers were falling into the pitfalls set for them almost everywhere.

Determined to strike at the fountain head—the jury system and city councils—they procured from New York a number of detectives who found little difficulty in obtaining incriminating evidence against nineteen councilmen. They were prosecuted, and only escaped condign punishment by resigning their offices, signing an agreement not to aspire to public office for a period of five years, and each paying to the Municipal League the sum of two hundred dollars. This fund was by the League turned over to certain deserving charities. During this crusade, (which involved incessant labor, considerable expense, and no little personal danger on the part of the efficient agent, Robert Wilson, within a year an entire change had taken place in the general morals of the city. More than two hundred and fifty cases of Sunday and other illegal liquor selling were prosecuted, resulting in many convictions, and practically ridding the city of this form of violation of law. Gambling of every description was broken up; the number of dram shops was reduced to a minimum, and those conducted with all the orderliness possible.

When, during the investigations which resulted in these praiseworthy achievements, Mr. Sturges came to realize, among other evils, the inefficient if not corrupt system of selecting jurymen, he resolved to correct as far as possible that fundamental defect in our court system. He announced himself as a candidate for jury commissioner, was overwhelmingly elected and performed the duties of the office during his term of three years. The improvement in the character of the jurymen developed during his term of service was most marked. Men charged with the most important business interests gave up their time willingly and served as jurymen in both civil and criminal trials. The improvement thus begun has continued to the present time. The League has also closed all houses of ill-fame, and driven the greater number of their inmates away. As a result of the work of the League, the city of Scranton has been elevated from a low plane of morality, comparable only to that of some of the frontier towns of a quarter of a century ago, to undisputed rank among the very best conducted Eastern cities, in point of all that makes for salutary social conditions. A circumstance connected with the crusade against Sunday liquor sellers has been noted by outside newspapers as being especially remarkable. A number of licensed liquor dealers

(some of whom had undoubtedly been guilty of offences against the Sunday laws), joined in raising a fund of \$5000 to be used by the League in prosecuting future violators. As the League refused to touch the money except as from time to time required for the above purpose, the fund was placed in the hands of Hon. E. N. Willard and Mr. Sturges, to be paid over as needed.

This civic contest for better conditions was the third in which Mr. Sturges has been the leader since he came to Scranton in 1869. For conspicuous public service in earlier years, and along similar lines, the citizens of Scranton, in 1877, presented him with a handsome silver service. The subject of this sketch has found time, notwithstanding his active life, to inform himself as to conditions in other countries. He has twice gone around the world, paying especial attention to missionary and kindred work, in which he has always been greatly interested. He is a member of both the Palestine and the Egyptian Exploration Societies, having visited those countries several times and is a close student of all that concerns the rapidly changing conditions in the Orient.

Mr. Sturges married Miss Marion Sanderson, a daughter of Hon. George Sanderson, and of this union were born three children: Clarence; George, who married Miss Helen Saxe, of Scranton; and Nanna, who resides at home. The sons are associated with their father in business.

**WILLIAM T. SMITH.** Seldom in a lifetime does an individual raise to himself, without ambition, and as a result solely of high moral purpose, such splendid monuments in perfection of personal character and works of enduring benefit to his fellow-men, as were left by William Tallman Smith, and his memory is one of the most ennobling possessions of the city benefited by his presence and effort. He inherited the sturdy virtues of a New England ancestry, and shaped his career after the loftiest models. In Scranton he laid the foundations of his fortune, and it was the field of his great usefulness. Displaying all the abilities of the thoroughly equipped master of extensive affairs, he won large and well deserved success. Amid all the labors and perplexities and triumphs of an active business life, he avoided the almost inevitable error of losing himself in it. On the contrary, he ever culti-



vated those graces of heart and mind which broaden the mental view and strengthen the moral fibre, and find expression in love for literature and art, and the real refinements of society. He held himself upon even a higher plane. He kept his heart warm toward all humanity, bestowing upon all about him the benedictions of sympathy and thoughtful consideration. His life abounded in gentle words and kindly deeds, while his broad philanthropy was marked by generous and continued benefactions to every class of institution which seeks to ameliorate the condition of the afflicted and distressed. His death was deeply deplored, all classes of the community mourning his loss as that of a personal friend, and the general grief was touchingly expressed by the various bodies with which the lamented deceased had been associated, and the numerous charities to which his aid had been ever generously extended.

Mr. Smith was born in Middlebury, Vermont, November 30, 1834, a son of Ruel and Judith N. (Haskell) Smith. Both parents were natives of Massachusetts, descendants of English ancestors who came to America as early as 1632. In his young manhood the father went to Vermont, where he engaged in a mercantile business. In 1840 he removed to Rhode Island, where he died in 1860. His widow, a woman of unusual intellect and strength of character, and whose traits were transmitted to the son, died five years later.

Mr. Smith received a thorough practical education in the common schools. In early life he entered upon his active career as a clerk in a general store at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, conducted by his brother. In 1857 he removed to Providence, where he was engaged in business for three years, leaving there to take charge of the quarries of the Harris Lime Rock Company, in Rhode Island. Early in 1862, the second year of the civil war period, his patriotism moved him to offer his services to his country, and he secured a temporary release from his duties to admit of his entering the military service. Enlisting in the Ninth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, he served a term of three months in the defense of the national capital, then jeopardized by the rebel army. He discharged his every duty with alacrity and fidelity, and was honorably mustered out of service, returning home, and resuming his connection with the quarries. While thus engaged he was elected to the

state legislature, in which he served for one term, with satisfaction to his constituents and credit to himself. In the latter part of 1865 he visited Texas, with a view to locating there, but after some months determined to return home. Shortly afterward he was appointed secretary and treasurer of two silver mining companies in Nevada, and spent three years in that region in the interests of those corporations. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained nearly a year, but without making any permanent business arrangement.

Mr. Smith first became identified with the city of Scranton in 1870, when he accepted the proffered superintendency of the Mount Pleasant Coal Company, a Boston (Massachusetts) corporation having leasehold rights in mines in Scranton. Locating in Scranton he assumed full charge of the company's properties, and conducted its business until 1877. Mr. Smith later leased the mines in perpetuity, and operated them during the remainder of his life, and became widely known as one of the most extensive coal operators in the Lackawanna Valley. He became president of the Meredith Run Coal Company, and was largely interested in the Sterrick Creek Coal Company. He was also actively identified with various other industrial corporations of importance—the Scranton Forging Company, the Lackawanna Lumber Company, the Scranton Packing Company, the Lackawanna Mills, and others of lesser note. He was likewise a foremost figure in various large financial enterprises. In 1872 he became a stockholder in the Third National Bank of Scranton, and in 1883 was elected a director, a position which he occupied until his death. He was one of the incorporators of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company in May, 1887, was its first president, and was continued as such throughout his life. He gave as diligent attention to his duties in connection with these institutions as he did to his personal affairs, and his fidelity and wisdom in all pertaining to their operations and conduct was relied upon with implicit confidence. His prominence in industrial and financial affairs and his great ability were recognized in the esteem in which he was held by his associates in the Scranton board of trade, of which body he was elected president in 1888, and he was twice re-elected, finally declining further service. In 1886, as president of the board of health, he rendered useful service in aiding in the remedying of many evils, and in effecting

the prevention of many violations of the sanitary laws.

While attention to all these varied interests would seemingly fully tax the energies of any one man, Mr. Smith gave unsparingly of his effort, as well as of his means, not only to the advancement of community interests along all material lines, but was ever foremost in all philanthropic and charitable work. His devotion to the Lackawanna Hospital (in which he was a director for many years) and his unflinching liberality in its support, were so deeply appreciated that the authorities of that institution, on the occasion of his death, issued a handsomely bound memorial volume in recognition of his services. He extended substantial aid also to Hahnemann Hospital. He took an almost pathetic interest in the Home for the Friendless, and in ministering to its wards—"the pitiful woman, and the children of the needy." He was for many years the treasurer of the Associated Charities of Scranton, and that body, in its action with reference to his death, bore fervent testimony to "his unbounded charity as of the highest type," and to "his unselfish efforts in the alleviation of human distress wherever found." With lofty conceptions of education, he bestowed his most careful attention in this field to one of the most beneficent institutions ever brought into existence—the Oral School for the Deaf. He was one of its founders, his interest in its work beginning with the inception of the scheme for teaching the deaf by oral methods, and he was most efficiently identified with the effort to establish the school in Scranton. He ever stood with its most generous and self-sacrificing patrons, equally ready with his counsel, his personal service and his means, for the blessing of the unfortunate class for which it was founded. After his death the board of directors pronounced him as "necessary to the success of the work," and they honored the institution and themselves by placing in its hall the portrait of their beloved associate and "a worthy founder." Mr. Smith ever took a warm interest in the Scranton Public Library, and served efficiently in the station of vice-president from the organization of the board of trustees to the time of his death. He was an ardent admirer of Mr. Albright, the donor of the library edifice, and provided the handsome portrait of that gentleman which adorns the principal library room.

To none of the causes and interests aided and encouraged by Mr. Smith did he bring

perfunctory service. Whatever enlisted his effort he labored for with enthusiasm as well as ripe wisdom. Withal, he was modest and unassuming, caring nothing for the praise of men as such, but everything for the object in view. True, he appreciated in highest degree the esteem of those about him, but to court popularity by an ostentatious display of benevolence would have been impossible in him. All his conduct was the natural outgrowth of the movings of a sincere christian spirit, of an unexpressed, but, for that reason, more eloquent enunciation of the fact that "they serve God well who serve his creatures." He was in every phase of his life what he was as a churchman—sincere, conscientious, unselfish, patterning after that Divine One who went about doing good. He was a vestryman for many years of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, and his rector, the warden and vestrymen united in saying of him: "His purse, his time, his labor, the best gifts of his head and heart, have always been freely given for the upbuilding of the church and the spread of Christ's kingdom among men. He was a helper to every good work. Such a record is indeed rare, and must, we hope and believe, be a constant incentive to all who knew and loved him, to earnest efforts to continue the work which he so faithfully and usefully carried on." His personal traits were such as to make him delightfully companionable. A lover of the best in literature and art, with sincere admiration for the true and beautiful, and with excellent conversational powers and well trained judgment, he was instructive without assuming to teach, and inspiring without effort to impress. In his political convictions he was a Republican, firmly holding to the cardinal principles of his party, but in the same spirit in which he discharged life's duties in all other relations—with all regard for others, and with no thought of self-seeking.

The sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Smith came to the community as a great shock, occurring as it did, unexpectedly and far from home. In February, 1898, with his wife, he went to Florida for a brief respite from business. Late in March they were in St. Louis, Missouri, visiting relatives. There Mr. Smith was taken ill with neuralgia of the heart. On Friday, March 25, about six o'clock in the morning, he awoke with a paroxysm of pain, and died instantly without uttering a word. The remains, accompanied by Mrs. Smith and other relatives, were conveyed to Scranton in

the private car of President Robinson, of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. His body was interred March 29, the Rev. Dr. Israel officiating, the active pallbearers being selected from among those who had been in his employ in life.

The tributes paid to the memory of the deceased by many organizations with which he had been connected, and the charities to which he had contributed, were numerous and fervent. The Board of Trade, the directors of the Third National Bank, the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company and the Scranton Lace Curtain Company bore testimony to his integrity of character, and his activity in matters connected with the furtherance of the industry and prosperity of Scranton and vicinity, and whose life was an inspiration to all who knew him. The expressions of the authorities of the various charitable institutions, the Associated Charities, the Lackawanna Hospital, the Hahnemann Hospital and the Home for the Friendless; of the directors of the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, and of the Scranton Public Library; and of the rector and officers of St. Luke's Church—these have been epitomized in the body of this narrative, all expressive of gratitude to the warm-hearted philanthropist for his constant and liberal benefactions, and his personal service so freely rendered. His personal traits were feelingly touched upon by the Scranton Club, in whose creation and government he was a leader: "To speak of our loss is but to echo what has been felt by so many organizations with purposes widely divergent. Memories of his genial presence recall a personality rich in the qualities that make for fellowship, the flower of all intercourse between man and man; and the Scranton Club will ever guard those memories, not only as golden links to the receding years, but also as an inspiration toward the maintenance of the highest ideals of companionship."

In 1857 Mr. Smith, while residing in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, married Miss Annie E. Jenckes, daughter of George W. C. Jenckes, of that city. Of this marriage were born two children, both of whom died young, and the mother died in 1861. In 1871 Mr. Smith married Miss Abby H. Richmond, daughter of Lorenzo Richmond, of Woodstock, Vermont. This was a most happy union. A lady of all womanly graces and cultivated mind, Mrs. Smith was in complete harmony with her husband in disposition, tastes and love for good works, and

were as one in thoughtfulness for the welfare of others, particularly for the needy and distressed, and counselled fully together in the disposal of their means in all charitable ways. It is pleasurable to note that Mrs. Smith has continued to bestow her benevolence with the same graciousness and liberality, and in the same unostentatious manner, many of her gifts reaching the beneficiaries so quietly that none others knew of them. A splendid work, the conception of Mr. Smith, is now completed under the direction of Mrs. Smith since his death—the W. T. Smith Memorial Manual Training School. This imposing structure stands on Adams street, adjoining the new public school building. It is an architectural ornament to the city, and is a model of utility, combining every advantage suitable to its purpose as an unsurpassable addition to the higher educational institutions of the state. So do the works of a good man live after him—in his own deeds, the inspiration born of his example, and the tribute paid to his memory:

"A seed God suffers one to sow.  
Others will reap; and, when the harvests grow,  
He giveth increase through all coming years.  
And lets men reap in joy seed that was sown in tears."

HON. PATRICK DELACY, of Scranton, who is widely known and greatly respected throughout the greater portion of the Keystone state, but more particularly in his own and adjacent counties, where as a civilian he has done good and honest service for the development and progress of the commonwealth, was among the brave men who voluntarily sacrificed every project that was dear to them for the integrity of the Union and who served heroically throughout the entire period of the Civil war. He is a member of an old Norman family that settled in Ireland in the twelfth century, but returned to France four centuries later, returning to Ireland to participate in the revolution of 1798. His parents, William and Catherine (Boyle) DeLacy, were natives, respectively, of county Wexford and Kilkenny, Ireland, and were united in marriage in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1832.

Hon. Patrick DeLacy, second son of William and Catherine (Boyle) DeLacy, was born in Carbondale, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1835. When he was about eight years of age his parents removed to Slocum Hollow, now the city of Scranton, and after a residence of one year there moved to until he attained the age of seventeen years Pat-



Daleville, Covington township, where they purchased a farm in the beech woods. From then rick DeLacy worked on the farm in summer and attended school in the winter. He then went to Dunmore and secured employment in the store of the late Judge Collins, where he remained until the property was destroyed by fire, after which he worked as a laborer at loading coal in the mines. The following May he returned to his father's farm and remained thereon until the spring of 1852, when he began an apprenticeship with John Meehan to learn the trade of tanner and currier. In the spring of the following year work was begun on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, the line running close to the tannery, and the late William Dale and John Meehan established a large store, wherein Mr. DeLacy was employed a portion of the time, the remainder being devoted to the superintendency of the tannery, he being placed in full charge of that branch of the business. Later he worked under instructions at the currying business for one year, and was then employed as a journeyman currier in Kingston and vicinity until 1858. Shortly after his marriage to Rebecca E. Wonder, Mr. DeLacy moved to Newark, New Jersey, where he followed his trade for one year, and then accepted a position as foreman in the tannery of A. G. Hull at Bushkill, Pike county, Pennsylvania, retaining the same for one and a half years.

At the time of the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. DeLacy started to raise a company in Pike and Monroe counties, but word being received that no volunteers would be accepted he disbanded the company and removed to Trucksville, Luzerne county, where he leased a tannery of Isaac Rice and conducted the same for a short period of time. He then abandoned it, turning it over to his father-in-law, Jeremiah A. Wonder, to tan out and finish the stock, sell the same, turn the money over to his wife, Mrs. DeLacy, who was breaking up her home and going to live with her parents, and he entered the army as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Charles Conyngham. The company was organized in July, 1862, and mustered into the United States service in August, 1862. He carried a musket for two years and three months as a private, corporal and sergeant, was promoted to sergeant-major in the fall of 1864, was commissioned as lieutenant in the spring of 1865, was recommended to General Dana by General Bragg to be appointed captain for meritorious

conduct at Vaughn Road, which he did a few months later, but the order for muster out came shortly afterward and therefore he was never mustered out as captain, although he performed the duties of a commissioned officer during almost the entire Wilderness campaign, and a great portion of the time was in command of Company A, also assisting in the duties of sergeant-major.

Although seriously wounded twice, Lieutenant DeLacy was never absent from skirmish or battle in which the regiment took part, and which numbered over twenty general battles and numerous skirmishes, and was also in many skirmishes in which the regiment was not actively engaged. On May 6, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness, he captured a rebel battle flag as he led the charge that recaptured the line of works from Longstreet's corps, which they had just previously taken from General Hancock's men, and for which congress presented him with a medal of honor. On May 8, 1864, assisted by George W. Engle, he saved the colors of the Second Wisconsin Regiment (see Major Stine's History A. of P.) from being captured, this being another incident of the battle of the Wilderness. On May 10, after the charge of the regiment in the evening, a space between the two armies, where many of the boys lay wounded, and which was covered with dry leaves and slashed timber, caught fire from the firing of the enemy's artillery, and as the wind was toward the Union line the fire made rapid progress in the direction of the wounded men. The situation was alarming. Lieutenant DeLacy suggested to the commanding officer, Colonel Charles M. Conyngham, that fire be fought with fire as he had often seen it done when a boy on the farm. It was a hazardous undertaking, as it was directly between the armies and in line with the fire of the enemy, and the colonel hesitated to give permission thinking that the men would not live to accomplish it, but finally he gave the required permission and told Lieutenant DeLacy to call for volunteers to assist him. Two responded to the call—Roger Cox, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, now an engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and John Otto, of Elyria, Colorado, both of Company E. These three moved out under heavy fire to the tops of the slashed timber to within a hundred yards of the enemy's main line; when they came up to the burning brush the enemy could not help but see them, but they kept on scraping up the dry leaves and brush, catching up burning brands and back-firing. In this way they succeeded in

preventing the fire from extending any nearer to the wounded, who were being carried back in the meantime, and it is the belief of all three that the enemy spared them, knowing they were engaged in such a humane undertaking. Both of the comrades of Lieutenant DeLacy are still living at the places named.

On May 23, 1864, Lieutenant DeLacy saved the colors of the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment at North Anna by rallying a few men around them and repulsing the charge of the enemy on the right flank; the main part of the regiment by order of General Bragg had retired to a ridge about four hundred yards back. Not being aware of the order of General Bragg, Lieutenant DeLacy rallied about forty men around the colors at an old fence, running at right angles with the position the regiment had held. By rapid firing they checked the advance of the enemy on the right flank, causing them to halt to reform, and at this moment their own artillery opened on them with grape and cannister, also the infantry back of them, they being between the two lines, and in order to get back to their own line they had to face a terrific fire. Lieutenant DeLacy rushed ahead and called out to the men along the line to cease firing and let them in, which they did, for owing to the darkness and smoke of the battle it was impossible to distinguish between friend or foe, and when they reached the line Lieutenant DeLacy had the colors and four men. The little party was joined by Lieutenant Frank H. Montanya, who stayed with them. A few minutes later the man who carried the colors was shot; after Lieutenant DeLacy had held the colors for some time Merrit Coughlan, of Company K, stepped up to him and requested to be allowed to hold the flag, saying: "DeLacy, I want to redeem myself; I will hold that flag until I am shot to pieces." Previous to that time he had had some trouble in Company K by reason of which he had been reduced to the ranks. In passing the colors to him Lieutenant DeLacy said: "Merrit, I can trust you." He held them faithfully until the battle was over.

The following morning, the enemy having been repulsed the little company found the regiment, Major C. K. Hughes in command, and he was overjoyed when presented with the colors, which he thought was lost in the battle of the previous evening. On June 18, 1864, Lieutenant DeLacy had command of Company A in the charge in front of Petersburg, and when they had nearly reached the enemy's line of works the division to the left gave way and they were com-

pelled to fall back a short distance and lie down. Lieutenant DeLacy was sent back twice to report and receive orders to the division commander, General Griffin, the second time having additional orders from Colonel Glenn of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, then in command of the One Hundred and Forty-third, Colonel Reichard of the latter named having been wounded in the charge. The position of the brigade was so perilous after the charge that they could neither go backward or forward, but had to lie down and try to hold the position as directed. Lieutenant DeLacy had to pass from the front to the rear line on the ridge back of them, over a quarter of a mile, under a terrific fire each time for four times until the darkness became so dense that it was impossible to have the wounded removed from the field, after which the brigade was drawn back. Colonel Chamberlain, the commander of the brigade, had fallen as was supposed mortally wounded, but this was not so, and for his bravery in that charge he was appointed by General Grant brigadier-general on the field. Shortly afterward the brigade erected Fort Hell, and on August 18, 19 and 21 fought the Weldon Road battles, engaged in the Vaughn Road action in November, and soon afterward the first battle of Hatcher's Run was fought.

At the second battle of Hatcher's Run or Gravelly Run in February, 1865, the regiment had a very hot fight in a dense woods, and owing to the division on the left breaking it allowed the One Hundred and Forty-third to be flanked. Lieutenant DeLacy had charge as an officer of about fifty men, and with these men deployed as a skirmish line he covered the regiment as it fell back. He held and checked the enemy's line of battle for several hours, or until near night, when he drew the line off, moved back and joined the regiment, which was in line back at the run, just about to stack arms. When Lieutenant DeLacy marched his men in front of the colors to break ranks, the report having previously gone through the regiment that he had been killed, Colonel Dana was much excited, and walking up to him and putting his arms around his neck embraced him like a child in the presence of the regiment. He slapped him on the shoulder, saying at the same time: "My dear boy, you are entitled to two stars; they told me you were killed—shot from behind a tree—but I said, 'DeLacy never took a tree, and I did not believe it.'" Captain Gaylor, with other officers came up at the same time and grasped his hands, and Gaylor exclaimed: "Old boy, it made me

feel bad when I heard you were killed," and then added: "Old Gaylor got through one fight without being hit, but we fight again to-morrow, DeLacy," and a tear ran down his face. We did fight again on the next day and Captain Gaylor was killed; then the tears ran down my cheeks for it was my time to sorrow for my dear friend and comrade. The estimation in which Lieutenant DeLacy was held by his old commander, Colonel C. M. Conyngham, one of the most gallant soldiers and distinguished officers of the Army of the Potomac, is shown by the following letter written by him to Harry S. Davis, when the friends of the captain were thinking of running him for mayor of the city of Scranton:

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 15, 1888.

Mr. Harry S. Davis:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of yesterday received. If you want a full statement of Capt. DeLacy's military records, and will call on me at any time, I will give you with great pleasure such data as will be necessary for your purpose. For a short record, I can only say that I look upon Capt. DeLacy as one of the most gallant men that ever wore a uniform, under any flag in the wide world. His coolness in danger, his sound military judgment, and especially his perception of the right thing to do under the circumstances, always made a wonderful impression upon me. Had circumstances been more favorable for bringing Capt. DeLacy into public notice, I am satisfied that he would have made a military record for himself, second to no one's. Whether for military or civil trust, I can most heartily endorse my friend, Captain DeLacy.

Very truly yours,

C. M. CONYNGHAM.

After the close of the war Captain DeLacy settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and for a time was employed at his trade, later being engaged for several years in the leather business. In 1867 he was appointed deputy United States marshal under General Thomas A. Rowley, and was re-appointed by Marshal Murdock. In the fall of 1871 he was elected to the state legislature, and re-elected the following year and his popularity was plainly evinced by the fact that he ran nine hundred votes ahead of his ticket. In the fall of 1874 he was a candidate for state senator, but owing to a division in the party was defeated. While in the assembly he secured the passage of a bill establishing Lackawanna Hospital and was also instrumental in forwarding other important bills. He was appointed county auditor by the county courts, and was also a candidate for the office of prothonotary of Lackawanna county.

In 1877 he was appointed chief of police by Hon. Robert H. McKune, then mayor of the city of Scranton, and to him is due the credit of organizing the present force and adopting the uniform system. During his term of office he did more than any other incumbent to eliminate criminals and subdue crime of all sorts. In 1885 he tendered his resignation in order to accept the position of assistant postmaster under Hon. D. W. Connolly. He also served in the capacity of alderman of the Seventh ward, having served three terms, in 1892, 1897 and 1902. In various campaigns he not only received the hearty support of his own party, but also received many votes from the ranks of the Republicans.

Captain DeLacy is a member of the Medal of Honor Legion, of which he was appointed aide on the staff in 1895, and was a candidate for president against General Howard, being defeated by only four votes; the Grand Army of the Republic, which he joined in 1870, was commander of the Colonel Monies Post for five terms, and quartermaster for many years; and of the Veteran Soldiers' Association of Scranton, of which he was president for over twenty years. In 1892 he was elected president of the First Corps Association, Army of the Potomac; in 1893 was elected first vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Boston; and in 1897 was elected senior vice-commander of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States at the convention held in Scranton. At the thirty-eighth annual reunion of the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Regiment last year, he was elected president of the association for the thirty-ninth time, a record not equalled in all the history of Civil war associations.

Captain DeLacy married, January 9, 1858, Rebecca Elizabeth Wonders, born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1840, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah A. Wonders, of Wyoming, formerly of Reading, Pennsylvania. Their children were as follows: Sarah Catharine, widow of M. D. Roche, an attorney, and the mother of two children; she is post-state commander of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the National Council of Administration of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which she is now state secretary. Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of James Hicks, of New York. Anna C., who became the wife of John Peel, of Hot Springs, Arkansas. William P., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now a practicing physician in Springfield, Illinois. Nellie, deceased. Julia, deceased. Susan, deceased.

**GEORGE A. LONG.** A potent factor in the manufacturing interests of the county is the Long Manufacturing Company, of Scranton. The two brothers who have given their name to the firm are the great-great-grandsons on the paternal side of the first presiding judge of Schuylkill county.

A. Z. Long was a native of Schuylkill county, and came to the Lackawanna Valley prior to the Civil war. He was a contractor and builder, but subsequently became a pattern-maker for Dickson. He possessed mechanical genius to an unusual degree. He married Mary A. Grattan and their family consisted of six children, five of whom are living: Eugene F., mentioned at length hereinafter; Robert E.; Carrie M.; George A., mentioned at length hereinafter; and Mary A. The death of Mr. Long occurred in 1872. Mrs. Long, who is a native of Albany, New York, is still living.

Eugene F. Long, son of A. Z. and Mary A. Long, was born in 1860, in Scranton, and learned the machinist's trade, at which he worked for some years. He is now a member of the Long Manufacturing Company, the other members being his brother, George A. Long, and J. A. Scranton. The company manufactures what is known as the Long solderless mining lamp. This lamp is the invention of Mr. Long and is secured by letters patent. Mr. Long also secured by patent in 1891 a contrivance for coupling cars, which, though not yet in use, is superior to anything now in the market. In 1892 Mr. Long invented and patented a slate-picker, which is used in many of the collieries of the anthracite valley. The versatility of his genius is indicated by the fact that in the intervals of relaxation from the execution of his larger and more important conceptions he has invented a revolving toy whistle of unique but simple construction.

George A. Long, son of A. Z. and Mary A. Long, was born in 1867, in Scranton, and although he did not learn a trade was engaged in various mechanical pursuits, possessing as he did no small share of the mechanical genius of his elder brother. He is now one of the most useful and influential members of the Long Manufacturing Company. The firm has a large and fully equipped factory in Academy street, where it carries on a flourishing business. Mr. Long is active as a citizen, and is a recognized political leader. For three years he filled most creditably and acceptably the office of deputy county treasurer.

**HON. ALFRED HAND,** lawyer and jurist, and through a long career actively identified with leading religious, educational, industrial and financial affairs in Scranton and vicinity, is a representative of one of the oldest families on Long Island. His emigrant ancestor, John Hand, came from Stansted, England, to America, in 1644, and was the progenitor of a long line of shipbuilders and men engaged in the whaling trade, men whose names are yet familiar throughout the length of Long Island. John Hand was in 1648 one of the company from Southampton, Long Island (where he was recorded on the whaling list) that founded the new settlement at Easthampton. From him the line of Judge Hand is traced through Stephen, died 1693; Stephen, junior, born 1661, died 1740; John, born 1701, died 1755; John, born 1754; John, born in Athens, Greene county, New York, married Mary Jones, March 6, 1778, and died May 30, 1809.

Ezra, son of John and Mary (Jones) Hand, was born August 9, 1799, in Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York. His life was principally passed in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1875. He married, June 2, 1829, Catharine Chapman, born at Durham, Greene county, New York, February 11, 1808, and who long survived her husband, living to the age of ninety-one years. She was a lineal descendant of that Robert Chapman who in 1635 emigrated from Hull, England, to Boston, in the Massachusetts Bay colony. November 3 of the year of his arrival he was one of a company of twenty-one men sent out by Sir Richard Saltonstall to make settlements near the mouth of the Connecticut river under the patent of Lords Say and Seal. It thus appears that in both parental lines Judge Hand traces his lineage to some of the earliest New England families.

Alfred Hand, son of Ezra and Catherine (Chapman) Hand, was born at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1835. He was favored with excellent educational advantages. He entered Yale College at the age of eighteen, and graduated in 1857. He read law under the office preceptorship of William and William H. Jessup, at Montrose, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county in November, 1859, and to that of Luzerne county on May 8, 1860. He was for a short time a member of the firm of Jessup & Hand, but in

1860 removed from Montrose to Scranton, and six years later formed a partnership with a former fellow student, Isaac J. Post, and this association was continued until March, 1879, when Governor Hoyt appointed Mr. Hand to the position of judge of the eleventh judicial district of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne. He took an active part in the creation of the new county of Lackawanna, and upon its organization was appointed to the judgeship. In 1880 he was elected to the same position for a full period of ten years, but before its conclusion (July 31, 1888), was appointed by Governor Beaver to a seat upon the supreme bench of the state to fill the unexpired term of Judge Trunkley, deceased. He served with distinguished success until the end of the term, January 1, 1889, and at once resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present time, devoting his attention principally as counsel for important corporations. In the field of his profession he is recognized as the peer of any with whom he has been at any time associated, whether before the bar or on the bench.

Judge Hand has been closely identified with many of the leading institutions entering into the business life of Scranton and vicinity. From 1872 until 1879 he was president of the Third National Bank, and was instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank. He has been a director of the People's Street Railway of Luzerne County, the Jefferson Railroad Company, the Dickson Manufacturing Company, the Lackawanna Valley Coal Company, the Oxford (New Jersey) Iron and Nail Company, the Davis Oil Company of New York, and is a member of the coal firm of William Connell & Company. He is deeply interested in educational and charitable institutions; has served as a trustee of Lafayette College; is president of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes, the first school of the kind established in the state; has been president of the Scranton Free Library from its foundation; and for many years has rendered efficient service as president of the Lackawanna County Bible Society, a director of the Lackawanna Hospital, and president and a director of the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association. He is a Presbyterian in religion. Since 1866 he has been an elder in the First Church of Scranton, and has represented the presbytery of Lackawanna in six sessions of the general assembly of the denomination, serving on important committees of that body.

In politics he is a pronounced advocate of Republican principles, but has never sought official position, and the only public stations he has occupied were those within the pale of his profession.

Judge Hand married, September 11, 1861, Phebe A., daughter of the distinguished jurist, Hon. William Jessup, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. She died April 25, 1872, and Judge Hand married Helen E., daughter of Frederick Sanderson, of Beloit, Wisconsin, and a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts. To Judge Hand have been born eight children: Horace E., a graduate of Yale, class of '84, a member of the law firm of Jessup & Hand, Scranton; William J., a graduate of Yale, class of '87; Alfred, a graduate of Yale, class of '88, and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of '92, now practicing his profession in Philadelphia; Harriet J., Charlotte; Miles T., a graduate of Williams College and Cornell University; Helen S., and Ruth B. Hand.

HON. HENRY M. EDWARDS, a distinguished member of the Pennsylvania bar, now serving as president judge of Lackawanna county, is of Welsh nativity, born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, Great Britain, February 12, 1844, a son of John and Margaret Edwards, natives of South Wales.

His early education was obtained in the public schools and at the Normal College, Swansea, South Wales, and he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at London University. He was twenty years of age when in 1864 he came to America in company with his parents, the family home being established in Hyde Park, now a part of the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania. His superior education qualified him for professional work, and for a few years he directed his energies along literary and journalistic lines. He was for a year (1865) on the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, and for three years he published in Scranton the *Bauer America*, a Welsh newspaper, of which he was managing editor. His writings were graceful and forceful, and attracted favorable attention.

While thus engaged, he devoted much of his leisure time to reading law, first merely because of a personal interest in the science, but later resolved upon this profession as a life work, and became a student in the office of the late Hon. Fred W. Gunster, early in 1871. In later years he was a colleague of Judge Gunster on the bench of Lackawanna county. He was



admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1871, and entered upon practice, soon demonstrating his comprehensive knowledge of the basic principles of the science of law and his correct application thereof to the points in litigation. In 1875 he formed a partnership with the late Judge G. W. Ward, which continued for five years, after which he continued alone in active practice. In 1885 he was elected district attorney of Lackawanna county, re-elected in 1888, at the close of his first term of three years, and declined a third term in 1891. In 1893 he was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of additional law judge of Lackawanna county for a term of ten years, in 1901 became president judge of the court of common pleas of Lackawanna county, and in 1903 was re-elected to the same office for a term of ten years, without opposition, receiving the unanimous nomination from both political parties. In both capacities, as lawyer and judge, he has brought to his duties the best qualities of his profession and is held in well deserved esteem by both bench and bar. In politics he is a Republican, and is recognized as a most earnest and capable exponent of the principles and policies of his party.

Judge Edwards married, November 3, 1870, Miss Jennie Richards, a native of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Thomas Richards, who came from Wales to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in 1832, moving to Scranton in 1868. Their children are: John R., mentioned hereafter; Margaret (Mrs. E. W. Thayer); May, Anna, Henry M., Jr.

John R. Edwards, a member of the Lackawanna county bar, is one of the coming young men in the Republican party of Lackawanna county. He was strongly urged for district attorney of Lackawanna county by an influential element in the last county campaign, with good prospects of nomination and election. He is well schooled, bright, intelligent, but modest withal. He is particularly qualified for success in politics by reason of his large acquaintance and his fine tact in making and keeping friends. He is a staunch, unwavering Republican and has all the qualifications for advancement as a representative of the party.

FRED. J. BISHOP, M. D. Of the numerous professions in which men may rise to eminence, there is none known to the professional world that claims a higher place in the esteem of all than does the science of medicine. Dr. Bishop, a young and progressive physician of Scranton,

Pennsylvania, is well qualified by nature and education for his profession, and his technical study and successful practice entitles him to a position second to none in the city of his adoption. Dr. Bishop was born in Archbald, Pennsylvania, in 1875, a son of Justus and Dora (Neimeyer) Bishop, and grandson of William and Maria (Brandt) Bishop. The Bishop family emigrated to this country in 1850, settling in Archbald, Pennsylvania, and the Neimeyer family emigrated in 1860, settling in what is now known as Jessup.

William Bishop (grandfather) was born in Germany, from whence he emigrated to this country in 1850, accompanied by his wife, Maria (Brandt) Bishop, and two children—George, born in 1844, married Louise Neil, who bore him five children, and died in 1898—and Justus, born in 1847, mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Bishop located in Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he was recognized as an active and useful citizen, and where he resided up to the time of his death in the year 1865.

Justus Bishop (father) was born in Germany, in 1847, and when three years of age was brought to this country by his parents. He attended the common schools in the neighborhood of Archbald, and later entered into partnership with his brother George in the tinware business. This proved a lucrative means of livelihood, and their trade increased in proportion to the amount of energy expended. After a short period of time had elapsed they opened a branch store in Carbondale, which also prospered greatly from the beginning, both stores becoming in due course of time established hardware centers. This co-partnership was continued until 1884, in which year it was dissolved by mutual consent, George taking the store in Carbondale, and Justus the one in Archbald. Justus Bishop was one of the influential citizens of Archbald, standing high in the estimation of all with whom he came in contact, either in business or social circles. For a number of years he held the office of borough treasurer, his administration being noted for integrity and efficiency. For eight years he served in the capacity of superintendent of the Archbald Water Company. He is a member of the Order of Hep-tasophs. In 1868 he married Dora Neimeyer, a native of Germany, who bore him six children, namely: William, Fred J., George, Arthur, Ruth, and Harry, deceased.

Dr. Bishop obtained his literary education in the common schools of his native town, Archbald, and the Mansfield State Normal School, from which he was graduated. In 1896, immediately

after his graduation, he entered the Chirurgical Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1899, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he opened an office in Scranton, where he has since put to a practical test the theoretical knowledge gained during his collegiate course. He has established an extensive practice, this being due to his skill in diagnosing carefully and treating successfully the various cases which have come before him. He keeps thoroughly in touch with medical thought and progress by membership in the Scranton Clinical and Pathological Society, the Lackawanna County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Socially he is affiliated with Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Royal Arcanum.

Dr. Bishop was united in marriage September 11, 1901, to Estella Vista Hunter, and they are the parents of one son, Bruce H. Bishop.

**EMMETT HOUCK.** Among the progressive business men of the younger generation whose enterprise contributes so largely to the financial prosperity of Lackawanna county, Emmett Houck, of Scranton, holds a foremost place. He is the grandson of George and Frances (Kurtz) Houck, residents of Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

Andrew Houck, son of George and Frances (Kurtz) Houck, was born in Monroe county, and was a well-to-do farmer and a man of influence in the township. He married Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Kintz) Newhart. The former was a prominent agriculturist of Monroe county, who died at the age of eighty-two years on the farm which had been his birthplace. Mr. and Mrs. Houck were the parents of the following children: Emmett, mentioned at length hereinafter; Martha, Nettie J., Joseph H., Elmer, who was a carpenter, met his death by falling from a building, October 25, 1904; Irvin, John S., and Samuel R., who is deceased.

Emmett Houck, son of Andrew and Catherine (Newhart) Houck, was born June 29, 1865, near Stroudsburg, Monroe county, where he was educated at the common schools. In early life he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and after his removal to Scranton, which took place March 3, 1887, completed his course of training. For seven years he worked for Frank Mayer, and in 1894 went into business for himself as a contractor and builder. In this enterprise he was very successful, owing in part to the thorough training which he had received and in part to mechanical

genius and executive ability. Not only is he a skilled mechanic, but also a master builder, who works from draughts and is capable of making those draughts himself. He has superintended the erection of nearly all the houses in his neighborhood, which is a new part of the city. In politics he is an advocate and supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Houck married, December 25, 1890, Mary C. Mackpeek, and the following children have been born to them: Verna C., Harry E., Hazel H., Orval W., Grace A., Walter E., who is deceased; Carl D. Mrs. Houck is a daughter of Horatio Mackpeek, born in New Jersey, of Scotch descent, and a stonemason by trade. More than forty-five years ago he came from New Jersey and settled in the Lackawanna valley. He married Mary E. Coss, of German descent, and their children were: Henry, who is deceased; Charles W., who is also deceased; Jerry B.; Malinda G., who is deceased; Loretta B.; Mary C., who was born September 29, 1873, in Scranton, and became the wife of Emmett Houck, as mentioned above; Minnie M.; and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Mackpeek, the parents of these children, are now residents of Peckville, Pennsylvania.

**HON. LEMUEL AMERMAN,** deceased, of Scranton, an accomplished lawyer, and an ideal citizen, who filled various important stations both in the line of his profession and in political life, and who bore an active and conspicuously useful part in promoting the highest interests of the community, was a native Pennsylvanian, and a descendant of one of the oldest and most honored Dutch families of the early colonial period.

The founder of the American family in America was his great-great-grandfather, Derick Amerman, who came from the vicinity of Amsterdam, Holland, to New York, before the country passed under English rule. In 1695 and for some years thereafter he owned and operated a ferry between the city of New York and Hoboken, New Jersey. His son Albert was reared in New Jersey, and was a farmer. Albert was an intense patriot, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war abandoned his farm, turning over to the continental authorities his horses and cattle for army use, and also enlisting as a soldier, participating in numerous engagements, including the famous battle of Monmouth, where he lost his knee-cap from a wound. In 1800 he removed to Pennsylvania, settling in Northumberland county, where he lived until his death in 1821. His son Henry, who was a small lad when





his father came to the state, married Susanna Cook, a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Jesse C. Amerman, son of Henry and Susanna (Cook) Amerman, was a farmer and merchant in Cooper township, Montour county. He was a man of sterling character and excellent business ability. He represented his county in the state legislature in 1873-74. December 2, 1845, he married Caroline Strohm, daughter of Abraham Strohm, whose ancestors came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania about 1765. She died April 19, 1869.

Lemuel Amerman, son of Jesse C. and Caroline (Strohm) Amerman, was born October 29, 1846, near Danville, Montour county, and was reared upon the paternal farm. He inherited a fine physique, and was trained to habits of industry and thrift. In his youth he was in turn a laborer and driver on the Pennsylvania canal and clerk in a store. During these years he was possessed of an ambition to enter upon a more active career, and to prepare himself therefor he bent every energy to the acquisition of a liberal education. Having laid a substantial foundation in the public school, he prepared for college at Danville Academy, after which he taught school for two years in order to earn the means for further instruction. In 1866, at the age of twenty years, he entered Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1870. The scope of his attainments is discerned in the fact that he was at once called to the professorship of ancient languages and English literature in the State Normal school at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, and that he filled the place with acknowledged ability for a period of three years. It is to be here noted that he developed such an aptitude for educational work as to afford ample assurance that he would have risen to its higher walks had he devoted himself solely to it. He had other purposes, however.

After leaving the college lecture room Mr. Amerman engaged in the study of law in the office of the late Lewis C. Cassidy, ex-attorney general of Pennsylvania, and Pierce Archer, Jr., of Philadelphia, where he had for fellow-students Hon. Robert E. Pattison, who became governor of the commonwealth; Hon. James Gay Gordon, who became judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia; and Hon. William F. Harrity. He was admitted to the bar December 24, 1875. In the following year he located in Scranton, and entered upon a prac-

tice which became very extensive in all the courts of the district, and included some of the most important litigation connected with coal mine ownership and operation, and with large industrial and manufacturing interests, fields in which he was peculiarly well equipped and resourceful. A keenly analytical and scholarly mind, coupled with a remarkable intuitive knowledge of human nature, and the many other qualities which combine to make the successful lawyer, soon brought him to the front rank of the legal practitioners of Pennsylvania. He was recognized as a thorough student, an indefatigable worker, and unusually quick of application. Once he evolved an opinion, it was as good as law; once he prepared a case, he was ready to successfully defend it against any opposition, with incontrovertible knowledge of the applying law, and, withal, ingenuously and with entire avoidance of aught not justified by the most stringent standards of personal and professional honor.

Mr. Amerman was early called into public life. In 1878, two years after he had taken up his residence in Scranton, he was elected county solicitor of Lackawanna county for a term of two years, and on his retirement from the position he was (in 1881) elected to the house of representatives of the state. During his two year term he formulated various important laws relating to anthracite coal mining, and was primarily instrumental in effecting their passage. In 1886 Governor Pattison appointed him reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and he entered upon his duties with intelligence and enthusiasm which found their fruit in some most salutary innovations. Departing from the custom then in vogue of delaying reports until a year and more after the decisions were handed down from the bench, he made immediate issuance, to the great advantage of judges and lawyers alike, who gave cordial expression to their satisfaction with the new order which he had established. The encomiums from the bench were peculiarly appreciative. Said Chief Justice Mercur, "Your promptness is very commendable"; Justice Gordon, "Your work as a reporter is well done, and the dispatch with which you have published the reports is worthy of all commendation"; Justice Paxson, "Your promptness has not been excelled or equalled, and is entirely novel"; Justice Trunkey, "Your promptness must be pleasing and advantageous to the profession, and you have shown that the author-

ized reports of cases may be placed in the hands of the profession within less than three months after the decision"; Justice Green, "I appreciate highly the promptness with which the reports are printed under your supervision, and also the thoroughness with which the cases are prepared and arranged. You are certainly deserving of great credit for your work in these respects."

Mr. Amerman was elected controller of the city of Scranton in 1887, and during his two years term of office he inaugurated and successfully carried out many salutary reforms in the auditing of the public accounts and the distribution of the municipal funds. He was elected to a seat in the fifty-second congress, and in that body proved himself a most useful member, and took an active part in the enactment of legislative measures of unusual importance, among them being the act requiring railroads to equip their cars with automatic couplers and air-brakes.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Amerman was a recognized power in the district, and his fine gifts as a public speaker were frequently displayed in support of the principles and policies of his party. He was a Baptist in religion, and for seven years was superintendent of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church Sunday school. His personal qualities were such as mark the ideal citizen and christian gentleman. Possessed of ample means, he used them generously in the promotion of various important enterprises which contributed to the development of his home city and made its name celebrated as an industrial and commercial center. He was a prime factor in projecting, building and operating water-works and trolley lines. He was president of the Lackawanna Valley Traction Company and the Blossburg Water Company; and vice-president of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, the Scranton and Pittston Traction Company, the Brookside Coal Company, and the Mansfield Water Company. He had for an associate in various business enterprises ex-Lieutenant Governor L. A. Watres. The confidence reposed in him was evidenced by his choice as an executor of the immense estate of the late Judge Handley, and which trust passed to his wife after his death. He was an earnest supporter of and liberal contributor to many charitable and humanitarian institutions, while his personal benefactions were ever bestowed upon those individuals whose condition appealed to his deeply sympathetic nature.

Mr. Amerman married, September 24, 1879,

Miss Susan Wallaze, a daughter of Laurens Wallaze, and a member of an old Virginia family. Her death occurred only four months after her marriage. Mr. Amerman subsequently married Miss Mary C. Van Nort, daughter of Charles F. Van Nort, a native of Abington township, and then a resident of Scranton. She died February 7, 1886, leaving two children, Ralph and Mary. Her sister, Ella May Van Nort, became the wife of Mr. Amerman on July 2, 1890.

Mr. Amerman died suddenly, presumably from heart failure, October 7, 1897, at Blossburg, Tioga county, whither he had gone on a business engagement the day before. The remains were at once conveyed to Scranton by special car. Probably there never was a similar instance in the city where a death announcement occasioned such a general shock and such deep unfeigned regret. A meeting of the Lackawanna Bar Association (of which the deceased was a leading member) was called, and fervent tributes were paid to his memory by Judge Edwards, ex-Judge W. H. Jessup, ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres, and others. Suitable resolutions were adopted, and the association attended the funeral in a body. Among other grieving mourners were the officers of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church and Sunday school, and the children of the Nay Aug Falls Mission, of whose welfare the deceased was deeply solicitous. The funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dixon, pastor of the Penn Avenue Church, who referred in touching terms to the christian life of his beloved parishioner and friend. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the fact that the last business which Mr. Amerman had transacted in the city prior to his death was, the completion of the details of the plans which he had formulated for the enlargement of the mission of which he was the superintendent. This last labor of love which engaged the attention of Mr. Amerman was brought to a successful consummation by his widow, and is his most impressive memorial. Mr. Amerman became superintendent of the Nay Aug Falls Mission at its formation, May 27, 1897. He pressed the Penn Avenue Church to provide a mission chapel for it, and with such success that he was enabled to close a contract for a building site on October 6, the day previous to his death. Mrs. Amerman at once took up the uncompleted work of her husband. One week after his death (October 14) she was made co-trustee with William McClave in the



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purchase of the site, and on October 18 ground was broken, Isaac Post and Mrs. Amerman removing the first earth. The corner stone was laid October 26, and November 3, the Penn Avenue Church, by unanimous vote, named the mission "The Amerman Memorial Tabernacle of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church." At the dedicatory services addresses were delivered by Deacon Fillmore, in behalf of the church; J. W. Browning, superintendent of the mission; ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres, speaking for the business associates of the deceased; and Judge Edwards speaking for the bar. The pastor, the Rev. Joseph K. Dixon, D. D., delivered an in memoriam address, gathering up the life lessons of the deceased, and speaking of that for which the building stands. And the church records contain this minute: "In love for the beloved dead; with a large hearted munificence and a tender generosity; with a high purpose to glorify God and help men—Mrs. Ella May Amerman, the widow of our beloved brother, discharged every obligation, and the Tabernacle was dedicated free of debt."

The character of the lamented deceased was most touchingly summed up by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Dixon:

"To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God," is heaven's requirement. This he did. In his home he ever manifested a tender and self-denying affection. Those who were so fortunate as to come within its walls found a summer atmosphere. In his public life he was industrious, faithful, successful, reaping well-earned laurels. He was sought after as the steward of great trusts—universally esteemed, holding always to his clear perceptions of right and duty. Men of brains and men of genius sought his companionship as birds seek the hospitality of summer. He loved his church. He loved the children. Sunday school work was a passion with him, and his noble nature, his cordial and loving presence, his instructive and inspiring expositions, brought the children to his side as the flower brings the bee. He was the pastor's unfailing friend and helper. We shall miss you, brother; but you have triumphed; we still linger in the shadows.

"Something has gone from nature since he died,  
And summer is not summer, nor can be."

"God bless the dear wife and children—God bless the aged father, and help the church to be wise and pure and faithful."

CHARLES ALEXANDER BURR was born in Gilbertsville, Otsego county, New York, February 22, 1846. He was the son of a long line of sturdy stock, and of pre-revolutionary ancestry. His father, Alva, was the son of an Ebenezer Burr, who many years ago lived in Saugatuck, Connecticut, the earlier ancestors of whom it is believed were of the same line as that of Aaron Burr, the once brilliant lawyer, whose rare talents and extraordinary attainments secured for him a position of eminence among the distinguished men of his generation.

The mother of Mr. Burr was Esther Hurlbutt, a woman of admirable personality, who was of a line of highly respected forefathers. Her father was Daniel Hurlbutt, Jr., who was born in Wilton, Connecticut, 1740; was twice married; first, to Naomi Stuart, who died in 1764, and then to Esther Patrick, a daughter of one Captain John Patrick, who as a soldier of the Revolution achieved distinction. His father, Daniel Hurlbutt, was the son of a Thomas Hurlbutt, distinguished from others of the same name as "Thomas 4th," and who having married a Belden, lived at Wilton, Connecticut, after the year 1710, in the neighborhood of what has since been known as the "Old Hurlbutt Homestead." Going backward then comes his father, "Thomas 3rd," his grandfather "Thomas, Jr.," and his great-grandfather, Thomas. This last was the emigrant ancestor of Mr. Burr's mother. He came to the colonies in 1635, and from all accounts must have been a man of strong character. He was prominent among the Indian fighters of the day, and was associated with Lion Gardiner, of much renown as such, and who erected the fort at Saybrook. While there, in an engagement with the savages, in 1637, he was seriously wounded. He subsequently established himself in business at Wethersfield, where he seems to have grown prosperous. A man of good standing in the community, public-spirited, and of some education, he was clerk of the "Train Band" in 1640, and a deputy to the general court in 1644. He appears also to have been the owner of a considerable landed estate, having received various tracts in the several divisions of the town in 1647; and for his services in the Indian wars, was later, in 1671, voted a grant of one hundred and twenty acres.

Charles A. Burr, the subject of this sketch, was left fatherless in infancy. Reared, how-



ever, in the place of his birth, with painstaking attention to his moral and mental growth, he acquired a liberal education, fitting himself to become a student of medicine, for which profession he had a decided liking. This design, however, he was compelled to abandon; and a mere youth, at about the age of sixteen, he turned to mercantile pursuits. Finding his way to Scranton, he there obtained a position of minor importance in the general store of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company. In this employment, by efficiency and fidelity, he soon won promotion, and while still in years a mere boy was placed in absolute charge of the company's store at Shickshinny. There he remained for three years, confining himself strictly and industriously to the development of the business under his care. But here ill-health came to him, and he was compelled to resign that he might find other employment, in which he could obtain physical exercise in the open air. For a time he managed the coal station at Mt. Hope, where he remained for awhile, acquiring a knowledge of and experience in the coal business which was in after years of much benefit and of great advantage to him. With his work finished at Mt. Hope, he returned to Scranton, and soon formed business relations with the late Mr. William T. Smith, then laying the foundation of the large fortune which he subsequently acquired by his successful coal operations. With that gentleman he conducted the stores of the Mt. Pleasant Coal Company, in which he had a substantial interest, acting as the general manager thereof until the mines passed into other hands and the stores were closed. Here he obtained the nucleus of an independent fortune, with which he was enabled to engage in the coal business on his own account. He, with Mr. D. J. Whiteford and some others, then organized the Bull's Head Coal Company, and for several years profitably operated that company's plant in Scranton. He was the active spirit of this enterprise, and the president of the corporation until the day of his death. In addition to his coal business he was a banker, a director of the North Scranton Bank, an institution which owed much of its exceptional success to his business knowledge, sound sense, and discriminating judgment. He invested also largely in other promising enterprises, some in this state and others in the south, in coal and timber lands; and in so doing necessarily formed intimate business relations with prominent and substantial citizens, whose respect, confidence and good-will he compelled by the rectitude of his conduct, his high moral standards, and his knowledge of men and affairs.

On October 10, 1876, Mr. Burr married Miss Emma J. Roberts, a daughter of Dan S. and Elmira (Lamereaux) Roberts. The mother, as her name would indicate, was of French descent. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and several of them are numbered with the victims of the Wyoming massacre.

On June 23, 1904, Mr. Burr died suddenly, in the very midst of a useful and prosperous career, at his beautiful suburban home in the city of Scranton, leaving behind him, well fixed in the memory of all who knew him, the record of a gentleman and a Christian. At the time of his death he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton.

With a pleasing personality Mr. Burr's conduct was always dignified and courtly. Unassuming in manner, he was free from obtrusive self-assertion, and in his intercourse with his friends and familiars was delightful in conversation; fond of anecdote, and possessing, with a rare store of information, a gentle humor that always bore testimony to his kindness of disposition, he was in his social life a most interesting and attractive companion. By such manners and qualities—by such a life, he made for himself an honorable career, and, dying, left no stain nor tarnish upon the imperishable monument which he himself, while living, erected to the memory of a just man.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. KELLY, of Archbald, Pennsylvania, is one of the young and popular educators of Lackawanna county. He is serving in the capacity of superintendent of the Archbald schools, which comprise six buildings, with a force of twenty-one teachers and one thousand pupils, besides the high school, which has thirty-one pupils enrolled and is taught by Miss Mary Mullen, principal.

He was born at Treverton, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1867, a son of John G. and Julia (Gaughan) Kelly, both of whom were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to this country when young and unmarried. John G. Kelly (father) is deceased, but his wife is living, a resident of Parsons, Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of ten children, three of whom are living, namely: Mrs. B. E. Ward, William A., mentioned at length hereinafter; and Dr. J. J. Kelly, who was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1858, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now the leading physician of Archbald. In 1893 Dr. Kelly married Annie Cowley, and their children are: John F., Mary, Anna, Julia, Robert, and Evelyn Kelly.



Professor Kelly attended the public schools of his native town, Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1885, and the Mansfield State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1888 after completing the regular course. At the age of twenty-two years he began the work which he had chosen for his active career, the profession of teaching, and up to the year 1901 served as principal of the various leading schools of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. In that year he was chosen superintendent of the above mentioned schools, which position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of patrons, teachers and pupils. Along with the other accomplishments acquired and inherited by Professor Kelly is that of singing. His reputation as a baritone is widely known not only in his own, but in other states. He sang at the World's Fair, Chicago, Illinois; in the city of Baltimore, Maryland; and as a member of the Scranton Oratorio Society he took a conspicuous and prominent part. He is leader of the choir of the Church of St. Thomas the Divine, of Archibald, Pennsylvania. In the present year (1904) he received a distinction above his fellow professors in being the winner of a prize to the World's Fair at St. Louis, the same having been won by contest. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the Knights of Columbus, and he upholds the principles of Democracy. In 1901 Professor Kelly was united in marriage to Jennie O'Boyle.

HUGH M. HANNAH, who choosing the law as a profession has also extended his activities to various enterprises that have contributed to the upbuilding of the city as well as to his individual success, was born in Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1842. The family is of Scotch-Irish lineage. The grandfather, Walter Hannah, born in Scotland, removed thence to Ireland, settling upon a farm near Ballymoney, in county Antrim. He had a brother, Daniel Hannah, who was a member of the English army and for many years was stationed at Gibraltar.

Archibald Hannah, son of Walter Hannah, was born and reared upon the home farm in county Antrim, but the business opportunities of the new world attracted him in early manhood, and in 1836 he crossed the Atlantic. A short residence in Newburg, New York, was followed by removal to Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he made purchase of a tract of land, to the further development and improvement of which

he gave his attention for a number of years, his farm becoming one of the best cultivated in the district. In 1849 he purchased a farm at New Milford, Pennsylvania, whereon he resided until his death, which occurred in 1872, when he was seventy-eight years of age. In early manhood he wedded Mary Leslie, born near Coleraine, county Antrim, Ireland, a daughter of John Leslie, a farmer of that locality. She was of Scotch lineage, however, for her grandfather, Malcolm Leslie, was a highlander of Scotland. Mrs. Hannah departed this life in 1877, at the age of seventy-six years. Ten children were born to Archibald and Mary (Leslie) Hannah: William J., died in Plymouth, 1872; Margaret, married William Ross, and died at Newburg, New York; Alexander, a farmer of New Milford, Pennsylvania; Daniel, who engaged in the practice of law in Scranton from 1867 until 1884, and is now living retired at New Milford; Leslie, died in 1863; Hugh M., of whom later; Fannie, died at the age of eighteen years; Mary A., died at the age of fourteen years; James, departed this life at the age of fifteen years; and Elizabeth, wife of David McConnell, of New Milford.

Hugh M. Hannah, reared in his native township, was educated in the public schools of Harford and New Milford until 1863, when he attended the Millersville State Normal School, spending a portion of the three ensuing years in that institution. When not engaged in the pursuit of knowledge himself, his time was devoted to instruction in the schools of New Milford and Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and following his normal course he became principal at Schuylkill Haven, where he remained for five years. He regarded his educational labors, however, merely as an initial step toward the practice of law, and in 1869 he became a student in the office of Loomis and Hannah, well known attorneys at Scranton, the junior partner being his brother. Careful preparatory reading was followed by his admission to the bar at Wilkes-Barre in 1870, and immediately thereafter he joined his brother in the formation of the firm of D. and H. M. Hannah, with offices at 222 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton. Their business relationship was maintained until the retirement of the brother from active law practice in 1884, since which time Hugh M. Hannah has been alone. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. He now has a very large practice, and his careful preparation of cases is supplemented by a power of argument and a faithful presentation of his points in the courtroom, so that he

never fails to impress court or jury and seldom fails to gain the verdict desired. He has more than local reputation as a lawyer, and although his devotion to his client's interest is proverbial he never forgets that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. For three years he occupied the position of city attorney of Scranton, and he is connected with the Lackawanna County Law & Library Association. While the practice of law has been his real life work, he has also become identified with public enterprises having important bearing upon the substantial improvement of Scranton. He was one of the promoters of the movement resulting in the laying out of twenty acres on Washington avenue to be devoted to park and residence properties known as Richmond Park, and he has derived no personal benefit, but which have been of marked value to the city.

Mr. Hannah married, in Philadelphia, Elizabeth Hindman, born near Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of David Hindman, who followed the occupation of farming there, and who was of English and Scotch descent, while his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah have two children: Fannie, educated in Wilson College at Chambersburg; and Fred, who is now attending Mercersburg Academy. The family attend the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Hannah served as trustee for a number of years. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy, but the demands of a large and constantly increasing law practice have left him little time for political activity.

SAMUEL G. BARKER, deceased, during a long and active career was widely known as a man of varied abilities and unusual enterprise. He was actively identified with some of the most important manufacturing interests of the valley, and was held in honor for his many excellencies of personal character.

Mr. Barker was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1821. He inherited mechanical tastes and abilities of a high order. His father, William Barker, was a pioneer scale maker, setting up shops in Kingston as early as the year 1800, and the son, as a lad, became interested in the operations which engaged the attention of the sire, and in his day (as did his own son after him) aided in making the family name synonymous with perfection in scales. Samuel G. Barker graduated from his father's shops an accomplished mechanic, and in 1847 was called to

Scranton to take charge of the machinery in the mills of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. The mills were of a primitive description, but Mr. Barker developed them into a condition of marked efficiency, by the introduction of new methods and the construction of machinery of his own designing for special purposes. He remained with the Lackawanna Company for several years, and on leaving it entered the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Dunmore, with which he remained for four years, ending in 1865, his retirement being for the purpose of giving his entire attention to scale manufacturing.

During his entire continuance with the two corporations before named, Mr. Barker maintained his connection with the scale manufactory at Kingston. After the death of his father he succeeded to the sole management, and removed the works to Scranton. For several years the Seventh street site was occupied, but the business expanded to such proportions that larger facilities were imperatively demanded, and as preliminary to the contemplated enlargement Mr. Barker brought into partnership with himself his son, Frank S. Barker, in the firm of S. G. Barker & Son. A new location was decided upon, at Carbon street, near its junction with the Providence road, and on the line of the Ontario & Western Railroad, and here was built up a plant covering about three acres of ground. The line of manufacture included coal screens and railroad track scales, and the latter soon came into almost exclusive use throughout the anthracite coal fields, besides extending into all parts of the country, and particularly in the mining regions. The management of Mr. Barker extended to every detail of the business, and he was continually seeking for improved methods of production, at various times designing machinery to facilitate its manufacture, and constantly adding to the life of the product by improvements of his own working out. The remainder of his life was occupied in this industry, and he gave to it his unabated interest and oversight until within a year of his death, when his waning powers admonished him to dismiss as a burden the pursuit which in his vigor he had regarded almost as a recreation, however heavy the burden of labor and responsibility may have been. October 18, 1890, he experienced a stroke of paralysis. His recovery in some degree quickly followed, and he resumed his duties in the office of the manufactory, but with diminished energy, and it was evident to his family and friends that his health had been per-

manently impaired. From this time he gradually failed, and his death occurred November 2, 1891, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Mr. Barker was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he was held in peculiar honor. He was one of the oldest members of Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323, Free and Accepted Masons, and was affiliated with Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and *Coeur de Lion* Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar. He was held in high regard throughout the community, not alone for his excellent business abilities and stirring enterprise, but for those traits of personal character which win the confidence and esteem of all who come within reach. He was in all ways loyal to his city, and exerted himself earnestly in advocacy of whatever would add to its prestige and extend the range of its importance. In his home circle he was the model husband and parent, unwavering in his devotion, and unsparing in his solicitude for the comfort and happiness of wife and children.

In 1856 Mr. Barker married Miss Susan E. Kidder, of Wilkes-Barre, who, with two sons and two daughters survive the lamented head of the family. The children are: Mrs. William H. Taylor, Miss Alice Barker, Frank S. and Harry C. Barker. Mr. Barker had two brothers who were widely known clergymen: the late Rev. Abel Barker, whose ministrations extended to various portions of the Wyoming Valley; and the Rev. Thomas B. Barker, now both deceased.

**FRANK S. BARKER.** Young in years, Frank S. Barker is widely known as head of one of the most important industrial enterprises of the valley, and which is of note as having been founded by a member of his own family, in so early a day that its record covers a period of more than a century, without ever once passing out of the control of a Barker. Mr. Barker has not only proven himself a worthy successor to those who have gone before him, but he has developed such public spirit and business-like qualities that he has been for several years an important factor in the general affairs of the city of Scranton.

He was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1863, son of Samuel G. and Susan E. (Kidder) Barker. He was a mere child when his parents removed to Scranton, and he there received his education in the public schools. He early gave evidence of having inherited the mechanical qualities which distinguished his grandparent, William Barker, founder of the Barker

Scale Works, and his father, Samuel G. Barker, who, following in the footsteps of his sire, pushed the enterprise into a larger field of usefulness. In his boyhood Frank S. Barker was employed for about three years in weighing coal for the Delaware & Hudson Company, but left this occupation when his father dropped other business engagements in order to devote himself entirely to the conduct of the Barker Scale Works. It was then that young Barker came into the shops, and under the skillful and sympathetic mastership of his father, (who was already regarding the youth as his own worthy successor) gained a thorough practical knowledge of every detail of the business, whether in the factory or office. There was entire accord and community of purpose between the two, and the son early proved himself a most efficient aid to the father, assisting him in the working out of his new designs, mechanical and managerial, and introducing innovations of his own, and whose practicability won for them immediate adoption. And so, in considerable degree, each was an aid to the other, and the younger man was in all practical regards a partner of the elder long before the name of S. G. Barker & Son became known to the business world, as it did when young Barker attained his majority. The two were equally concerned and labored with equal zeal and unanimity of purpose in the larger development of their manufacturing enterprise, including the erection of the new plant and the consequent extension of its manufacturing facilities. Since 1891, when occurred the death of the elder Barker, Frank S. Barker has borne the labors and responsibilities of the business, together with his brother, H. C. Barker, and has witnessed a continued expansion as the result of their efforts. Among the innovations of his own making was the adding of structural iron to the list of products of the Barker works, and which has already found a large and constantly increasing market.

Perhaps no better evidence could be adduced of the high standing of Mr. Barker among the men of affairs of the city of Scranton than the fact of his connection with its board of trade, a body to whom is due more than to all other concerted effort that stimulation of public spirit and local pride which has borne fruit in the inbringing of fresh capital and the upbuilding of new industrial and financial enterprises. Of this body Mr. Barker has been an honored and efficient member for several years past, and has served upon its manufacturers' committee, and also upon its committee on legislation and taxes—the two most important of all. Intensely interested in ed-

educational affairs, he has served continuously for nine years upon the board of school control, and only retired from that body when his selection for another place necessitated his resignation. While a member of the school board he was for several years chairman of the teachers' committee, and also served upon other important committees, including those on the training school and on the high school. His retirement from the school board was coincident with his appointment by Mayor W. L. Connell to the position of city treasurer to fill out the unexpired term of the late Edmund J. Robinson, and on its completion he was appointed for a full term of three years by Mayor A. T. Connell. So bright a record of useful and honorable service affords excellent promise of an everbroadening field of effort, and commensurate reward in the appreciation of his fellow-citizens.

JOSEPH M. GRIFFIN, a well known resident of Scranton, whose career has been characterized by the utmost integrity and uprightness, and who has been zealous in all good works for the promotion of the interests of the city and the welfare of the citizens, was born in Providence, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1855, a son of Levi and Betsey A. (Travis) Griffin, and grandson of Joseph Griffin, a native of Connecticut, who was the father of several children, among whom was Sarah and Levi.

Levi Griffin (father) was born in New York state in 1815. In 1820, when fourteen years of age, he removed to Clarks Green, Pennsylvania. He was a carpenter by trade, and as a result of his extensive business as contractor and builder became the owner of considerable property in Clarks Green, where he was prominent in all enterprises which aided the moral, educational and social welfare of its citizens. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his marriage to Betsey A. Travis, a native of Clarks Green, Pennsylvania, several children were born, three of whom attained years of maturity, namely: Henry, deceased; Mary J., deceased; and Joseph M. Mr. Griffin died September 12, 1901, aged eighty-six years; his wife passed away in 1878, aged sixty years.

Joseph M. Griffin was reared and educated in his native town, Providence. He gained his first practical experience in business life by learning the trade of stationary engineering, which he followed for seven years, abandoning it for the trade of carpenter, and this in turn he gave up to take up his present work, general contracting and

rigging, in 1884. He is one of the progressive men in his line of business, which consists in removing buildings and erecting machinery of all kinds, electrical, steam and gasoline, which is well performed. His business takes him all over his native state, and he has also traveled over considerable of New York state. In 1899 he took up his residence in Scranton, erecting a beautiful and modernly constructed house at No. 1103 Amherst street.

November 4, 1877, Mr. Griffin married Miss Alice Philips, daughter of Aaron and Linda Philips, and a native of Benton Center, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. Four children were the issue of this union, three of whom are living, namely: Harry, born September 20, 1878, engaged in business with his father; Theodore A., born September 11, 1881, a painter; and Arthur, born December 13, 1885, a clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are Spiritualists in their religious belief. They are worthy and conscientious people, who command the confidence and respect of the community in which they live.

RAYMOND A. BRINK. Prominent among the leading florists of Scranton is Raymond A. Brink. His grandfather, George W. Brink, was a farmer; he served three years in the army during the Civil war, and was wounded while facing the enemy in a terrific charge. He married Rosina Shephardson, and their children were: Arvine, Charles, deceased; Mate, and Otis D., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. and Mrs. Brink are both deceased, having passed away rich in the esteem and love of all who knew them.

Otis D. Brink, son of George W. and Rosina (Shephardson) Brink, was born in North Jackson, Susquehanna county. He was a farmer and a worthy citizen, possessing the sincere respect and full confidence of his neighbors. He married Eva S., born in Susquehanna county, daughter of Benjamin and Minerva (Percy) Baanker, the former a farmer and a man of influence. Their other children were Samuel, Colonal and Sumner. Mr. and Mrs. Brink were the parents of one child, Raymond A., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Brink died April 20, 1904, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight. His decease was felt as a loss by all who knew him, but fell with peculiar severity upon his family to whom he was singularly devoted. His widow is still living.

Raymond A. Brink, son of Otis D. and Eva S. (Baanker) Brink, was born February 4, 1878, at Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania,





and received his education in the common schools of his native town. He was a close student of nature, and in early life entered the service of G. R. Clark & Company, leading florists of Scranton, with whom he remained fourteen years, rising from the position of an ordinary hand to that of assistant foreman. In the course of time he became foreman, and has now for some time been senior partner in the firm of Brink & Company. In addition to being an expert florist Mr. Brink is an experienced and practical landscape gardener. He makes a specialty of vegetables, and also of carnations and bedding plants. The firm has ten thousand square feet under glass, and is conducting a flourishing business. Mr. Brink has thoroughly mastered every detail of his calling, to which he is enthusiastically devoted. He is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

JOHN FLYNN, well known in this section of the state as a man of large affairs, as well as for uprightness and benevolence, was a fine example of the Irish character. Possessing all the sterling traits of his ancestry, he readily adapted himself to the environments of his adopted country, and through his own unaided efforts, by industry, economy and wise judgment, attained a position of independence in life, and left to his family the priceless heritage of an honored name.

He was born in Crossmolina, county Mayo, Ireland, about the year 1836, came to the United States in his young manhood, and entered upon a mining career in the Lackawanna Valley. At one time he engaged in farming, but pastoral life was entirely unsuited to his active nature. Mr. Flynn was a man of great executive ability, strict integrity, unflinching devotion to the interests committed to him, and was for years the trusted foreman of leading anthracite coal companies. Subsequently he formed a partnership with John A. Mears, under the firm name of Mears & Flynn, taking contracts in railroad building. Under his personal supervision was constructed part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad extension from Binghamton to Buffalo, and also a section of the Erie & Wyoming Railroad, both pieces of work being pronounced by competent judges to be the most complete and perfect on either line. Later they engaged in the coal mining business, opening and operating the Old Forge collieries, and eventually secured the immense coal interests known as the Newton Coal Company, and were most successful in all their undertakings. As an authority on the subject of

coal mining, Mr. Flynn had no peer. Although his employees numbered several hundred, nearly every man was personally known to him, and so vigilant was he for their safety, knowing the dangers of the coal mines, that an accident of any kind or loss of life was a very rare occurrence. It was a saying among his men that "You could not be hurt and work for John Flynn."

He was also financially interested in various other enterprises, among them the West Side Bank, in which he was a stockholder. He acquired his property, which amounted to about half a million dollars, through strict attention to whatever business he was engaged in, and without a taint of dishonesty or duplicity attaching to it in the slightest degree. "His word was his bond," was always said of him, and none other was ever required. He stood for the best, and the very nobility of his own moral character had the effect of raising others to his standard; his presence, even, was a power for good.

Personally, he was warm-hearted and sympathetic. The poor and distressed always found in him a friend and father, whom they had no fear to approach, and who was ever ready to assist them by word and means. His benefactions were liberally bestowed upon those charitable institutions that have for their object the alleviation of human suffering and the care of the widow and the orphan, yet so unostentatious was he that few knew to whom they were indebted for assistance. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Pittston Hospital Association, and was most active in securing subscriptions to its building fund and in otherwise furthering its interests and adding to its usefulness. He steadfastly adhered to the religion of his forefathers and was a devout member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. A strictly temperate man himself, it always grieved him to see a fellow creature the victim of intemperance, and realizing the injury and loss it was to his workmen, in the hope of helping them and bettering their condition, he founded the Father Matthew Temperance Society. It grew from the beginning, became a great power and men were proud to belong to it. When it was well established Mr. Flynn withdrew from it, as he was no society man, but always interested himself in it by bringing in new members and helping and encouraging it in every way. There are many men in our midst, men of honor, who say they owe him a great debt of gratitude, for without his helping hand their lives would have been wrecked.

In was in his home, however, that one most felt his genial, kindly nature. To bring his

friends into this quiet sanctuary was his greatest pleasure. A few years after coming to this country he married Miss Mary Clark, also a native of county Mayo, Ireland, who was eminently worthy by qualities of mind and heart to be his helpmate. A devoted wife, a tender and loving mother, a friend to all, she ably assisted Mr. Flynn in all his interests. Eleven children blessed their union, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Mary, James, Matthew, Agnes, Edward, Nellie and Frank. The daughters were all liberally educated at St. Cecilia's Academy, Scranton, which is conducted by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, one of the finest teaching orders in the states. The eldest, Miss Mary, became a religieuse of this order and is now known as Sister Mary Salome, her vows being received by the late lamented and saintly Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara.

In the summer of 1892 Mr. Flynn, accompanied by his wife and two youngest children, Miss Nellie and Frank, left for a trip to Europe, and at the time of his departure was apparently in robust health. On reaching his native land, after an absence of thirty-nine years, he was stricken with a fatal illness. It was a dreadful shock when the family received a cablegram, reading: "Father dangerously ill," shortly followed by another, "Father dead," the date being July 17th. It was a sad termination to an intended pleasure trip, but, when informed by the attending physicians of his fast approaching end, with the firm faith and confidence that always characterized his noble soul, Mr. Flynn bowed his head in humble submission to the all-wise designs of Divine providence. In a spirit of perfect resignation, he requested that a priest be summoned and fearlessly prepared his soul to meet his God. Strengthened and consoled in his last hours by the grace of the sacraments of the religion he loved, and so faithfully practiced during life, and comforted by the presence of his devoted wife and children, he passed to his eternal reward. Though death overtook him in the home of his boyhood, his only request was to be brought home to be buried with his family. The remains arrived in Scranton, July 27, about 6:30 P. M., ten days after his death, and were at once conveyed to St. Patrick's Church, where they lay in state during the night. Hundreds of friends kept vigil in this hallowed place until the next morning, when a solemn high Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Father Whelan, the rector, and a life-long friend of the deceased. Rev. Father Enright was deacon and Rev. Father Mangan, subdeacon of the Mass. There were many priests

in the sanctuary. The funeral, which was the largest ever held in the city, included people from all walks of life and from all parts of the valley. Father Whelan delivered a glowing panegyric, in the course of which he said that Mr. Flynn's honesty, piety, and nobility of character were riches far greater than even his large possessions. It was a worthy tribute to one whom all considered a friend. The entire service and all connected with it was most touching, and the whole congregation were, for the loss of such a friend, in tears. The deepest sympathy was felt for the family so unexpectedly and sadly bereaved. While deprived of the companionship of husband and father, his family have a sweet consolation in the recollection of his tenderness in his home, his worth as a man and a Christian, and the constant prayerful intercession of the holy Sisterhood for their kind benefactor, and within whose hallowed circle is safely sheltered one whom he dearly loved.

THE SCRANTON FAMILY in America had for its progenitor John Scranton, who, with others, in all about twenty-five heads of families, made a settlement in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639. They came from England, from the village of Guilford and the counties of Kent and Surrey, descended from a people who had their rise in the reign of "Bloody Queen Mary," under whose persecuting reign their meetings for religious worship without a liturgy were broken up, and some of them burned at the stake.

Seeking religious liberty, these early Puritans (as they came to be known) came to America, and among them was John Scranton. He was then probably under thirty years of age, and he lived until August 27, 1761, and died aged about sixty. As he was a free burgess, it is presumable that he was of the company which in Robert Newman's barn, in New Haven, June 4, 1639, laid the foundations of civil and religious policy by the adoption of an order of liberal government. That he was a man of prominence is attested by the fact that he was a member of the general court in 1660-70. He was twice married: (first) (probably in England) to Joanna, whose family name is unknown, and who died July 22, 1661, about ten years before her husband; and (second) to Ada (Adaline Hill), the widow of Robert Johnson. The children of John Scranton were by his first marriage and were: 1. John, Jr., born (probably 1641), died September 2, 1703, aetat sixty-two. 2. Thomas, born about 1643. 3. Sarah, born May 16, 1645; married John Bushnell.

John Scranton (2), eldest child of the immigrant John Scranton, was the first of the family

name born in Guilford, Connecticut. He was known as Captain John Scranton, and was nominated in 1660 to be made a burgess, and at the next general court he was privileged to take the freeman's oath. He was twice married; (first) March 12, 1673-74, to Mary Seward, born February 28, 1652, daughter of William Seward; and (second) December 10, 1691, to Elizabeth Clark, daughter of John Bishop. He died in 1703, aged sixty-two, and left a large estate to his children then living. His children were:

1. John, born about 1676, died March 21, 1723.
2. Mary, born about 1678; married Joseph Stone, July 9, 1699, who died February 2, 1743; they had eight children.
3. Mercy, born about 1680; married Samuel Cole (or Cowles), of Cheshire, December 27, 1717.
4. Mehitabel, born about 1682; whether of first or second wife is a question.
5. Elizabeth, born November 4, 1692, probably of second wife; was married to William Rowson, December 27, 1717.
6. Anne, born December 27, 1693; married Ebenezer Munger.
7. Ebenezer, born March 16, 1696.
8. Deborah, born December 3, 1697; married Abel Chittenden, July 5, 1721.

John Scranton (3), also known as Captain John Scranton, eldest child of Captain John Scranton, Jr., lived in East Guilford, Connecticut. He was a man of considerable property, and in his will made ample provision for the support of his negro man and his Indian slave, and privileged them to choose with which of his children they should live. He was three times married; (first) to Mary Morton, December 12, 1699; (second) to Mary (or Sarah) Evarts, daughter of John, and who died October 8, 1749; (third) to Mary, of Saybrook, daughter of Deacon Francis Bushnell, whose son's wife was Sarah Scranton. The children of John Scranton were:

1. Mary, born July 6, 1701; married Benjamin Bushnell, of Saybrook.
2. John, born April 14, 1703; drowned in Hammonasset river, in 1740; his father saw him drown, but was unable to rescue him.
3. Josiah, born July 19, 1705; died September 8, 1751, aetat forty-six.
4. Sarah, born November 25, 1707.
5. Submit, born June 18, 1712.
6. Noah, born January 20, 1714, died December 4, 1760, aetat forty-six.
7. Ichabod, born February 19, 1717; died December 1, 1760, aetat forty-three.

8. Hannah, born March 3, 1718.
9. Ann, born May 16, 1720.
10. Rebecca, born September 12, 1722.

Captain Ichabod Scranton (4), seventh child and fourth son of Captain John Scranton (3), was a farmer, and lived in Madison, Connecticut. He was a captain in the old French war, and served as such in the campaigns against Louisburg and Ticonderoga. On returning from the latter place he was seized with smallpox at Albany, New York, and died December 1, 1760, aged forty-three. He was a man of patriotism, enterprise and great personal courage, and his death was mourned as a public calamity. He married Chloe, born March 3, 1723, died December 3, 1791, aged sixty-nine years, daughter of Abraham Fowler, of Guilford. She was a convert under the preaching of the evangelist Whitefield. The children of Captain Ichabod and Chloe (Fowler) Scranton were: 1. Chloe, died May 26, 1788. 2. Elizabeth, died in Bergen, New York. 3. Theophilus, born December 1, 1751; died February 16, 1827. 4. Abraham, born September 10, 1754. 5. Ichabod, born December 10, 1757; died May 24, 1792; he was an officer of distinction in the troop of cavalry in the French and Indian war.

Theophilus Scranton (5), third child and eldest son of Captain Ichabod and Chloe (Fowler) Scranton, was a farmer. He married Abigail Lee, second daughter of Jonathan and Mary Lee, of Madison, born July 11, 1754, died December 23, 1840, aged eighty-five years and six months. Their children were: 1. Erastus, born August 1, 1777. 2. Parnel, born March 10, 1779. 3. Jonathan, born October 10, 1781. 4. Charlotte, born January 2, 1783. 5. Chloe, born October 2, 1784. 6. Theophilus, Jr., born April 13, 1786. 7. Hubbard, born May 4, 1788. 8. Lemon, born May 10, 1790, died August 20, 1791. 9. Ichabod Lee, born July 15, 1792. 10. Henry, born November 1, 1794. 11. Abigail, born May 15, 1797, died May 10, 1810.

Jonathan Scranton (6), third son and child of Theophilus and Abigail (Lee) Scranton, was a farmer and builder, a constructor of wharves and breakwaters. He was a leading member of the church in Madison. He died of erysipelas, July 27, 1847. He was twice married. His first wife was Roxanna, daughter of Ashbel Crampton, born May 30, 1780, died December 27, 1833, aged forty-four years, and to whom he was married January 27, 1805. "In her life she exhibited the purity and excellency of the gospel." She was the mother of all the children of Jonathan Scranton. After her death he married, in October, 1834, Jemima, daughter of Daniel Platt, and after

the death of her husband she married Ebenezer Dudley, June 13, 1853. The children of Jonathan and Roxanna (Crampton) Scranton were: 1. Erastus Clark, born November 16, 1807. 2. Serenox Hamilton, born March 1, 1811. 3. Joseph Hand, born June 28, 1813. 4. Mary Roxanna, born June 8, 1815, died September 28, 1816. 5. Jonathan Cornelius, born in 1818, died September 15, 1841. 6. Mary Roxanna, born April 2, 1820. 7. Catharine Sarana, born April 1, 1822. 8. Samuel Richard, born July 7, 1824, died July 21, 1826.

Joseph Hand Scranton (7), third child and son of Jonathan and Roxanna (Crampton) Scranton, was in early life a merchant in Augusta, Georgia, and later came to Scranton, where he became partner and general manager of iron works. He was twice married. His first wife, whom he married August 1, 1837, was Eliza Maria, daughter of Colonel J. Samuel Wilcox, of Madison. She was born February 22, 1823, and died August 3, 1841, at her father's residence in Madison, while paying him a visit. Her husband was ill at the time, and had no knowledge of her death until afterwards. She was the mother of two children: 1. Joseph Augustine, born in Madison, Connecticut, July 26, 1838. 2. Eliza, born in Madison, in August, 1841, died in infancy. Joseph Hand Scranton married (second), July 3, 1843, Cornelia, daughter of Judge William Walker, of Lenox, Massachusetts, and their children were: 1. William Walker, born in Augusta, Georgia, April 4, 1844. 2. Walter, born in Scranton, August 12, 1849. 3. Frances, born in Scranton November 20, 1851. 4. Alice, born in Scranton, in 1854. 5. Arthur. 6. Cornelia.

Theophilus Scranton (6), sixth child and fourth son of Theophilus and Abigail (Lee) Scranton, was owner of a line of mail and passenger stages between New Haven and Saybrook, Connecticut. He was twice married (first), July 2, 1810, to Elizabeth, born October 26, 1788, died July 11, 1845, aged forty-five years, daughter of Chapman Warner, of Guilford, Connecticut; (second) June 23, 1848, to Lucretia, daughter of Samuel Snow, and widow of Albert Nott. The children of Theophilus Scranton, all by his first marriage, were: 1. George Whitefield, born May 23, 1811. 2. Selden Theophilus, born October 13, 1814. 3. Amelia, born April 10, 1818, died March 11, 1839, aged twenty-one. 4. Caroline E., born February 11, 1820. 5. Charles, born June 23, 1822. 6. William Lafayette, born April 10, 1824, died February 10, 1838. 7. Sarah Warner, born April 30, 1830, died November 10, 1845.

Colonel George W. Scranton (7), eldest son and child of Theophilus and Elizabeth (Warner) Scranton, first carried on an iron manufacturing business in Oxford, New Jersey. He later, with his brother, Selden T. Scranton, began iron manufacturing in Scranton, and they are accounted the originators of the great if not the most complete and extensive works in America. He married, January 21, 1835, Jane Hiles, born in 1811, a daughter of George and Jane Hiles, of Belvidere, New Jersey. The children of this marriage were: 1. Elizabeth Warner, born March 17, 1838. 2. William Henry, born June 13, 1840. 3. James Selden, born November 3, 1841. 4. Ellen, born May 19, 1845, died July 11, 1845.

Selden T. Scranton (7), second child and son of Theophilus and Elizabeth (Warner) Scranton, was a co-partner with his brother, Colonel George W. Scranton, in the iron manufacturing business in Scranton. He married, September 3, 1839, Ellen Clarissa, born March 2, 1821, daughter of William Henry, of near Nazareth, Pennsylvania.

HON. JOSEPH AUGUSTINE SCRANTON, journalist, founder and proprietor of the *Scranton Republican*, member of Congress, etc., was born at Madison, Connecticut, July 26, 1838, and is the eldest son of Joseph H. Scranton, one of the founders of the city bearing the family name.

When but nine years of age he became a resident of Pennsylvania. He received an academic education and at an early age became interested in politics, affiliating with the Republican party. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the responsible position of collector of internal revenue for the twelfth district of Pennsylvania, and held that office until 1866. In 1867 he founded the *Scranton Daily Republican*, of which he has since maintained the sole ownership and control. This journal, one of the most enterprising and liberally managed in the state, is energetically Republican in tone, but is also sufficiently broad in its views to include within the ranks of its readers a large number of citizens of opposite political faith, who admire and desire to sustain a fearlessly honest and on many points essentially independent newspaper. It is published every day in the year and a special weekly edition is issued in addition. The plant of the Republican office, which includes a complete general printing and binding establishment, and a five-story stone and brick building, forty by one hundred and fifty feet, is reputed to be worth upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In 1872 Mr. Scranton was a delegate to the Republican national convention held in Philadelphia. Two years later he was appointed by President Grant, postmaster of the city of Scranton, re-appointed by President Hayes in 1878, and occupied that position nearly seven years, resigning after his election to the forty-seventh congress. In 1880 Mr. Scranton was nominated for the forty-seventh congress by the Republicans of the twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania, the Lackawanna-Luzerne district, and was elected by a flattering majority, being the third Republican representing the old Luzerne district during a period of twenty years, and the first representative from the Lackawanna end of the district since 1860, when Colonel George W. Scranton, a cousin, was elected, and with the single exception of Judge Stanton, who served three months of the unexpired term of Hon. W. W. Ketcham. Soon after his election in 1880 Mr. Scranton conceived the project of a United States building for the city of Scranton, and during the year before he took his seat he carefully prepared the way for carrying his plans to a successful issue. At that time the government had not adopted the policy of erecting buildings in the smaller inland cities, and consequently the undertaking was attended with greater difficulties and uncertainties than now appear, when such buildings are being erected in many cities all over the country. Shortly after assuming his duties in Washington, Mr. Scranton introduced the bill providing for a postoffice building in Scranton, and by careful management and persistent labor secured its passage, thereby attracting considerable attention, both at home and elsewhere in the state and country, it being an unusual success for a new member at his first session. At the second session of the term he was successful in securing an appropriation for the purchase of a site, and never relaxed his perseverance until the purchase was made and title passed. Another notable success achieved by him during his first term was in securing an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for the improvement of the Susquehanna river, between Wilkes-Barre and Pittston. He was also successful in securing the free mail delivery system for both Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

In 1882 he was nominated for Congress from the same district by the Republicans, but owing to the efforts of a faction in Wilkes-Barre, who appear to have been dissatisfied by a local appointment which Mr. Scranton was instrumental in having made, he was defeated. The value of his services was greatly appreciated, notwithstanding, and in 1884 the party rallied to his support for the

third time and again elected him by a large majority. In the forty-ninth congress he repeated his earlier successes. One of the most important local measures of which he secured the passage was that instituting sessions of the United States court at Scranton. In 1886 he received the Republican nomination for the fiftieth congress, but the jealousy of the faction in Wilkes-Barre, previously alluded to, which was probably founded in large part, if not wholly, upon the fact that the city of Scranton had won the government prizes named, operated to bring about his defeat. Nevertheless, he was so evidently the man for the place that in September, 1888, he was nominated by his party for the fifty-first congress from the new eleventh district, composed of Lackawanna county, and was elected, exceeding former majorities by a surprising vote. "It is a significant fact," says an observant local writer, in commenting upon Mr. Scranton's work, "that whenever this district has been represented in congress by others, the important projects conceived by Mr. Scranton for the interests of the city have been at a stand-still." Mr. Scranton was again Republican candidate for congress in 1890, but was defeated by Lemuel Amerman, who served in the fifty-second congress. Two years later, in 1892, Mr. Scranton defeated Mr. Amerman for the fifty-third congress and succeeded himself in the fifty-fourth congress, to which he was elected in 1894. It will thus be noticed that during a period of sixteen years Mr. Scranton led the Republican party continuously as its congressional candidate, having been elected five times and defeated three times, serving a period of ten years in congress.

But Mr. Scranton's usefulness in the national legislature was not confined to local success. A sincere "protectionist," he labored earnestly in the support of all measures that were calculated to uphold and defend American labor and American industries against every foreign encroachment and influence. In this he respected the wishes of his constituents and voiced his own earnest convictions, the result of long study, observation and experience on the subject. As a legislator Mr. Scranton has been loyal to his promises, his constituents and his country. His support at the polls has not been limited to members of his party, but has embraced thoughtful men of all shades of political opinion, who believe in being represented by a thoroughly honest, patriotic and energetic man, intelligent and broad-minded enough to stifle purely partisan feeling in his efforts to secure the common good. Mr. Scranton was a delegate to the Republican national convention at



Chicago (1888). He has repeatedly been a delegate to state and county conventions, and a successful chairman of county committees in both Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. As a journalist Mr. Scranton stands high among the profession throughout the state, and the success he has won for *The Republican* is widely known and appreciated. As a state leader in the Republican party he has achieved notable successes and enjoys an enviable position. His twenty-one years' devotion to his professional and political pursuits are admitted all over the state to have largely contributed toward wresting the naturally Democratic strongholds of northeastern Pennsylvania from their former affiliations and placing and holding the anthracite counties in the Republican column. Mr. Scranton was treasurer of Lackawanna county for the years 1901-'02-'03, having been elected for the term of three years upon the Republican ticket in 1900.

Mr. Scranton married, June 23, 1863, Ada, eldest daughter of General A. N. Meylert, of Scranton. Two children were born of this union: Robert Meylert, the eldest, is associated with his father in the publication of *The Republican*, and Lida, who made her debut in Washington society in 1885-86, during her father's second term in congress, subsequently became the wife of Captain D. L. Tate, of Third United States Cavalry.

**FREDERICK MOESEL.** That integrity of purpose coupled with energy and determination will enable a young man to make for himself a place of definite usefulness and prosperity is well exemplified in the career of the subject of this brief sketch. He came to America from a foreign land when a lad of eleven years, and through industry and good management, attained a success worthy the name and is numbered among the prosperous young business men of the south side of the city of Scranton, where he has a well equipped harness store and shop, the same being located at 433 Cedar avenue.

Mr. Moesel was born in the town of Neustadt-a-Kulm, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, February 24, 1879, being the elder of the two children of Adam and Catherine (Harberstroh) Moesel. The younger child, John C., is a baker by trade and vocation, being foreman in a leading establishment in New York City. The mother of our subject died when he was about three years of age, January 20, 1882, and his father subsequently married a second wife, who died without issue, while of his third marriage were born seven children, of whom four are living,

namely: Anna, George, Mary and Margaret. George is engaged in the bakery business in Scranton, and the other children also reside here. Adam Moesel (father) immigrated to America in 1885, and our subject was left in the care of his paternal grandfather in Germany until 1890, when, at the age of eleven years, he too came to the United States, having previously received excellent educational advantages in his native land, while he continued to attend school for some time after his arrival in the new world. He joined the other members of the family in Scranton, and here he has ever since made his home, with the exception of two years passed in the city of New York and six months spent on a visit to his fatherland. In Scranton he soon entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of harnessmaking under the direction of his maternal uncle, Lorenz Harberstroh, and in due time became a skilled artisan at the trade, with which he has ever since been identified. His ambition led him to engage in business for himself in 1902, when he established himself at his present location, opening a shop for the manufacturing and repairing of harness, while his success was such that he was soon able to put in a good stock of harness, saddlery, blankets, robes, whips and other supplies, and his well equipped store and shop constitute the headquarters for a profitable and constantly increasing business, while the proprietor has so ordered his course as to gain and retain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had dealings. He is a musician of considerable ability, and is a member of the Scranton German Singing Society and the Round X Club. He enjoys marked popularity in both business and social circles.

**HENRY F. ATHERTON.** The life of Henry F. Atherton affords a conspicuous example of a noble character selfmade and an honorable and useful career selfwrought. Beginning life humbly, without capital, and unaided by influential friends he attained to a position of honor and usefulness solely through his own ability and the exercise of energy and unconquerable determination. At every stage of his effort he faithfully met every requirement with entire loyalty and trustworthy devotion, and his advancement from time to time came to him as the fruit of his own conduct. In all his business relations he was integrity personified, and in his personal character he was an ideal Christian gentleman.

Mr. Atherton came of an excellent ancestry. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Atherton, with

a brother, came from England and settled in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Jonathan Atherton died November 10, 1813, aged seventy-five years. One bearing the name was a captain in King Philip's war, and was killed in battle. Jonathan, a son of Jonathan the emigrant, was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1770, and lived in Greenfield. He was a farmer, served in various public offices, and died September 1, 1857, at the age of eighty-seven years. He married Huldah Chamberlain, a native of Durham, Connecticut, and they became the parents of the following named children: Susan, Martha, Alva, Almada, Ralph, who in 1830 settled in Wyoming (then Troy) Pennsylvania, and later removed to Illinois; Maria, Permelia, Jonathan A., and Zora.

Jonathan A. Atherton was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, April 19, 1810. He attended the primitive schools of that period, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a shoemaker, with whom he served a term of five years, and then worked as a journeyman. In Brattleboro, Vermont, he married Ellen S. Bennett, a native of that place. In 1835, with his wife and two children, John R. and Henry F. (the immediate subject of this narrative), Mr. Atherton journeyed in a one-horse covered wagon from Vermont to West Troy (now Wyoming), Pennsylvania, led to the last named place for the reason that Mr. Atherton's brother Frank had previously settled there. In 1838 Jonathan Atherton removed to Hyde Park, where he worked at his trade until 1846. In the latter year he bought coal land in the Keiser valley, occupying it until 1855, when he purchased a one hundred and fifty acre farm three miles south of Montrose, Susquehanna county. This property he greatly improved, and subsequently cultivated through tenants, making his home with his son, J. L. Atherton. Mrs. Atherton died in March, 1861, at the age of forty-six years, having borne to her husband nine children. Of this family the eldest, John R., was born in Vermont, was a wagonmaker by trade, and died in Hyde Park, in 1851; another child died in infancy; and Fred died in Susquehanna county, August 1, 1873, at the age of twenty-six years. The other children were: Henry F., to be further mentioned; J. L., who became a superintendent in the coal department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; Rosella, wife of Hon. T. H. B. Lewis, of Wilkes-Barre, an attorney, and ex-member of the legislature; Dicknell B., a coal mine superintendent in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western companies; Florence (Mrs. David Sherer), of Susquehanna county; and Sophia

(Mrs. H. T. Lake), of Binghamton, New York. Jonathan A. Atherton died in 1898, aged eighty-eight years.

Henry F. Atherton, second son of Jonathan A. and Ellen S. (Bennett) Atherton, was born in Bernardston, Massachusetts, July 30, 1834, and was a year old when his parents came to Susquehanna county. In his boyhood he attended school at Hyde Park. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the store of O. P. Clark, at that place, remaining three years. He then went to Honesdale, where he took a position with Foster Brothers, merchants. He attained his majority in 1855, and in that year went to Montrose, where he engaged in business in partnership with Frank B. Chandler, a brother-in-law of Judge Jessup. After three years he returned to Honesdale and resumed his former position with Foster Brothers. He was thus engaged when Pennsylvania was invaded by the rebel army under General Lee, and Governor Curtin called for a force to defend the state. Mr. Atherton responded with patriotic alacrity, repairing to Harrisburg and entering Judge Jessup's company, which was attached to the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia, under Colonel Chamberlain. Mr. Atherton was elected second lieutenant, and with his company aided in guarding the pass at South Mountain, and afterward took part in the pursuit of the rebel army until it had crossed over into Maryland. The services of the regiment being no longer needed, it was mustered out, and Lieutenant Atherton returned home, having made an honorable record as soldier and officer. After returning from his military service Mr. Atherton resumed his position with Foster Brothers.

He was soon, however, to enter upon a more active and independent career. He had acquitted himself in such a way as to gain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was associated, and his business capability was recognized throughout the community. Among others who regarded him with interest was E. W. Weston, superintendent of the coal department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, who invited him to serve in the capacity of private secretary. Mr. Atherton at once accepted, and took up his residence in Scranton. He subsequently became accountant and assistant paymaster of the company, and served as such until January 1, 1869, when he was promoted to the position of paymaster. His services in the latter capacity continued throughout his life, and only ended with his death, covering the long period of thirty years. His labors and responsibilities were discharged with the greatest efficiency, testifying to his splen-



did capabilities as a man of large affairs. His transactions influenced all the various departments of the company's business in railroad, coal, real estate, and sales, aggregating millions of dollars, requiring the most accurate scrutiny and methodism. In all, he was so thorough and painstaking that at no time did he incur for his company a single dollar of loss. Nor was his position not without its dangers. He had constantly in hand large sums of money, and there were occasions when deep-laid plans of robbery were devised against him, but in every case the purposes of the miscreants became known to him, and came to naught. To these large obligations of duty he added, for the past twenty-five years of his life, those of secretary and treasurer of the Providence Gas and Water Company. While thus bearing for so many years the burdens of tremendous responsibilities, Mr. Atherton did not permit himself to be overwhelmed. He bore a full share in the promotion of community interests and was a foremost agent in forwarding every material and moral interest. He labored efficiently to develop industrial and commercial enterprises, and was the ardent supporter of every educational and religious institution. He was among the most active members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder, giving his counsel for its good at all times, and aiding in its work. He was charitable in marked degree, but without ostentation. A man of peculiarly strong domestic traits, he was devoted to his home and family, and found his greatest pleasure at his own fireside.

Mr. Atherton married, at Honesdale, October 12, 1864, Miss Abbie Foster Roe, a native of that place, daughter of John F. and Ruth (Sayre) Roe, both of old Long Island families. Her father was for sixty years a leading merchant of Honesdale, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Atherton: Carrie Foster, Annie, John R., who became assistant paymaster of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; Thomas S., pay clerk in the same office; and Henry F. Atherton, Jr.

Mr. Atherton died at his residence in Scranton, April 3, 1899, after several months of patient suffering. The end had been expected for several days, yet there was poignant grief in many hearts when the sad intelligence reached the community, his passing away coming upon it as a public calamity. The funeral services took place at the family residence on the Thursday following, conducted by the Rev. George E. Guild, pastor of the church to which the bereaved family was connected. The minister chose as a fitting text for his remarks the passage, "Behold the

Upright Man, for the end of that man is peace." In his eulogium he but voiced the expression of all who knew the life of him to whom this application was made: His uprightness stands out clear and distinct amid the other virtues and graces of his life and character. He was genial and sunshiny by nature, full of vivacity and activities. He had a high sense of honor, was reverent and religious, but all these virtues and graces were embraced in and crowned with the Christian's virtue of strictest uprightness and integrity. These were recognized by the world of business in which Mr. Atherton moved, and were conspicuous. He leaves to his family an unsullied and exceptional record for strictest integrity and uprightness. He was liberal and gracious in his gifts to the church, to the worthy causes in which he was interested, and to the poor and needy. Oftentimes his greatest delight, apparently, was found in the unostentatious ways which were of his own choosing for relieving the worthy and distressed. These silent and unselfish ministries of his, and which oftentimes only accidentally became known to his friends, were like the sweet refreshing fragrance of good deeds which never lose their charm. Of his silent, thoughtful, tender, affectionate and unabating ministries in the little circle of his own family, the circle which for these later years has been for the most part the world in which he lived, these are too sacred to speak of. They are hallowed and fragrant memories for the comfort of the family. Living such a life, in death the departed voyager well might sing:

"For though from out our bourne of time and place  
The floods have borne me far—  
I hope to meet my pilot, face to face,  
When I have crossed the bar."

**STILLWELL.** The Stillwells of Lackawanna county are descended from one of the first and most important families which settled in the New Netherlands (New York), while it was yet under the Dutch rule, and many years before the English came into possession.

The family originated in Surrey, England, and its record is traceable from 1324, when surnames first came into vogue. The story of the life of Nicholas Stillwell, the progenitor of the family in America, rivals in interest and adventure that of Captain Miles Standish of Massachusetts, or Captain John Smith, of Virginia. To escape the persecutions in England he took refuge in Holland, and gave his services as a soldier to Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, in support of Protestantism under Frederick V, elector palatinate. After the defeat at Prague he was one of the

queen's escort in her flight to Breslau, and it is related by some chroniclers that he married one of her maids of honor, Abigail Hopton, but this the family records do not sustain. After the disbandment of the army, Nicholas Stillwell came to New Amsterdam, with his brothers, John and Jasper; his nephew, John Cooke, and his sons, Richard and Nicholas, both born in England, their mother being an English woman whose name is unknown. He located on Manhattan Island, at Turtle Bay, but was driven from there by the Indian uprising, taking refuge in Fort Amsterdam, and subsequently settling with the Lady Moody colonists at Gravesend, Long Island, where he commanded at the defense of the settlement against the Indians. He commanded a troop of horse against the Indians in Virginia, and after the enemy were defeated aided Governor Claybourne, in Maryland. He owned one of the original twenty-acre farms in Gravesend, there served as magistrate several terms, and was president of a court martial in Breuckelen (Brooklyn). He subsequently resided upon two hundred acres of land between New Utrecht and Gravesend. He was lieutenant and commander in charge of the expedition against the Indians in the Esopus war, and after quelling that disturbance returned to the defense of New Amsterdam, where he was the friend and close adherent of Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors, until English supremacy was established. He resided on Staten Island when that momentous event occurred, and was there very active in public affairs. He died December 28, 1671. He married, at New Amsterdam (New York), an English woman, supposed to be Ann Baxter, by whom he had six children: William, Thomas, Daniel, Jeremiah, Anne, Abigail.

(II) Captain Nicholas Stillwell, second son of Richard (I), was born in England in 1636, and was brought to New Amsterdam by his father. He resided at Gravesend, Long Island, in 1648. He was appointed a justice in 1664 under the Duke of York; in 1668 was commissioned a justice under James II, and in 1689 received a similar commission under William and Mary. In 1675, as constable of Gravesend, he made up the assessment rolls; in 1689 was captain of the Gravesend militia, and member of a court martial. From 1691 to 1698 he was a member of the colonial assembly from Kings county, New York. February 20, 1693, in command of the Kings county contingent of fifty men, he joined the Fletcher expedition to Canada against the French and Indians, but was ordered home on the 27th. He was an able and popular man, was honored

with many offices, and had the advantage of a good education, which was an exception at that period. He married Rebecca Baylies; second, Catherine Hubbard; third, Elizabeth Corwin. In 1715 he died, leaving children: Nicholas, born April 25, 1673; Richard, May 11, 1677; Elias, December 13, 1685; Thomas, May 16, 1688; Rebecca, 1675; Anne C., May 15, 1681; Mary, 1683.

(III) Major Thomas Stillwell, fourth son of Captain Nicholas Stillwell, resided for some time at Gravesend. He was a farmer and a dealer in real estate. In 1715 he was captain of militia, in 1718 was made major, and was high sheriff of Kings county. In 1739 he established a ferry between Yellow Hook and Staten Island, which was quite noted, and was one of the main lines of travel between New York and Philadelphia. He removed from Gravesend to New Utrecht, settling on the shore of New York Bay, at the Narrows, on a farm now occupied by Fort Hamilton. He married Ann Hubbard, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hubbard, in 1709; she died soon after 1721, and between that date and 1723 he married Catherine Day. His children were by his first wife: Nicholas, Thomas, John, Christopher and Ann.

(IV) Nicholas, eldest son of Major Thomas Stillwell, was born on Long Island about 1712. He was living in New Utrecht, in 1742, removed to Whitehouse, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and died about 1780, in Sussex county, that state. He was a wheelwright by trade. In New York he was a captain of militia. His children were: John, see forward; Samuel; Richard, born May 25, 1742, was a captain in the Revolutionary war; Ann, born 1743, married Peter Hendrickson; Martha, married Samuel Willetts; Charity, born 1746.

(V) John, eldest child of Nicholas Stillwell, was born on Long Island about 1735, and resided in Sussex and Morris counties, New Jersey. During the Revolution he served in Captain James Tucker's company, and also in the artillery of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. February 21, 1769, he married Mary, daughter of John Mulliner, of Kingwood, New Jersey. He died in 1799, leaving issue: Richard, see forward; Nicholas, born April 4, 1771; John, June 24, 1772; Joseph, about 1778; David, 1780, died in New York, 1814; Mary, Rebecca and Abigail.

(VI) Richard, eldest child of John Stillwell, was born in New York, January 30, 1771. He was a wheelwright early in life, and afterward a farmer. He resided at Succasunny Plains, Morris county, New Jersey, where his children were born. He removed to Cooper's Mills (now

Milldale), and thence to Chester, where he died June 15, 1847. At the time of the battle of Monmouth, in New Jersey, during the Revolution, with other boys he drove the farmers' cattle into the woods to save them from the British soldiers. He was a colonel of Morris county militia during the War of 1812. April 16, 1796, he married Charity, daughter of Cornelius Slight, of Drakesville, New Jersey; she was born April 16, 1776, and died October 1, 1854, surviving her husband, and was buried at Belvidere, New Jersey, by his side. Their children were: Asa, born May 14, 1798, died young; John, born April 11, 1800; Joseph, April 21, 1802; Cath Marie, June 26, 1804; David Blakely, September 4, 1806; Eliza, July 20, 1808; Rebecca, July 12, 1810; Jerome E., August 27, 1812; Manning F., September 4, 1814; Susan, August 9, 1816; Margaret, October 29, 1818; Absalom, November 3, 1820. All died prior to 1894 except Margaret.

(VII) John, second child of Richard Stillwell, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, April 11, 1800. He resided at Hope, New Jersey, and Easton, Pennsylvania, where he operated a carriage manufactory until 1852, when he retired. He removed to Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and thence to Frenchtown, New Jersey, where he died March 31, 1884, and was buried at Easton, Pennsylvania. He was a lieutenant of Morris county (New Jersey) cavalry in 1823. He married, March 4, 1824, Eliza, daughter of John and Clarissa Buckley, of Hope, New Jersey; she was born July 27, 1804, and died at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1859. He married (second) Sarah Stillwell, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His children were by his first wife: Richard, born December 16, 1824; John H., October 31, 1834; Saron B., April 21, 1840; Eliza, October 16, 1844.

CAPT. RICHARD STILLWELL, recently deceased, was a typical representative of that earnest and courageous generation which faced the great problems of the Civil war period, and whose gallantry upon the field of battle found a counterpart in conscientious devotion to the duties of civil life. For a half century he was an honored resident of Scranton, bearing a full share in its upbuilding and development, and occupying various honorable stations. During this period he was actively and intimately associated with a splendid group of pioneers, among them the Scrantons—Colonel George W., Selden T. and Joseph H.; Charles F. Mattes, William W. Manness, and others—men who transformed a wilderness, making it a hive of industry and the abode

of a vast population; men who cleared away the forests, opened the mines, built the railroads, and erected the first homes, schools and churches of the now dense community. Among these men Captain Stillwell stood a figure honored for his sterling character, marked industry, great ability as a constructor, and genius as an inventor.

Captain Stillwell was born in Hope, New Jersey, December 16, 1824, eldest son of John and Eliza (Buckley) Stillwell, and his illustrious ancestry is the theme of a preceding narrative. When he was about six years old his parents removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he received a simple education in the common schools of that primitive day. However, he amply supplied his deficiencies by careful reading and close observation from his youth throughout his life, and in his mature years might well have passed for one who had been liberally endowed by teachers. On reaching manhood his father and himself purchased a large tract of timber land on the Pocono Mountain, near Tobyhanna, and engaged in a lumber business which they prosecuted with success for some years. Early in the fifties Captain Stillwell located in Scranton and took employment with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company as superintendent of construction. Shortly before the outbreak of the Civil war he built the old Oxford breaker for Selden T. and George W. Scranton, and, to provide for the ventilation of the headings driven from the bottom of the shaft, he designed, erected and put in operation, at the top of the shaft, an exhaust fan—this being a notable innovation, the first fan used for the ventilation of a mine. It is possible that the principle had been put in application elsewhere, but so far as Captain Stillwell was concerned the idea was purely of his own conception, as was its successful working out. Certainly it was entirely new in the Pennsylvania coal fields, and his device found instant recognition as an important adjunct to mining methods, and was put to general use.

Captain Stillwell's industrial career was accompanied with commensurate activity in community affairs, and he rendered efficient service as a member of the council in the early days of the city, and as chief of the fire department. He was particularly interested in military affairs from his seventeenth year and while a resident of Easton, when he enlisted as a private in Captain (afterward Governor) Reeder's company of state militia, and served therewith with fidelity until 1848, when he removed from that city, and when he was honor-

ably discharged was serving as orderly sergeant. In 1854 he organized the original Scranton Guard, a company attached to the Third Battalion, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. He was the original captain of this company, and served as such until the company was mustered out of service in July, 1859. He brought it to a highly effective condition, and it was regarded as unexcelled in the military establishment of the state. In 1862 (August 18) he recruited Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, a nine months regiment, which during its period of service performed many deeds of distinguished gallantry, and suffered unusual loss—more than forty per cent of its rank and file—through death and wounds in battle. Its first engagement was the hard contested battle of Antietam, which saved the north from a rebel invasion, and in which Company K particularly distinguished itself, as did Company I, also of Scranton. Company K was of that splendid forlorn hope which stormed the deadly Mary's Heights at Fredericksburg, Virginia, charging across the open under an awful musketry and artillery fire from behind a stone wall, and in thirty minutes losing one-third of its numbers engaged, killed or wounded. In this assault Captain Stillwell received a very serious wound which incapacitated him for further service in the field, and necessitated his return home. After recovering to some degree he received the appointment of assistant provost marshal of the twelfth district, and during the remainder of the war performed service of great usefulness in aiding to enforce the various drafts, promote enlistments to fill up depleted regiments, and arrest deserters from the army.

After the war was ended Captain Stillwell became superintendent of coal breakers for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, a position which he occupied until he had reached the age of seventy-five years, when he voluntarily retired, bearing with him the esteem of all with whom he had been in any way associated. He married Margaret Snyder, and to them were born three children who are now living: Harry E., Lewis B. and Colonel Frederick W. Stillwell. Mrs. Stillwell was a representative of one of the most prominent German families of the colonial period. Her grandfather, General Peter Kichlein, born 1722, died 1789, was a member of the committee of safety, 1774-76; he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Long Island, and fought on the

ground now occupied by the city of Brooklyn, where he commanded a regiment of Pennsylvania riflemen, which at the cost of nearly one-half its numbers held its position until the American line was broken elsewhere, when practically the entire remnant of the regiment, including its commander, was captured.

Captain Stillwell became a member of the First Presbyterian Church on June 6, 1858, and in 1873 he and his wife withdrew therefrom to form, with others, the nucleus of the now prosperous and influential Second Church. Captain Stillwell passed away February 17, 1905, universally loved and honored. Among the mourners at his funeral were few who had known him in the early days—in great number they had preceded him to the great beyond. But the entire community was aware of his active and useful life through all his years, of his beauty of personal character, and mourned his departure as that of "mine own familiar friend in whom I trusted." His heart was ever warm with human sympathy for sorrow and distress, and his aid was freely extended to all whose needs came to his knowledge. He took a genuine pride in the city with which he had been identified for so many years, and among its many ardent and active supporters he was ever accounted one of the most useful and dependable. In all the relations of life he shed lustre upon the name he bore—that of a family which in all its generations held steadfast to the principles of true manhood and ideal citizenship.

COLONEL FREDERICK W. STILLWELL, of Scranton, who has made a most brilliant military record, and enjoys wide acquaintance in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, among whom he is regarded with peculiar admiration for his fine soldierly qualities and his valuable services in the field, was born in Scranton, June 14, 1865, a son of the late Captain Richard Stillwell, whose life record appears on a foregoing page of this work.

Colonel Stillwell was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of sixteen years entered the First National Bank in the capacity of messenger. He acquitted himself with marked fidelity, and in 1893 was advanced to the position of receiving teller, and in which he has continuously served to the present time. It is, however, principally with his military record that this narrative has to deal. In his case the doctrine of heredity would seem to find an ample illustration, for each of his ancestors in

the male line, beginning with the immigrant progenitor of the family in America, was a soldier of approved courage and worth, and the greater number of them performed deeds of genuine valor. January 12, 1885, at the age of twenty years, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirteenth Regiment National Guard Pennsylvania, was promoted to corporal, July 5, 1886, and to sergeant, January 22, 1888. He was commissioned second lieutenant January 14, 1889, and in July, 1892, Lieutenant Stillwell, with his company, performed eighteen days duty at the scene of the Homestead riots. He was promoted to the captaincy of his company, January 22, 1894. He was again promoted, April 9, 1897, to the rank of major, and in September of that year performed duty as such for seventeen days in the coal fields during the Lattinier riots. When the Spanish-American war was precipitated by the explosion of the battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana, six companies from Scranton (A, B, C, D, F and H, of the Thirteenth Regiment) volunteered in response to President McKinley's call for troops, and with them Major Stillwell. The regiment, under command of Colonel H. A. Courson, was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Hastings, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1898, and was transported to Camp Alger, Virginia, reaching there May 19, and remaining until August 30, 1898. The regiment was then moved to Camp Meade, at Middletown, Pennsylvania, where, on October 21, Major Stillwell was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. November 14, 1898, the regiment removed to Camp McKenzie, at Augusta, Georgia, there to make preparations for a campaign in Cuba. The war, however, came to an abrupt close, and Lieutenant Colonel Stillwell was mustered out of the service of the United States with his regiment March 11, 1900. During its term of service the command suffered severely from disease, losing by death nineteen men, and twelve officers out of thirty-six were in hospital at one time. Officers and men, whatever their disappointment in not being participants in the active operations in Cuba, had the proud satisfaction that comes of doing all that a soldier may—obey the call of their country, and perform such service as might be demanded of them. The Thirteenth Regiment returned to its place in the National Guard establishment, Lieutenant Colonel Stillwell retaining his rank therein. In 1902, during the coal strike, he served for forty days at Olyphant, taking the regiment to that point and commanding it until the arrival of Colonel

L. A. Watres. He was commissioned colonel August 25, 1904.

The foregoing presents an unusual record of service, long and honorable, without a tinge of personal vainglory. Colonel Stillwell takes a laudable pride in the splendid body of citizen soldiery with which he has been so long identified, and it is the consensus of opinion of both officers and men that its excellent condition and esprit de corps is in very large degree due to his military ability and the enthusiasm which he has awakened. Within six months after he assumed command the regiment had attained such a degree of efficiency that it passed from the ninth to the third place among the regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and it is confidently predicted of it that it will before long be awarded the first place. It now stands first in point of marksmanship, the last record (that of 1904) being eighty-two and eighty-five one-hundredths as compared with that of the next highest regiment of seventy-three and twenty-six one-hundredths. Of Colonel Stillwell personally, it is to be said that throughout his career his various promotions have been solely upon merit, and he holds his subordinates to the same lofty standards which at the beginning he set up for himself, and all appointments and promotions recommended by him are based only upon demonstrated ability and deservingness, his judgment uncolored by aught of a personal or political nature. With a well selected corps of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, constituted through his unyielding adherence to these tenets, his ample technical knowledge, and his strict disciplinarianism, the Thirteenth stands forth as a regiment not to be surpassed in the National Guard establishment of any state in the Union.

SARON B. STILLWELL, deceased, was during a long and intensely active career one of the most useful and honored citizens of Scranton. For forty years he held the highly responsible position of claim agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. He was frequently solicited to enter upon a public career, but his devotion to his work with the railway company forbade his dividing his attention between private and public duties. To this rule of his life he made but one exception, serving long and efficiently as a member of the State Fisheries Commission, of which body he was chairman at the time of his death.

Mr. Stillwell was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1840, a son of John and Eliza



(Buckley) Stillwell. He came of an excellent ancestry, as outlined in a preceding narrative, largely drawn from a valuable work prepared by Mr. Stillwell—"The Stillwell Family in England and America," a most interesting volume of two hundred pages, dedicated to his grandson, Saron B. Warman, Christmas, 1899. Mr. Stillwell was reared in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, where he obtained a thorough practical education. There he married Mrs. Catherine J. Edinger (nee Tropp), a daughter of John and Julia E. Edinger. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Scranton and entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and a few years later was appointed claim agent of the same, a position in which he acquitted himself with masterly ability for a period of forty years, and his service, acceptable and highly appreciated, terminated only with his death. He was a marked figure in the life of the community, and left his impress upon all with whom he was in any way associated. He accomplished much for the adequate organization and efficiency of the fire department. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Noy Aug Hose Company, of which he was the first foreman; and his efficiency in its management and equipment led to his appointment as the first chief of the Scranton Fire Department. This place he adorned for a period of fifteen years, and many of its most useful features and its admirable esprit de corps were due to his effort and his strong personality. In 1893 he was appointed by the governor to membership on the State Fisheries Commission, and was its chairman during the last six years of his life. To his duties with this body he brought lofty conceptions of right, seeking conservation of the interests entrusted to him, not only upon economic grounds, but also upon esthetic ideas based in his love of nature. He was of broad, sturdy physique, and heart and mind were in entire harmony with his splendid physical personality. To those on intimate terms with him he was affectionately known as "Sandy," the term implying no undignified familiarity, but that brotherly companionship having its foundation in lovable traits of character. To do a favor to another was with him a principal joy; to do right in all things was with him a religious principle; and his broad humane sympathy for the needy and unfortunate found expression in countless benefactions, of which he took no note save performance of the kindly deed and bestowal of the needed gratuity. Eminently domes-

tic in his tastes, he found his principal happiness in his home, and in contributing to the happiness of those of his household. Death came to him when he was in the fullness of his physical and mental powers, and when it seemed as though there were yet for him many more years of useful and honored life. He had been slightly ill for about six months, but nothing to create alarm. A month prior to his death, he was apparently all but entirely recovered, and went to Stroudsburg to attend to legal business in his official capacity. He suffered a relapse, and a month later passed away, May 30, 1903. The sad event came as a personal bereavement to the entire community, and with particular weight upon the older class of citizens, who had been his friends and associates during a period which witnessed the creation of the city in which they all took a genuine pride.

Mr. Stillwell left to survive him the woman who was the bride of his youth, and their only child, Mrs. A. B. Warman.

REV. A. S. CERRUTI. For many years Italy has been sending her sons and daughters to this country, which grants them many privileges denied them in their own sunny land. Many of the thousands who emigrate find their way into the coal belt of Pennsylvania, where they turn their attention to mining and other vocations where skilled labor is not an essential requisite. A large colony of these people have settled in and around Carbondale, where for many years they have been deprived of that spiritual care and instruction which the mother church bestowed on them in their own country. Occasionally a priest would visit them and in a temporary way look after their spiritual necessities. During those visitations a committee was formed to look forward to the erection of an edifice in which to worship. Prior to 1900 an excavation was made for a foundation under the direction of Reverend Father Dominick Landro, then parish priest in Scranton, but nothing was begun until the Rev. A. S. Cerruti was sent to them in the year 1900. Since that time he has erected a beautiful house of worship at a cost of eight thousand dollars that now, with all the furniture and many inside and outside improvements, can be estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. His parish extends over Carbondale, Forest City, Mayfield, Jermyrn and Edgerton. In this extensive parish there are two hundred and fifty families, embracing fifteen

hundred souls. This gives the reader some idea of the responsibility which rests on Father Cerruti.

Father Cerruti is a native of Campagna, Italy, born in the year 1853, this town being the residence of the archbishop of that diocese. His education was acquired in the common schools and a seminary of prominence in his native town. In 1875 he was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. He spent the first fifteen years of his pastorate in his own country, during which time he served his church and people most acceptably, and at the expiration of this period of time emigrated to the United States, landing in Philadelphia, where he spent three years in mastering the English language and preparing himself for a life of usefulness in his new home and country. His first appointment was at Bangor, Pennsylvania, but after a residence of one year there he was sent to Hammonton, New Jersey, where he remained until 1900, when he came to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and after four months to Carbondale, where he has endeared himself to his people and built for them the beautiful church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. His work has required patience and persistence, and through the exercise of these qualities he has attained commendable success. As a preacher, his sermons show painstaking thought and his illustrations are always to the point.

MICHAEL GOLDEN. Scranton has no more enterprising citizen than Michael Golden. Mr. Golden belongs to a family which has been resident in Scranton more than forty years, and is the bearer of a name which during all that period has ever been regarded with respect.

Patrick Golden was born in Ireland, and in 1861 located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he built Golden's Hotel, which he conducted in a creditable manner for eighteen years. He also erected several other buildings in different parts of the city. He was an active man both in business and politics. For eight years he was a member of the police force, was thrice elected councilman and served two years as school controller. He was a staunch supporter of the platform and principles of the Democratic party. His wife was Anna Lyons, and seven children were born to them: Michael, mentioned at length hereinafter; John, Patrick, Mary, Thomas (deceased), Annie and Martin. The death of Mr. Golden, the father of the family, occurred February 21, 1902. He is survived by his widow,

Michael Golden, son of Patrick and Anna (Lyons) Golden, was born in 1879, in Scranton, and now conducts the hotel founded by his father. He is assisted in his duties by the other members of his family, but it is upon him, as the eldest, that the burden of responsibility falls. The plans for the management of the hotel which were laid down and executed by the founder are still followed by his successor, in whose skillful hands the establishment has suffered no diminution of patronage. Mr. Golden bids fair to rival his father's popularity as a citizen. In 1904 he was elected a member of the common council of the Sixth ward, an office which he fills with entire satisfaction to those whose votes placed him there and also to that of his fellow-citizens of the opposite party.

CHARLES P. MATTHEWS, a leading man of affairs in Scranton, prominently identified with many of its most important commercial and financial interests, is a native of England, born in Penzance, Cornwall, May 22, 1836.

His paternal grandfather, Thomas Matthews, was a native of the same place, where he passed his entire life, following the occupation of a farmer. His family comprised three children: 1. Robert, to be further mentioned. 2. Martin, who remained in Cornwall. 3. A sister who married a Mr. Stevens, of Cornwall, and came to Wayne county, Pennsylvania; they reared a large family.

Robert Matthews, eldest son of Thomas Matthews, was born in the western part of Cornwall, England, where he married, and where his wife died. He married (second) Anna Henwood, a native of the same county, a daughter of William Henwood, and they emigrated to America with his four children born of his first marriage, as follows: 1. Thomas, married Miss Pasco, and they resided in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. 2. Robert, single, who died in Providence, Lackawanna county. 3. Priscilla, married John Sturgis, and lived in Providence. 4. Elizabeth, married Edward Pierce, and resided in Scranton. The children of Robert Matthews by his second wife were: 1. William, who was four times married. His first wife was Lottie Winton, of Honesdale, who bore him one child, Charles W., of the firm of Matthews Brothers, druggists, of Scranton. His second wife was Emma Birdsell, whose only child was Louise. His third wife, Alice Bailey, had children, Robert and William. His fourth and present wife was Mary Howell. William was a member of the firm of Matthews





Brothers. 2. Charles P., to be further mentioned. 3. Richard J., married Imogene Leach, and they were the parents of six children: Anna, Flora, Mary, Helen, Alice married W. H. Storrs; Burton, and Imogene, died in infancy.

Robert Matthews was a farmer by occupation. He was a man of most exemplary character, and a devout churchman of the Episcopal faith. His second wife, Anna Henwood, born October 29, 1809, died October 23, 1854, at Scranton. In her later years she was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles Pooley Matthews, second child of Robert Matthews by his second marriage, whose birth is above given, was five years old when his parents came to Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He received but a meagre education in the common schools, and when sixteen years of age became a clerk in a store in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. He subsequently served an apprenticeship to a druggist, and in 1857, having just attained his majority, came to Scranton to take charge of a drug store. The following year he purchased the business, which he made a most successful one. Later he associated with himself his brothers, under the firm name of Matthews Brothers, and which style has been maintained to the present day, although Mr. Matthews retired from it in 1880. In that year he established a wholesale flour and grain business, later taking into partnership his two sons, under the corporate name of C. P. Matthews & Sons. The foundation and firm establishment of these enterprises did not bound his activities, and he extended his operations into various fields in which he achieved a high degree of success, not alone to the advancement of his personal fortunes, but to the welfare and development of the business of the city. Blessed with a fine physique and indomitable energy, and with all the instincts and habits of the man of large affairs, he has continued his active employment much beyond the age when many retire from active pursuits. He is president of the Clark & Snover Tobacco Company, manufacturers of chewing and smoking tobacco, the establishment employing one hundred people and transacting an extensive business; president of the Interstate Brick Company; a director in the 'Traders' National Bank and the Title Guaranty Trust Company; and holds valuable interests in the Hoosie Mountain and Mount Jessup collieries, the Austin Coal Company, the Scranton Splint Coal Company; and is also interested in various other enterprises of a commercial and financial character. He is a member of Grace Reformed

Church, and is affiliated with Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Matthews married, July 10, 1869, Miss Mary Jane Phinney, a daughter of Elisha and Hannah (Hodge) Phinney. (See sketch of Elisha Phinney, following.) Of this marriage were born four children: 1. William, died at the age of two and a half years. 2. Walter, a member of the firm of Matthews & Sons, and is actively concerned in the conduct of the business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained the Commandery degrees. He married Miss Jessie Davis, a daughter of the late John R. Davis, who was a prominent coal operator of Scranton. Of this marriage were born five children—Marion, Evelyn, Ellenor, Hilda and Walter L. 3. Edward. 4. Willard, is also a member of the firm of C. P. Matthews & Sons. He married Miss Cora, daughter of Reese G. Brooks, a leading citizen of Scranton.

The Matthews family, father and sons, contribute in large degree to the commercial and financial importance of Scranton, through the varied industries and other enterprises with which they are intimately connected. They are at the same time effective factors in all relating to the life of the community along all lines which go to the making of a foremost city, and are held in esteem for their usefulness and their excellence of personal character.

GENERAL ELISHA PHINNEY, deceased, through a long and active career known as one of the most enterprising spirits and foremost leaders in the development of the industrial and commercial interests of the Wyoming Valley, and held in high honor for his nobility of personal character, is descended from Irish ancestry. Elisha Phinney, grandfather of General Phinney, emigrated from Ireland in colonial days, and settled in Connecticut, where he engaged in farming. He subsequently removed to New Jersey, where he died. He was the founder of the American branch of the Phinney family, to whom he transmitted the sterling traits of character peculiar to the parent stock.

Gould Phinney, son of Elisha the immigrant, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, about 1790, and became one of the most enterprising and useful men of his day. He was a man of fine personal appearance and possessed excellent business qualifications as well as culture and natural refinement. In early life he was a manufacturer in Elizabeth, New Jersey. During the war embargo of 1812-14 he succeeded in cornering the tinplate

market of New York, and manufactured tinware on an extensive scale. He had agents or peddlers in Pennsylvania and Virginia selling the product of his factory, and built up a mammoth business for that day. In the early '20's he opened a general store in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on the east side of the public square, which was afterward called "the old steam mill property." In 1823 he established a store at a place which in his honor was called Phinneytown, and not long afterward he transferred his business to Dundaff, where he conducted general merchandising, also operating a glass factory and wagon making and blacksmithing shops, thus being closely identified with the commercial and industrial beginnings of the town. He also conducted a hotel and operated a stage line, and through his various enterprises afforded employment to many people. In 1822 he purchased several farms near Dundaff, in Susquehanna county, and established the Northern Bank there in 1825. He subsequently bought a plantation near Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he passed his closing days. He died at the age of fifty-five years, while on a visit to New York city. He married Jane Price, a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who died in Dundaff, Pennsylvania, at the age of eighty-five years, having long survived her husband. Her father, Thomas Price, was also a native of New Jersey, and was a farmer and fisherman. During the Revolutionary war he served in the patriot army, and was captured by the British, who held him prisoner on a prison ship in New York harbor. Gould and Jane Phinney were the parents of five children, all of whom are now deceased, Elisha, the eldest, having survived all the others. Rachel Badgely, the second child, was married about 1855 to John J. Phelps, and of their five children one was William Walter Phelps, who became United States minister to Germany. Mary, the third child, died unmarried, and there is no account of the fourth, a daughter. The youngest child was Thomas P., who married Elizabeth Howell, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Elisha Phinney was born April 3, 1814. His childhood years were passed at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, and at an early age he began to assist in his father's store, remaining with him until he was of age, when he succeeded to the management. At the first he gave his sole attention to that business, but after a time began the manufacture of window glass. The destruction of his glass works by fire led him to abandon that enterprise, and for some years he operated a tannery. In 1856 he took up his residence in Scranton,

where he engaged in a wholesale flour and feed business on Franklin avenue. He was one of the projectors and first stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and under Colonel George Scranton served as assistant superintendent of construction between Scranton and Great Bend. After its completion he contracted to complete for the same road the tunnel at Factoryville, twenty-two hundred and fifty feet, which herculean task he successfully accomplished. He next engaged in operating the Greenwood coal mines, below Scranton, in partnership with E. C. Schott, under the corporate title of the Greenwood Coal Company, and continued in the coal interest for a period of ten years. He then became interested in real estate transactions, and in various financial institutions. He was one of the incorporators of the Second National Bank, in which he was a director, and for five years he was president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank. His excellent judgment and keen sagacity were well rewarded, and he amassed ample means, but lost the greater part of his fortune through misplaced confidence, without, however, a stain being left upon his honor. During his later years he passed much of his time in Georgia, where he owned mining interests of considerable value.

General Phinney gained his military title from his service in connection with the Pennsylvania militia, having entered the service at the age of sixteen, and continuing therein until 1863. He rose from the ranks and passed through all the grades from lieutenant to brigadier-general, and serving with honor and soldierlike ability in every station. In politics he was a Republican, identified with the party from its organization, and an ardent advocate of its principles and policies, yet caring nothing for political honors, and at various times declining overtures to become a candidate for important position. He was affiliated with various bodies of Free Masons and Odd Fellows. But above all other interests he placed those pertaining to Scranton, to the advancement of which, along all lines, material, intellectual, moral and social, he devoted his most earnest effort, at the same time contributing liberally of his means. His long life of earnest and useful endeavor closed June 19, 1897.

General Phinney married, in early manhood, Miss Hannah Hodge, born June, 1817, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Littell) Hodge, born Elizabeth, New Jersey. Of this union were born two children—Robert and Mary J. Phinney. Robert became superintendent of the mill of



Charles P. Matthews & Sons. Mary J. Phinney became the wife of Charles P. Matthews. The mother of these children died August 21, 1858, and General Phinney subsequently married Miss Eunice C. Needham, who was born in Kingston, and educated at Wyoming Seminary. Her father, Benjamin Needham, was a native of Connecticut, a geologist and mining engineer by profession, engaged in those lines of prominence in the Lackawanna Valley.

**ATHERTON FAMILY.** Among the early representative citizens of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys are the members of the Atherton family, the pioneer American ancestor of which was Col. Humphrey Atherton, a native of Dorchester, England, who early in the seventeenth century was made a member of artillery and afterward became captain of his company. On the breaking out of the Indian war, about 1637, he emigrated to America, where he was colonial representative for nine years and major-general in charge of the colonial forces. His family consisted of ten children, who subsequently became heads and founders of the various branches of the family. His death occurred in 1661.

Cornelius Atherton, the second lineal descendant of Humphrey Atherton, was born in Massachusetts in 1736 and resided near Boston, where he worked in an armory belonging to Samuel Adams, who made guns to be used in the war of the Revolution. Later he moved to West Point, New York, and while a resident of that place the "Vulture," a British man-of-war, anchored near by for the purpose of receiving the American garrison which Arnold, the traitor, had designed to deliver to Major Andre for the sum of ten thousand pounds and a commission as general. While the "Vulture" lay in wait for the return of Major Andre, Cornelius Atherton, knowing it to be an enemy's vessel, procured an old cannon, drew it up a prominence overlooking the river and fired on the ship. The result was the departure of the "Vulture," the capture of Major Andre and the establishment of the United States. From West Point Mr. Atherton moved to New Jersey, and from thence to Shawnee, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, where he resided at the time of the massacre of 1778. As the time for the conflict with the Indians approached his eldest son, Jabez, then eighteen years of age, begged to be let go in his place, and accordingly he went, was slain, and his name

now heads the list of killed on the Wyoming monument.

When the news of the defeat reached the settlement, Cornelius Atherton tore up the floors of his log house and out of the material made a raft. Upon this frail craft he placed the women and children, also a few necessities, and they floated down the Susquehanna river to Nanticoke, while his two sons, John and Eleazer, drove the horses and cattle to a place of safety. At Nanticoke they were met by other refugees, and they at once formed themselves into an organized company. They fled through the wildest regions of Pennsylvania into New Jersey for safety, and their sufferings throughout this retreat were heart-rending. They camped at night in the woods and subsisted on berries, with rye flour made into mush and eaten with milk obtained from the cows they were driving. When peace was declared Mr. Atherton, with his two sons, returned and purchased five hundred acres of land, where now stands the borough of Taylor, and on this the two sons settled, Cornelius, their father, removing to Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York. It is stated on good authority that he made the first pair of clothier's shears ever made in America. He discovered the secret of making steel and entered into a contract with Messrs. Reed, iron manufacturers of New York, but the failure of the manufacturers prevented him from carrying out his contract. He was a man of strong traits of character, possessed a remarkable genius, was a very religious man, often reading sermons and exhorting the people to do better. In 1761 Cornelius Atherton married Mary Delano, who bore him nine children, and died in 1774. In 1786 he married a Miss Johnson, who bore him seven children. Mr. Atherton died December 4, 1809.

Eleazer Atherton, son of Cornelius and Mary (Delano) Atherton, was born in 1764. About 1784 he began to clear the land purchased by his father in Lackawanna county, and for three years resided in the woods alone. He opened the first vein of coal along the Lackawanna river and shipped it by sled to Binghamton, New York. Accumulating a valuable property, he built a large mansion, which is still standing in good repair. He was strongly opposed to the drink habit and the use of tobacco. In early life he was inclined to Universalism, but later united with the Presbyterian Church. In 1790 Mr. Atherton married Martha Kanaan, who was born in New Jersey, in March, 1773. He brought his

wife to his farm on the back of a horse, he walking by her side. She was a consistent Christian, faithful in the performance of her duties, and she was the teacher of the first Sunday school in Lackawanna county, the session being always opened with prayer. Their family consisted of nine children: Martha, Mary, Thomas, Margaret, Elisha, Sarah, Joseph, John and Eleazer A. Mr. Atherton, father of this family, died March 3, 1852, aged eighty-seven years and three months, and his remains were interred in Taylor. His wife passed away May 31, 1859, at the age of eighty-seven, and was buried by the side of her husband.

John Atherton, son of Eleazer and Martha (Kanaan) Atherton, was born in Taylor, Pennsylvania, late in the eighteenth century, probably in the year 1790. He was a prominent and well-to-do farmer, and was respected and honored by all with whom he was brought in contact. By his marriage to Catherine Ward the following named children were born: Phoebe, Boyd, Caroline, Sarah, James and Ira C.

Ira C. Atherton, son of John and Catherine (Ward) Atherton, was born in Taylor, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1819. He was educated at the common schools and acquired a fair education for the facilities afforded him. When twenty-one years of age he began to work at the trade of carpenter, and this he followed for several years, later turning his attention to teaming and farming. He took a deep interest in the schools of Lackawanna township and was elected to the office of school director. He also served in the capacity of poor director. He attended the Presbyterian Church, was a staunch Republican in politics, and was one of the upright men who give prominence to a community. On November 28, 1846, Mr. Atherton married Mary J. Pulver, deceased, December 21, 1895, who bore him the following named children: George C., born in 1846; Mary E., born in 1848, now deceased, was a successful teacher for thirty years; Kate L., born in 1851, now the wife of C. H. Van Horn; Helen, born in 1854, now the wife of T. R. Bowen and mother of two children: Atherton and Louise Bowen. Georgiana, born in 1857, is the wife of the Rev. E. L. Santee, a member of the Wyoming conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they are the parents of one son, Ira A. Santee. John D., mentioned at length hereinafter. Willard, born in 1864, who married Margaret Whiteford; he has served as assessor and is now vice-president of the Taylor Bank. He is a member of

Acacia Lodge, No. 579. Free and Accepted Masons, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Atherton surrounded his family with all the comforts of life and his children were given the best educational advantages procurable. His death occurred June 25, 1897, at Taylor, Pennsylvania.

John D. Atherton, son of Ira C. and Mary J. (Pulver) Atherton, was born in Taylor, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1860. In 1881, upon attaining his majority, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and from a small beginning he enlarged from time to time until now his store is one of the leading ones in the richest borough in the state. In 1891, after making some needed and desired changes in the firm, his brother Willard was admitted into partnership, and now the firm of Atherton Brothers of Taylor is well known throughout that section of the county. They carry a large line of goods, which are of the best quality and sold at reasonable prices, and their motto is and has been "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Their efforts have been deservedly crowned with success, and they have gained an enviable reputation among their business associates. As poor director Mr. Atherton rendered his township faithful and effective work. He is an honored member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Heptasophs.

Mr. Atherton was united in marriage to Ruth B. Ward, and their children are: Mary M., born December 15, 1895; J. Carlton, born January 17, 1900, and Willard F., born December 21, 1904.

JAMES NELSON WARNER, D. D. S., a well known dental surgeon of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, traces his ancestry back to John Warner, of Hatfield, Gloucestershire, England, who lived in the reign of Charles I, one of the most eventful in English history.

I. Andrew Warner was a son of John Warner, above named. He emigrated to America 1630 and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman 1632. He removed to Hartford, Connecticut, 1635. He was a member of the Troop of Horse under Maj. John Mason, of Connecticut, 1657-58; was a member of the first church in Hartford, with his son Daniel. Andrew owned land in Hartford 1639. His estate was distributed there March 22, 1754. He appears to have sold fifteen pieces of land there from 1639 to 1670. He was also a trooper from Hadley in Capt.









John Pynchon's company, March, 1663. He returned to Massachusetts with his son, Daniel Warner, 1659, was selectman of Hadley 1660, 1668, 1674, and settled in the town of Hadley. There he died December 18, 1684, leaving six sons—Andrew, Robert, John, Daniel, of whom later; Jacob and Isaac.

II. Lieut. Daniel Warner, son of Andrew Warner, born about 1643, settled in Hadley, in that part of the town which subsequently became Hatfield. He married (first) Mary ———, died September 19, 1672. He married (second), April 1, 1674, Martha Boltwood, daughter of Robert Boltwood. Lieutenant Warner was a farmer and owned much estate. He was selectman Hadley, 1667, and ensign Hadley foot company, October 7, 1674. He died April 30, 1692. His wife, Martha, died September 22, 1710. They had seven sons, of whom the second son was

III. Andrew Warner, second son of Lieut. Daniel and Mary Warner, was born June 24, 1667, in Hadley, where he resided a number of years and became a large land owner. In 1696, in company with Joseph Selden and John Church, he went to Connecticut, and together they purchased Twelve Miles Island Farm, situate on the banks of the Connecticut river, in the towns of Saybrook and Lyme. In February, 1695, John Leverett, of Boston (Cambridge), conveyed above lands to Joseph Selden, who on June 22, 1697, transferred a part of same to Andrew Warner, which lands remained in the Warner family a number of generations. Andrew Warner married (first) Ruth Clarke, by whom he had three children. She died about the year 1704, and Andrew Warner married (second), April 4, 1706, Hannah Stannard. He died in Saybrook (now Chester) and rests in Parker's Point burying ground, about half a mile above Warner's Ferry, on the Connecticut river. The house in which he lived stood on the old road, about a quarter of a mile northwest of where the Middlesex turnpike crosses the Warner Ferry road.

IV. Andrew Warner, son of Andrew and Ruth (Clarke) Warner, born Saybrook, January 25, 1703, married Sarah Graves. Andrew Warner was a farmer. He died September 23, 1751. His wife died February 10, 1756. They both sleep in the old Chester burying ground.

V. David Warner, son of Lieut. Andrew and Sarah (Graves) Warner, born August 7, 1730, died 1805, married, 1748, Sarah Ward, of Saybrook, who died February 20, 1793. David Warner was a soldier in the Revolutionary war

and served his country faithfully. He enlisted as a private in Captain Ely's company, of the Sixth Connecticut Continental Regiment, May 8, 1775, and was mustered out December 18, 1775. He re-enlisted in Major Skinner's troop of Connecticut light horse, June 10, 1776, and was discharged August 3, 1776, and on August 13, 1776, he again enlisted in Capt. Seth Warner's company and served as a seaman on board the galley "Trumbull," of the Lake Champlain flotilla, and was discharged November 25, 1776.

VI. Phineas Warner, son of David and Sarah (Ward) Warner, born Saybrook, 1749, died Chester, 1812; married Eunice Church, and they had six children: Wealthy, John, David, Samuel, Timothy and Phineas.

VII. Phineas Warner, son of Phineas and Eunice (Church) Warner, born Saybrook, 1777, married Lydia Clarke, of Chester, October 17, 1799. Phineas Warner, accompanied by his wife and children, with his brothers, Samuel and Timothy Warner, and their families, removed to the wilds of northern Pennsylvania in 1809. These sturdy descendants of Puritan ancestors from the banks of the Connecticut came with their ox teams, wagons, droves of cattle and household goods, through a primeval forest, to the log house of Elder Davis Dimock, a famous Baptist preacher, in Bridgewater township, where, after the gloom of night had again settled upon the Susquehanna county wilderness, the tired and hungry pioneers were welcomed with thanksgiving and prayer that preceded a supper, the memory of which tradition has kept alive to this day and generation. The day after the arrival of the new settlers they left the hospitable home of Elder Dimock, and with their axes commenced to clear up farms, which are still in the possession of their thrifty and prosperous descendants. Phineas Warner died 1824, and his wife, Lydia, in 1840. They sleep side by side in Montrose cemetery.

At the Elder Dimock supper there were present these three sons of Phineas and Lydia Warner, Davis Dimock Warner, Nelson Clarke Warner, and Sidney Haswell Warner, of all of whom later. These brothers and many of their descendants afterwards became prominent in civil, military, professional and business life, which is worthy of mention.

VIII. Gen. Davis Dimock Warner, son of Phineas and Lydia (Clarke) Warner, became a brigadier-general in the Pennsylvania state militia, member of the house of representatives of

Pennsylvania, and associate judge of Susquehanna county. He had Edward R. and Frederick R.

Gen. Edward Raynsford Warner graduated from the West Point Military Academy, class of 1857. He was an officer in the Civil war, and served in the Third Artillery and First New York Light Artillery Volunteers. He was breveted "Captain, July 3, 1863, for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa." Brevetted "Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, August 1, 1864, for Distinguished and Gallant Services at the Battle of Gettysburg, and in the Operations before Petersburg." Brevetted "Major, March 13, 1865, for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Siege of Petersburg, Va." Brevetted "Lieut. Colonel, March 13, 1865, for Good Conduct and Gallant Services during the Rebellion." And also brevetted "Brig.-General, U. S. Volunteers, April 9, 1865, for Faithful and Meritorious Services during the Operations resulting in the Fall of Richmond, Va., and the Surrender of the Insurgent Army under General R. E. Lee." General Warner, after a military service of more than thirty years, retired to his old home in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He died in New York city, January 2, 1905, respected and sincerely mourned by comrades and friends, and now sleeps in Montrose cemetery. Under his last will and testament he left a large sum of money to found a public library and to erect a public building at Montrose, the place of his birth, a lasting monument to the memory of a brave and gallant soldier who fought in the armies of the Union.

Frederick Raynsford Warner, U. S. V., son of Davis Dimock Warner, served as a first lieutenant in Captain Telford's company, Fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, recruited in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He is now a resident of Chicago, Illinois, and a successful broker and grain dealer.

VIII. Nelson Clarke Warner, son of Phineas and Lydia (Clarke) Warner, became a prominent citizen of Susquehanna county of which he was elected sheriff in the year 1845. He had four children.

Capt. Charles Nelson Warner, U. S. V., son of Nelson Clarke Warner, graduated from the West Point Military Academy, class of 1862. In the Civil war he served in the Second and Fourth Artillery. He was brevetted "First Lieut. July 3, 1863, for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.;" and also brevetted "Captain, April 2, 1865, for Gallant and Mer-

itorious Services at the Capture of Selma, Alabama." Captain Warner resides at Montrose. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the Susquehanna bar.

Fletcher Gustavus Warner, U. S. V., son of Nelson Clarke Warner, served as a private in Company G, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry, and fought in the battles of Second Bull Run (Manassas), Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam, Sharpsburg (Missouri), where he was dangerously wounded. After recovering from his wounds he received an honorable discharge from the army. He is a resident of Montrose, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Capt. Edson Scott Warner, U. S. V., son of Nelson Clarke Warner, served as captain of Company K, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, which fired the first volley at Gettysburg. Since the close of the Civil war he has held the office of postmaster at Montrose.

IX. Sidney Haswell Warner, M. D., son of Phineas and Lydia (Clarke) Warner, born Saybrook, Connecticut, January 26, 1806, came to Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, 1809. In his boyhood he helped his father clear up the land on the North road, adjoining the Elder Davis Dimock clearing. In early pioneer times the schoolmaster followed the vanguard of civilization, and soon log school houses were erected here and there in the new settlements. Sidney Haswell Warner early became a teacher, and achieved a lasting reputation for learning and literary ability among those who were fortunate to become his scholars. While engaged in the honorable calling of a school teacher among the rugged hills of Susquehanna county he commenced the study of medicine. He was married to Hannah Loomis, of Springville, Susquehanna county, October 1, 1835, a daughter of Horatio Porter Loomis, born in Claremont, New Hampshire, July 8, 1808.

Sidney Haswell Warner completed his medical studies in 1836; passed his examination before the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1836, and was licensed by this society as a "practitioner of medicine," in Lenox, Massachusetts, November 5, 1836. He soon afterwards removed to Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he became prominent in his profession. His certificate is still preserved. He had five children as follows: Geraldine, Theodosia, Adelaide, Hannah and Jared Dimock Warner. Hannah (Loomis) Warner died April 13, 1844. She was a faithful wife, an affectionate



mother and a true friend. She died respected and loved by all who knew her, and is buried in the Warner family plot in Pine Grove cemetery, Huntington township. Dr. Sidney Haswell Warner was married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1845, to Cornelia Machette, born June 10, 1810, and soon afterwards, accompanied by his wife, returned to his home in Huntington township. Mrs. Warner was of French ancestry, a daughter of Samuel T. Machette, and his wife, Susan Nice, of Trenton, New Jersey, whose father was the founder of Nicetown, now a part of the city of Philadelphia. Samuel T. Machette was born November 8, 1786, and died December 28, 1827. Susan (Nice) Machette was born October 27, 1786, and died December 18, 1859. Paymaster Henry C. Machette, United States Navy, was a grandson of Samuel T. and Susan (Nice) Machette. He was paymaster United States Navy 1864-1869. He was retired, and died October 23, 1903. Dr. and Mrs. Warner were members of the Baptist Church, Huntington township, and lived happily together until January 19, 1881, when, after a successful professional career, he passed to his final reward. Mrs. Warner survived her husband until her death, May 9, 1897. She now rests in Pine Grove cemetery.

X. James Nelson Warner, D. D. S., son of Dr. Sidney Haswell and Cornelia (Machette) Warner, was born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1845. After receiving an academical education he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, and graduated D. D. S. with honors in the class of 1873. After leaving college Dr. Warner located in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession until the year 1875, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where his reputation became so well established that patrons came to him from Bradford, Columbia, Susquehanna, Wyoming and other counties of Pennsylvania. He belonged to the Pennsylvania Dental Association and the Susquehanna County Dental Association, was a prominent member and took an active part in the annual conventions of both societies. He was married by the Rev. Young C. Smith, D. D., November 7, 1883, to Jennie Edith Stark, daughter of John Michael and Sarah (Davidson) Stark, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. She was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1877. She is a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre. Dr. James Nelson and Jennie Edith (Stark) Warner had three sons: Sidney

S., a graduate of Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, class of 1905, now a student in the University of Pennsylvania; Benjamin S., born November 21, 1889, died January 25, 1891; and James Stark Warner, now a student in the Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre. (See John M. Stark.)

Dr. James Nelson Warner was a good citizen, a kind and affectionate husband and father, and in society a favorite with all who had the privilege of knowing him. He was a popular member of the Westmoreland Club, upon whose roll of membership there are many of the prominent business and professional men of the Wyoming valley. For years he was a regular communicant of the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, and won the friendship, respect and esteem of his pastor and congregation. In the Masonic fraternity he was prominent, being a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, F. and A. M., Wilkes-Barre; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M., Wilkes-Barre; Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, K. T., Wilkes-Barre, and an illustrious noble of Irem Temple (Mystic Shrine), A. A. O. N. M. S., Wilkes-Barre.

He was a member of the Republican party, and its principles as enunciated by Lincoln and eloquently expounded by Blaine and other great statesmen received his approval and loyal support. He never allowed politics to interfere with the practice of the profession, to which he applied his time with energy and ability. In life's battle he was an active participant. His knowledge and surgical skill brought relief and comfort to thousands of his fellow-men. The time that comes to all men to stand alone upon the threshold of eternity at last came to him. On Saturday, March 4, 1905, he was stricken with pleuro-pneumonia, and for weeks bravely fought death and stayed the Omnipotent decree just long enough to receive the sincere congratulations of friends who hoped he would remain with them for a number of years to come. After he had partially regained his health, under the advice of physicians, he went to New York, and upon arriving there again became prostrated with pneumonia. An illness of three weeks duration followed, until April 28, 1905, when he peacefully passed away, and Wilkes-Barre, the home of his adoption, mourned the loss of one of its foremost professional men and prominent citizens.

JOHN ATTICUS ROBERTSON, deceased, lived a conspicuously useful life, and his lofty character found witness in the high measure of honor paid him by the first citizens of Scranton.

A biographer said of him: "Probably no man with his limited means, as the world now estimates wealth, ever did more for the good of others, ever accomplished more with the means and instrumentalities at his command, than did this man. His life bore witness to the truth that there are those who amass great wealth or who win fame and power, yet are themselves the poorer for it, and whose loss brings little or no regret; and there are those who, not making wealth or fame or power their first object, so live that the world is richer for their lives and poorer in their loss—men and women, like this one, for whom the 'Well Done' of the Master finds an echo in every heart about them."

Mr. Robertson came of a distinguished Scottish ancestry, the Robertsons of Struan, in the Highlands of Perth, who were descended from the ancient Celtic Earls of Atholl. The Clan Robertson (or Dinnochie) were a powerful family before Bruce was king, fought under the patriot king in the war that secured the independence of Scotland, and were noted for their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the Stuart dynasty. The name of Robertson was derived from Robert, son of Duncan (de Atholia), who captured two of the murderers of James I, and for that service received a royal charter erecting his lands into a free barony, A. D., 1451. His son adopted the surname of Robertson, which the family has since retained. The coat-of-arms of the family is preserved by both the northern and southern branches of the family in America, and the motto, "Virtutis gloria merces," applies well to the life work of the subject of this sketch. In the rebellion of 1715 and 1745 the Clan Robertson turned out seven hundred claymores under their most noted chief, Alaster Robertson, who, famed for his learning, chivalrous heroism and political abilities, became the prototype of the Baron of Bradwardin in Scott's "Waverley." The *Clach na Bratach*, or Stone of the Standard, famous heirloom in the family, was found in the twelfth century. This talisman, or rather palladium of the Clan, has been worn in battle by its chief for more than six hundred years, and is yet in the possession of the present Robertson of Struan. The last lineal chief, Alexander Robertson, died without issue in 1749, and the estates and title went to Duncan Robertson, of Drumachurn. For political reasons he left the country and took refuge in France. His son, Colonel Alexander Robertson, obtained a restitution of the Struan estates and died unmarried in 1822.

Patrick, youngest son of the above-named

Duncan Robertson, came to America, and died in 1775. One of his sons, Arthur, was killed under Paul Jones in the engagement between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*. Another son, John, settled in New York, and became a man of prominence. At the age of seventeen he became a midshipman in the United States navy during the Revolutionary war, and after five years of gallant service was captured in the ship-of-war *Confederacy*, and was held prisoner on board the *Jersey* prison-ship in the *Wallabout* for two years. He attracted the favorable attention of the British officers, and was enabled to greatly alleviate the sufferings of his companions in misfortune. After the war he became a ship-master, sailing from New York, and subsequently was a merchant there. He died December 28, 1836, leaving a fortune to his children, and as recorded in his obituary, "unstained by a single act that they might blush for." He was twice married. First to Maria Sperry, a native of Switzerland, and second to Catherine Prentiss, of New London, Connecticut.

The Rev. John Jacob Robertson, son of Patrick and Maria (Sperry) Robertson, was born March 6, 1797. He graduated from Columbia College, New York, at the age of sixteen years, and afterward made two voyages abroad for the benefit of his health, and made the enduring friendship of many of the leading men in church and science. He was ordained in the ministry in 1818, and was in charge of a parish in Winchester, Virginia, until 1824, when he was appointed professor of languages in the University of Vermont. He served in that capacity for a year, during which time he drew together each Sunday for divine worship, at a private house, a few of the students and townspeople, and thus laid the foundation of the present flourishing parish of St. Paul's in Middlebury, Vermont. Ill health demanding his removal to a warmer climate, in 1826 he located in Baltimore, Maryland, where he opened a school. In 1827 he was appointed by the Episcopal Missionary and Education Society a missionary to Greece, and in 1828 by the Church Missionary Society of the United States a "missionary to the shores of the Mediterranean sea." In 1829 he made a tour of exploration through Greece, and on his return made a report to the societies, whereupon he and, at his own request, the Rev. J. M. Hills, of Baltimore, were appointed to the direction of the "Mission of the American Episcopal Church in Greece." He was thus the first foreign missionary of the Episcopal Church in America, though



he disliked the term "missionary," considering himself simply as an envoy to the Eastern or Greek Church. He had previously married (June 10, 1821), Julia Ann Henshaw, and Mr. Robertson and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Hills sailed in 1830 for Athens, where they began their work in August of the following year. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson occupied the lower rooms of the old Venetian Tower in the ancient city, then partially ruined, but since restored. It was here that John Atticus Robertson was born, December 25, 1831. Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Hills organized the girls' school in Athens, which has become notably useful, and in the island of Syra instructed the Greek children in home duties as well as ordinary studies.

Mrs. Robertson also came of an ancient and honored family. The Henshaws from whom the American branch of the family is descended, came from the English family of Heronshaw, or Hershaw—Thomas Henshaw, of Cheshire. He was a captain in the service of James I, who for "his faithful and able service" granted him the arms previously borne by the family, and added a crest. Thomas Henshaw died in 1639, leaving a large fortune. From him was descended Benjamin Henshaw, died in 1781, who was a lieutenant in the Connecticut line during the Revolution, fought in the battle of Bennington, and whose report of the capture of prisoners and munitions of war is still extant. He married (first) Elizabeth Lord, and (second) Huldah Sumner, of Middletown, and had two children by his first wife and six by his second. Daniel, son of Benjamin Henshaw by his second marriage, was born March 26, 1762. He was a merchant in Middletown, but removed to Middlebury, Vermont. He married Sarah Esther Prentiss, of New London, Connecticut. Their third child, Julia Ann, became the wife of the Rev. John Jacob Robertson. She accompanied her husband on his foreign mission, and through all the trials of a life of more than usual vicissitude was his wise counsellor and loving assistant. Bishop Southgate wrote of "her genial, courteous, open disposition, her practical sagacity, her contentment with solid unshowy usefulness, her kindness to all, her unsuspectingness, her charity which could think of no one with enmity," and adds that "she died as she had lived, calmly, with patient faith and cloudless serenity."

From such excellent lineage and parentage came John Atticus Robertson. During his first twelve years he lived with his parents in Athens, the Island of Syra, and Constantinople, taking

even at that early age a deep interest in the wonders of the past as well as present, and receiving careful instruction from his parents. The family returning to the United States in 1843, he was shortly afterward sent to Dr. Ten Broeck's school in Georgetown, D. C. At the age of nineteen he entered Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut, and graduated in 1854. During these years he had taken great interest in engineering, spending some of his vacations in field work with his cousin, McRae Swift, a noted civil engineer, and a few months on the Hartford water works. After his graduation he made engineering his profession, and followed it for the next fourteen years of his life. In 1854-55 he was engaged in the survey of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, and while in Florida his feet were severely poisoned, from which he suffered more or less for some years. He was next employed by some capitalists, among them his cousin, William Goodrich, of New Orleans, Louisiana, to make an exploration up Red river into Texas, in search of petroleum fields, from which he derived an experience which was of after use. June 1, 1855, he engaged with the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, with which he continued until July, 1856. November 1, 1855, occurred the dreadful Gasconade disaster, in which a special train loaded with many of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis, making an excursion to Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, to celebrate the opening of the road to that point, was precipitated into the Gasconade river by the breaking down of the bridge over the Gasconade river, resulting in the death of forty people, and serious injuries to about one hundred and thirty more. Mr. Robertson, who had been ill at the east, had journeyed for St. Louis, against the advice of his physician, but on account of a delay en route did not reach the city until the excursion train had left. But for this delay he would have been on the ill-fated train, and might have shared the fate of his chief (Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan, the engineer of the road), who was killed. His uncle, the Rev. Truman Marcellus Post, pastor of the First Congregational Church of St. Louis, escaped with his life, but was much cut and bruised.

From July, 1856, to March, 1858, Mr. Robertson was actively engaged, largely in the construction of waterworks, and on the latter date became assistant engineer of the Brooklyn (New York) waterworks. In April, 1859, he became assistant to Frederick Law Olmstead in the laying out and direction of work on the great Central Park, in New York City—a most congenial occu-

pation—and resided near the park. The work on the park being suspended on account of the Civil war, in February, 1863, he was engaged on the harbor defences of New York, mainly at Castle William, on Governor's Island, and was subsequently appointed by General Totten to the position of government inspector of engineering. In January, 1865, he was connected with the Duck Creek Petroleum Company, and in the fall of the same year with the Texas Coal Oil and Petroleum Company. In May, 1866, he opened an office as consulting engineer in New York, but in February, 1867, accepted a position with the Union Coal Company and surveyed and built the road between Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, now owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. On the completion of this work he was appointed superintendent, and served in that position until 1871, when he resigned to take charge of the Forest Hill cemetery at Scranton, completing the work of laying out which had been begun by J. Gardner Sanderson, and becoming superintendent, a position in which he rendered efficient service during the remainder of his life. About the same time he made the survey for the Ridge Turnpike, now known as the Boulevard, between Green Ridge and Priceburg. He had also taken up his residence in Green Ridge, and become interested in a real estate business. In 1872 he was associated with the Georgia Manufacturing and Mining Company, and spent some time at Gainesville, near Atlanta, an experience he always spoke of with pleasure. In 1881 he formed a real estate and insurance partnership with Colonel Frederick L. Hitchcock, which continued until the time of his death. For years the firm of Robertson & Hitchcock were agents for the Barber Asphalt Company, and were instrumental in having the first asphalt pavements laid in the city.

Active and energetic as he was in all that brain and hand found to do in his ordinary business, there was another side of his life work in which he was more deeply interested and to which he gave unsparingly of his time, his ability and his means. This was his work for the church he loved. During his residence in New York he attended the Church of the Redeemer (Protestant Episcopal), in which he served as warden. On first coming to Scranton he attended St. Luke's, which was within the city proper, and he and others conceived the idea that there was place for a new parish at Green Ridge. June 12, 1868, a service was held in the dining room of his residence, Rev. John Long officiating. Later the same month a service was held in the station of

what is now the Delaware and Hudson Canal Railway, of which Mr. Robertson was then superintendent. A third service was held in a passenger car drawn up in front of the station, and in the afternoon a Sunday school was organized. Later a new carriage house belonging to J. Gardner Sanderson was utilized as a chapel. November 29, 1868, the parish of the Church of the Good Shepherd was organized, and in the following year, on August 26, the corner stone of a chapel was laid. Services were first held therein on June 5, 1870. In 1891 a stone church built by the Presbyterians at Green Ridge was purchased, and its renovation was made under the personal direction of Mr. Robertson. He was a foremost factor in all the work of parish development and church improvement, serving as warden and treasurer from the organization of the parish to the time of his death, and was a standing delegate to the diocesan convention of Central Pennsylvania from the time it was formed. He also took an active part in forwarding the general interests of the community, and was a member of the Board of Trade and the Scranton Underwriters. He cherished a loyal pride in his ancestry, and made a close study of the history of his Clan, as attested by the construction of the genealogical tree, showing without a single break his descent from Duncan, in the twelfth century, and justifying the claim that he was the real Struan Robertson, and Chief of the Clan Dinnochie. He was married, in St. Thomas Church, New York City, on December 29, 1858, to Margaret Schenck, of an old family of that state, whose ancestors came from Holland and France early in the seventeenth century.

In the midst of his activities, Mr. Robertson was stricken down with an attack of pneumonia on December 23, 1896, from which he recovered in some degree, and in March following was taken to Florida, whence he returned two months afterward, little if any benefitted by the trip. His life was henceforth one of constant pain, though his iron will enabled him to resume his business and church duties. In October he became worse, and late in the month suffered a severe hemorrhage. He again rallied, but on November 9 the sad end came. He had passed the morning in pleasant converse with his family, his principal interest being in the special convention then being held in South Bethlehem for the election of a successor to his own beloved Bishop Rubison, who had passed away not long before. The same night he was seized with another hemorrhage, and passed into the infinite future. The sad news



was wired to the sacred gathering in South Bethlehem, and upon its receipt all business was suspended, and every one rose in reverential silence while the prayers for the dead were said. Two days later the church for which the lamented deceased had so earnestly labored and which he so truly loved received him for the last time, and the funeral office was most touchingly conducted by the rector, Rev. Frank S. Ballantine, and Rev. Rogers Israel, of St. Luke's. The local press, personal friends, and various organized bodies paid fervent tribute to the dead, but all said of him was exceedingly well epitomized in the resolutions adopted by the rector and vestry of the Church of the Good Shepherd, closing with the following:

"In the activities of the life of the church he was ever a leader and ever a safe one. Acquainted to an unusual degree with the history of the church, his opinions, both in conventions and in the smaller circles at home, were always regarded as being based not only upon good motives, but also upon sound learning and intelligence. Public-spirited, careful to perform every civic duty, rejoicing in the welfare of his neighbor, and sympathizing in his misfortune, he filled the full measure of good citizenship. Of the gentler qualities that radiated from his Christian nature, few who knew him are ignorant, and not the least of these was charity. He loved children and they loved him. When friends were merry, he was merry; and when grief darkened the threshold how many have felt their load lightened through his kindly sympathy and activity.

"In recording this inadequate appreciation of our departed friend, we thank God for the example that his life has been to us, and pray Him that our lives may be the better for it. If they shall so prove, it will be a fitting memorial."

COLONEL EZRA H. RIPPLE, receiving the respect which the world instinctively pays to the successful man whose prominence is not less the result of an irreproachable private life than of accomplishment in the business world, presents in his history several chapters well worthy of thoughtful consideration. The Ripple family came from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, prior to the Revolution, and located at Lazarus, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. The name was originally spelled Ruppel. The original Ripple served in the Revolution as shown in the Pennsylvania archives. Peter Ripple, the grandfather, engaged in lumbering along the Susquehanna river, lost his life by accident, or result of a strain,

while thus engaged. He was the father of fourteen children, among whom were: Phoebe, John, Lazarus, Abraham, Isaac, William, Peter, Elizabeth, Nancy and Silas.

Silas Ripple, the father, was born in Hanover, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and in 1857 came to Scranton settling in that district known as Hyde Park. As proprietor of the White Hotel, which stood at the corner of Main and Jackson streets, he continued in business until his death, which occurred December 4, 1861. His early political support was given the Whig party and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the newly organized Republican party. He was married, in early manhood, to Elizabeth Harris, a daughter of Abraham Harris, a native of England, who in his boyhood became a resident of the Lehigh valley, where he afterward conducted a meat market and also engaged in the hotel business. His daughter Elizabeth, who was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, was a member of the Free Methodist Church, lived a consistent Christian life and died in Allentown, in October, 1894. Silas and Elizabeth Ripple were the parents of three children, but only two reached adult age, the daughter being Mrs. Mary M. Doster, of Scranton.

Ezra H. Ripple, the son, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1842, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Buck Mountain, where he attended the common schools and continued his studies in Wyoming Seminary, completing his course in 1857. In that year his parents removed to Scranton, and after putting aside his text books he assisted his father in the hotel until the latter's death, when he turned his attention to the drug business, wherein he continued until he enlisted for service with the Union army as a private of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, having assisted in raising Company H. This command did good service in the Antietam campaign. In 1863 he joined the Thirtieth Emergency Regiment, and in March, 1864, he became a member of Company K, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, serving on Morris Island, in the Department of the South. Being captured in a night assault on Fort Johnson, July 3, 1864, he was taken to Charleston, and afterward incarcerated in the military prisons at Andersonville, where he remained for two and a half months. He was then returned to Charleston and afterward sent to Florence, where he remained until March 1, 1865, when he was paroled after having suffered all the horrors of southern prisons for eight months. At Florence

he was successful in making his escape, but his absence was noted and bloodhounds were put upon the scent, tracking him to a swamp three or four miles from the prison. He was badly bitten by the dogs, and was sent home to recover from the wounds when prison fever developed. After being paroled he went to the camp at Annapolis, where he was honorably discharged June 30, 1865.

Colonel Ripple at once returned to his home. He had gone to the front a boy and returned a man, with experiences and views of life that broadened his mind and made him a man with all the qualities of endurance, self-reliance and determination. Imbued with a desire for a better education, he entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and in 1869 he entered a firm of crockery dealers, with whom he continued until 1873, when he withdrew from that house to become the business associate of William Connell in the organization of the firm of William Connell & Company, with whom he has since been associated in coal operations. He is also a director in the Scranton Axle Works and the Tribune Publishing Company, and while controlling important and successful business enterprises he has at the same time maintained an active interest in public concerns that have had direct bearing upon the development of the city and state.

Some years after the war internal disturbances led him into the National Guard of Pennsylvania and he was elected captain of Company D upon the organization of the Scranton City Guard in 1877. In 1878 he was chosen major of the Thirtieth Regiment, was elected lieutenant-colonel in 1883 and colonel in 1888, while in 1893 he was re-elected to the same position, serving until 1896, when Governor Hastings appointed him commissary general, with the rank of colonel. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Governor Stone and is serving at the present time in a similar capacity on the staff of Governor Pennypacker.

In political circles in Scranton, Colonel Ripple has been no less prominent, being recognized as a local leader of the Republican party. He has been president of the Central Republican club and served as chairman of the county committee in 1894. In 1888 he was state elector, receiving the highest vote of any elector in the state and casting his ballot for Harrison and Morton. His fellow-citizens, not unmindful or unappreciative of his efforts in behalf of his party and also his efforts, when setting partisanship aside he has stood as the champion of progressive and bene-

ficial measures, have several times chosen him to positions of public trust and responsibility. When Lackawanna county was formed he was elected, on the Republican ticket in 1879, the first county treasurer and served for three years. In 1886 he was the mayoralty candidate on the Republican ticket and was the only mayor who filled the office for a single term of four years. In 1896 he was again a candidate for the position, but dissensions in the local party ranks led to his defeat by a few votes. During his service as the city's chief executive he received a salary of six thousand dollars, and the receipts of his office turned over were nine thousand dollars, an amount far larger than received in any previous administration. He gave his official support to every measure which he believed practical and progressive, and it was during his incumbency that the city was lighted by electricity, the electric car system established and the asphalt-street paving was inaugurated. In 1878 he was elected to the select council, but after eight months resigned on account of the pressure of private business interests. He was a member of the board of health for several years and has filled official positions outside the strict path of political preferment, having been president of the Associated Charities of Scranton, a member of the advisory committee of the Home for the Friendless, a member of the board of park commissioners and a member of the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of Pennsylvania. In these relations he has made a study of conditions of life among unfortunate classes, with a view to their amelioration, and his labors have been far-reaching and beneficial. His present service in behalf of the public is that which devolves upon him in the office of postmaster, to which he was appointed by President McKinley in 1897, and reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1901.

Colonel Ripple was married in Scranton, in 1874, to Miss Sarah H. Hackett, born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Richard Hackett, mine foreman for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. They are the parents of four children: Hannah, Jessie, Susan, deceased; and Ezra H.; communicants of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Colonel Ripple has long been an influential member and for a number of years has served as vestryman. He has attained high rank in Masonry, affiliated with the local lodge; Lackawanna Chapter, R. A. M.; Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, K. T.; and Cerneau Consistory, at Scranton, thirty-third degree Scottish rite. He stands as a representative of a high type of American manhood, com-





bining energy and determination with lofty principles and exalted patriotism, so that his career in business, political, military and social circles has been characterized by laudable ambition and honorable effort, resulting in successful accomplishment.

FRANK C. MOSIER, prominently identified with the professional, progressive and business interests of Pittston, Pennsylvania, is a son of Daniel Dimmick Mosier, deceased, and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier; a grandson of John Mosier and Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and great-grandson of Johannes Moeser, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America and settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, before the war clouds of the Revolution commenced to darken the political horizon of the mother country's American colonies on this side of the Atlantic.

John Moeser, paternal great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, enlisted in Capt. Abraham Miller's company, Col. William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, with Luke Brodhead (who became a captain in the Sixth Regiment), and others. (See Mathew's "History of Wayne, Pike and Monroe Counties, Pennsylvania," p. 75). These troops were the first to arrive at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the first to salute George Washington, the young Virginian, under whom many of them had fought years before, on the banks of the Monongahela, when Braddock's army, surrounded on every side by savage red men, would have been slaughtered entire on that horrid field of blood and carnage, but for the courageous soldier whom God had destined to again become their leader. They were backwoodsmen, scouts and Indian fighters of the border, and subsequently became the First Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, and participated in the siege of Boston, which was raised by the British on the morning of St. Patrick's Day, 1776. The campaign in the East having come to a successful close, Washington marched his forces through Connecticut to Long Island, and soon the soil of New York became the zone of military operations. While encamped on Long Island the term of the enlistment of Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen was about to expire. Gen. Washington, on April 22, 1776, addressed a letter to the Continental Congress, recommending that some method be instituted to induce Col. Thompson's Battalion to re-enlist, as the "loss of such a valuable and brave body of men would be of great injury to the service." On July 1, 1776, at Utrecht, Long Island, Col. Thompson's command reenlisted in the Pennsylvania Line, and with other Pennsylvania

troops were formed into a division which was the Old Guard of Washington's army, noted for its steadiness under fire, and for its invincible bravery when it swept across the ice-running channel of the Delaware and surprised the Hessians at Trenton, and then onward to Princeton, where it again defeated the war trained battalions of Britain. On June 28, 1778, upon the plains of Monmouth, where Freedom's cause came near being lost by Maj.-Gen. Charles Lee, second in command, who was called "a damned poltroon" by the great Washington, and promptly relieved of his sword in the face of the enemy, Wayne and his brave Pennsylvanians saved the army from annihilation and drove Lord Cornwallis off the battle-stained ground. (See Spear's "Life of Wayne," p. 123). Hours before the morning dawn of July 16, 1779, men from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina followed the battle flag of "Mad Anthony Wayne" up the rocky heights of Stony Point with fixed bayonets, and won another victory for their intrepid leader. On September 25, 1780, Arnold, who had faced death at Quebec, and was the bravest of the brave at Saratoga, was charged with trying to deliver up West Point to the British. Wayne was at that time at Tappan with his brigade (the First Pennsylvania) and Gen. William Irvine with the Second Pennsylvania brigade was with him. In the life of Anthony Wayne by Spears, page 168 et seq., the following appears:

"It is recorded that when Washington finally learned that Arnold was a traitor, he said in a sad voice to Lafayette, 'Whom can we trust now?' But, when he came to answer his own question, he turned as if by instinct to the Pennsylvania Line. The garrison at West Point had been scattered by Arnold, and Washington looked to see the British come up the river at any time to sweep the Americans by force from the Highlands. There was need of men who could come in haste and fight at the word. A messenger was sent galloping down the trail to Tappan. He reached Wayne's tent at one o'clock in the morning, and soon the drums were beating the call to arms. The men of both brigades—Wayne's and Irvine's—sprang up, and, with muskets in hand, formed in line, and when rations for the day had been secured, they marched away through the night."

This shows the high regard the immortal Washington had for the Pennsylvania troops, who were kept on the firing line all the way to Yorktown, where they stormed the trenches and helped compel Lord Cornwallis to surrender his sword to the Great Commander. After the dawn of peace, Wayne's division was embarked on transports and sent south, where it remained under arms three years. John Mosier, the veteran of ten years service in the armies of his adopted



country, returned to his home in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and soon after died without having received any pay. It is a matter of history that the same became escheated to the state of Pennsylvania instead of being distributed among the dead soldiers' heirs who can truly and justly say, "Republics are ungrateful."

John Mosier (grandfather) was born January 10, 1784, near Easton, Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and became an honest tiller of the soil. He married Sarah Overfield, a daughter of Martin Overfield, one of the early pioneers of northeastern Pennsylvania. Sarah (Overfield) Mosier was born November 22, 1790. Her brother, Hon. William Overfield, held the office of canal commissioner of Pennsylvania for a number of years, and was also a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

John Mosier died on his farm in Middle Smithfield township, May 5, 1853. Sarah (Overfield) Mosier died August 14, 1888, in Middle Smithfield township, at the old Mosier homestead, near Mount Pocono, in which now resides her son, Samuel Overfield Mosier, who bids fair to pass the century mark on the old farm among the meadows, trout streams, hills and mountains of his boyhood home. The land upon which is located Sand Hill cemetery, in Middle Smithfield township, was given to the church and cemetery association by John Mosier, who is buried near the little white church, which in summer time, with its green sloping grounds on every side, can be seen for miles around.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier (father), son of John Mosier and Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, was born in Middle Smithfield township, August 22, 1816, and when about sixteen years old came to the Wyoming Valley. Through the influence of his uncle, Hon. William Overfield, he secured a position on the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, which with other internal improvements, cost the state of Pennsylvania more than forty-one millions of dollars. All of this great property with its mighty franchises, which would in time have intermingled the waters of Lake Erie with the Chesapeake and made this waterway the grand highway of commerce between the Atlantic seaboard and the West, was sold a few years before the Civil war for a few paltry millions by trusted public servants, who left to future generations in the legislative halls of our state, the record of a public calamity one of the greatest that ever befell the people of this commonwealth.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier was employed by the state on the North Branch Canal a number of

years, which gave him a good start in life, for he was enabled to purchase from John Michael Stark a large farm in Pittston township from which hundreds of thousands of tons of coal have been mined, and which is still a great producer of one of Pennsylvania's most valuable minerals. This property is now in the Mosier family.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier was married January 2, 1842, to Elizabeth Ann Ward, a daughter of Victor Ward and Anna (Mills) Ward, and a granddaughter of Thomas Ward and Anna (Wakeley) Ward. Thomas Ward (grandfather) emigrated to America from England and settled in Connecticut before the war of the American Revolution, in which he served as a private in Capt. Samuel Wright's company of Col. Samuel Wylly's Twenty-second Connecticut Regiment of the Continental army, and was engaged in the battles of Long Island and of White Plains, fought in August and September, 1776. He died October 5, 1824. Victor Ward was a son of Thomas Ward and Anna (Wakeley) Ward. The military records of Connecticut show that Victor Ward was a soldier in a Connecticut regiment during the War of 1812, and was in active service in 1814, when the towns bordering on Long Island Sound were threatened with attack by a combined British land and naval force. Anna (Mills) Ward, mother of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, was a daughter of Robert Mills and Desire (Robinson) Mills, a daughter of Jonathan Robinson, of Weston, Fairfield county, Connecticut, who was of Scottish ancestry. He was a soldier in the French and Colonial wars. Elizabeth Robinson, a sister of Desire (Robinson) Mills, married Thomas Williams, who came at an early day with his father, Thaddeus Williams, from Connecticut to Wilkes-Barre, and afterwards enlisted in Captain Spaulding's independent company of Wyoming men of the Continental army, became a sergeant and fought under Washington. During the memorable times when the warwhoop of bloodthirsty savages rang out along the banks of the Susquehanna and sounded the death knell of many a fearless settler, Sergeant Williams achieved everlasting fame as an Indian fighter. (See Kulp's "Families of the Wyoming Valley," vol. 1, p. 157, etc.).

Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier was born November 27, 1821, of English and Scotch ancestry, in Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut. After the death of her father she came from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to Plains township, Luzerne county, about 1829, with her mother and grandmother, Desire (Robinson) Mills. Soon after their arrival in Plains township they com-

menced housekeeping in the farm house of Jonathan Robinson Williams, on the old main road leading from Pittston to Wilkes-Barre, near the residences of Sergeant Thomas Williams and David Mills (brother of Anna (Mills) Ward), who had previously arrived from Bridgeport, Connecticut and purchased the land he then occupied, from which, in after years, millions of tons of coal were mined. Jonathan Robinson Williams was a son of Sergeant Williams, and lived with him in the old Williams homestead until his father's death, 1839, when he removed to his own farm nearby, where he lived the remaining years of his life.

While Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier resided on the Jonathan Robinson Williams place, Sergeant Williams often entertained her with stories of his many fights with the British Tories and Indians. It is very probable that she is now the only living person, who in the long ago was personally acquainted with Sergeant Thomas Williams, the famous Indian fighter of the Wyoming Valley.

Anna (Mills) Ward died about 1834, and was buried in the Hollenback family burying ground, located on the Hollenback farm, upon the ridge northeast of the present Hollenback cemetery. Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier has been a continuous resident of the Wyoming Valley for more than three-quarters of a century, and during these years she has seen many wonderful changes. When young in years she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she has always been a faithful charitable worker. In the war for the Union, her brother, Joseph S. Ward (now deceased), enlisted as a private in the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments, Connecticut Volunteers. John Ward, his son, also fought on the side of the Union as a private in the Ninth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. After the battle of Appomattox both father and son returned to their home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and subsequently became prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier during his busy life was elected to many township offices, the duties of which he honestly and faithfully discharged for he looked upon "Public office as a public trust." On Tuesday, May 14, 1889, he passed to his final reward and now sleeps in Hollenback cemetery. The following children were born to Daniel Dimmick Mosier and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier: Georgia Mosier, (daughter), born October 18, 1842, married October 31, 1865, to Conrad Sax Stark, son of John Daniel Stark and Ann (Sax)

Stark. John Daniel Stark was born April 26, 1797, and was a grandson of Aaron Stark, who was slain in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. John Daniel Stark, on February 22, 1828, was married to Ann Sax, a daughter of Conrad Sax, of Shades, Pennsylvania, located on the Easton turnpike. Wilson, the ornithologist, who visited him in 1805, describes him in his work as "a mighty hunter, his home being full of the trophies of the chase." Ann (Sax) Stark was born February 15, 1803. She died November 25, 1855.

John Daniel Stark became a prominent citizen of Pittston township. The last days of his life were spent on his farm located upon the banks of Spring Brook (years ago a noted trout stream) where its waters join the Lackawanna. His life was one of industry and usefulness. He died June 21, 1862, and is buried in the Stark family plot in Marcy cemetery, Luzerne county, near the Brick Church which was erected in the year 1853. Many soldiers of the Revolutionary and other wars repose in Marcy cemetery. The first interments therein were made previous to 1790. The death of Ebenezer Marcy is marked upon his tombstone as having occurred March 20, 1790, at which early time there were more than one hundred unmarked graves in this old burying ground. Marcy township, Luzerne county, was named after Ebenezer Marcy.

Conrad Sax Stark graduated at Union College, New York, 1860, and came to the bar well equipped to practice the noble profession of the law. He died at his home in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1880, in the strength and vigor of manhood, a prominent member of his profession. The memory of his legal attainments, integrity, Christian life and virtues will never be forgotten. To take action upon his death a meeting of the Luzerne bar was held, Hon. Charles E. Rice, Luzerne's able jurist (now chief justice of the superior court of Pennsylvania) presided, and after paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased, concluded as follows:

"The activity of Mr. Stark's life was something wonderful. Measured by the length of years, you say that his life has been cut short in its prime, but measured by what he did, and by what he had grown to be, his death cannot be said to have been premature. He did the work which God gave him to do with his might, and any prolongation of years after that is not living, but a mere existence.

"He will be missed in the profession by the bar and the court; he will be sadly missed in the town in which he lived, and with whose varied interests he was so fully identified; he will be missed in this county by all good men, and that home which has been so sadly bereaved, but notwithstanding all this, we cannot but with pleasant emotion bear testimony to the character and

life of a man, who with humility yet with self-reliance and earnestness, did in his life time all that God gave him to do."

Georgia (Mosier) Stark died in the state of Florida, where she was temporarily residing, July 14, 1896. She was a sincere friend, and an affectionate sister and mother, and was beloved by all who knew her. Conrad Sax Stark and Georgia (Mosier) Stark are buried in Hollenback cemetery.

John B. Mosier (son) was born in Pittston township, August 9, 1844, on his father's farm which was cleared up in the year 1790 by David Brown, (see Bigsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 617), who located the cemetery adjoining the Mosier farm, of which mention is hereafter made, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war. John B. Mosier never married. He was successful in business, and accumulated a large estate. At the time of his death, September 27, 1889, he was a Mason of prominence, and a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, R. A. M., and a Sir Knight of Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar, Pittston, Pennsylvania. He is buried in Hollenback cemetery.

Frank C. Mosier was born October 8, 1846 (of whom further mention is hereafter made).

James H. Mosier (son) is a resident of West Pittston, Pennsylvania. He was born September 10, 1848. On March 21, 1878, he married Fannie Field. Helene F. Mosier, their daughter, graduated at Wyoming Seminary, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1902, and is one of the youngest members of Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

James H. Mosier is engaged in the real estate and general insurance business. He is a director in the Water Street Bridge Company, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Wyoming Valley Lodge, F. and A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, R. A. M.; Wyoming Valley Commandery, K. T., Pittston, Pennsylvania (of which he is a past eminent commander); Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. (Mystic Shrine), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Keystone Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32d degree, Scranton, Pennsylvania, A. A. S. R. F.

Frank C. Mosier's birthplace was in Pittston township, on his father's farm, one of the first settled in that township. His boyhood days passed the same as other boys brought up on a farm, working in the fields, fishing in the mountain streams, hunting in the nearby woods, and attending district school in the winter. After these

halcyon days came the Civil war, and the rolling of drums, waving of flags, and marching of soldiers to the front, attracted the attention of the boy who was a good rifle shot, and wanted to try his skill on the rebels. In September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Lee with a mighty host came up along the Blue Ridge from the sacred soil of Virginia in solid columns of gray, with bayonets flashing in the autumnal sun, the stars and bars flying, and with martial bands playing "Maryland, my Maryland," he thundered at the Southern gateway of Pennsylvania.

It was then he enlisted in Capt. Joseph Hileman's company, Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went to the front, where, with thousands of patriotic men under Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds stood ready to repel the rebel invaders if the Army of the Potomac should meet with defeat upon the soil of Maryland, where was fought the battle of Antietam, one of the most sanguinary in the history of the great Civil war.

Returning home after the Antietam campaign, he worked on the farm and again went to school, and later on accepted a position with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania. While in that city he was an active member of the Scranton Lyceum, which he helped to organize, and which was composed of such men as Hon. Frederick W. Gunster (now deceased), afterwards a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and additional law judge of Lackawanna county, Col. John Amon Price (now deceased), a gallant soldier of the Civil War, and an orator of great force and ability; Edward B. Sturges, who attained prominence in law, business and municipal reform; Hugh R. Crawford, a veteran soldier, scholar and debater, and Atlantic M. Renshaw, who subsequently was appointed the first recorder of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. After severing his business relations with the great corporation he had faithfully served he entered Michigan University. He numbers among those of his classmates, Hon. George Gartner, ex-judge of the circuit court of Wayne county, Michigan, and Hon. Rufus Fleming, now United States consul general at Edinburgh, Scotland. After completing his studies at Ann Arbor he went to Detroit, Michigan, and became a student in the law office of Hon. Fitz William H. Chambers, a distinguished ex-member of the Canadian parliament, and later on judge of the circuit court of Wayne county, Michigan. After being admitted to the Detroit bar he returned east and studied law with Conrad Sax Stark, Esq., and was admitted to the Luzerne bar Feb-

ruary 26, 1874, and now resides at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, practicing his profession in the common pleas, superior, supreme and United States courts.

Frank C. Mosier, on March 4, 1891, was united in marriage by the Rev. John LaBar to Lydia Ellen Stark, daughter of John Michael Stark and Sarah (Davidson) Stark, of Wyoming.

John Michael Stark was born in Plains township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1819, and October 16, 1841, was married to Sarah Davidson, a daughter of Morris Davidson and Ann (Nun) Davidson, who came to Plains township from New Jersey. He came of two sturdy races: one from the green banks of the Shannon, castellated with the ancient towers of the Mother Country, the other from the vine-clad hills of the Rhine, in the German Fatherland, who landed upon the shores of the new world long before the Revolutionary struggle, and became the pioneers of civilization and builders of Commonwealths. Gen. John Stark, a name famous in the annals of the Revolution, who fought at Bunker Hill, under Washington at Trenton and Princeton, and heroically led the Green Mountain boys at Bennington and achieved a glorious victory for the American cause, came of the same English line of ancestry as the Stark family of the Wyoming Valley. (See Hawthorne's "United States," vol. II, pp. 512-17-22-31, etc.; Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 357).

John Michael Stark was a man of great firmness, iron will, self-reliance and industry. He was a superintendent on the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, and also a trusted employe of the Pennsylvania Coal Company for a number of years. (For portrait of John Michael Stark, see Bradsby's "History of Luzerne Cnty.," p. 335). After his retirement from the employ of this company he invested his money in broad acres underlaid with coal in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, the rich anthracite mining industrial center of Pennsylvania, and was the recipient of a large income from royalties at the time of his death. The names of the kindred of John Michael Stark (Aaron Stark and Daniel Stark) are inscribed on the Wyoming Battle Monument. (See Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 121). If there had been a Wyoming drama enacted in his day and generation he surely would have maintained the courage and patriotism of his Revolutionary ancestors, a race of men that will be proudly remembered in history to the end of Time.

During other wars of the Republic his family

have maintained a record for patriotism which is here worthy of mention. In the conflict with Mexico, which secured a lasting peace and the acquisition of immense territory to the American Union, his brother, George Hiram Stark, served as a sergeant in I. S. K. Ogier's Company H, Fourth Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, and on July 29, 1846, by order of Gen. Taylor, was honorably discharged at Matamoras. On July 30, 1846, he reenlisted and became a non-commissioned officer in Capt. A. G. Blanchard's (Phoenix) Company, ——— Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, and by order of Maj.-Gen. Scott was honorably discharged at New Orleans, May 15, 1845. On his soldier's discharge the following is endorsed: "Said G. H. Stark participated in the storming of Monterey, and also the bombardment of Vera Cruz and acquitted himself gallantly in both engagements."

In the war for the Union his son, George Michael Stark, served in Company M, Second Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which fought under Grant, when, in carnage of blood and in fire and flame, the Army of the Potomac was relentlessly hurled against Lee until he was surrounded, crushed and overwhelmed at Appomattox. After a successful business career George Michael Stark died July 27, 1895, on his farm at Dallas, Pennsylvania, and now rests in the historic Forty-Fort cemetery.

Henry W. Stark (brother, now deceased) enlisted in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry. William S. Stark (brother) enlisted in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, and George Hiram Stark, (Mexican war veteran, now deceased), enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and all served their country faithfully. Charles H. Flagg married his sister, Mary Jane Stark, and became captain of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, made up of Pittston, Pennsylvania men, whom he led into action at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, with Meade's division, (Pennsylvania Reserves) in which Sinclair's, Jackson's and Magilton's brigades courageously, in a terrific storm of shot and shell, charged the Confederate intrenchments on the heights of Fredericksburg, defended by Gen. A. P. Hill's division of Stonewall Jackson's Corps.\* During Hooker's campaign he was again

\* Col. Cyrus K. Campbell, (now of Seattle, Washington) served on the staff of Col. Magilton, and was wounded in the bayonet charge of his regiment, the 142nd Pennsylvania Vols., which was cut to pieces at Fredericksburg.

under fire at Chancellorsville, where the Army of the Potomac met with disaster and defeat, after which there followed in the rapid march of events the invasion of Pennsylvania, one of the most perilous epochs in our country's history. Captain Flagg was a Pennsylvanian by adoption, and gallantly served as an aide on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, who commanded the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, First Army Corps, at Gettysburg. The 142nd Pennsylvania Volunteers fought in Rowley's brigade, and bravely helped to drive the rebel invaders off the soil of Pennsylvania. After the clash of steel and thunder of battle was hushed, his body was found on the field and brought home to his young and grief-stricken wife, who caused to be erected in the Hollenback cemetery to the memory of her soldier husband an enduring monument of granite upon which is inscribed:

"CAPT. CHAS. H. FLAGG"  
"KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYS-  
BURG"

"JULY 3, 1863—AGED 29 YEARS."

"Sleep, sleep, noble warrior, sleep,

The tomb is now thy bed,

Cold is it's bosom, thou dost rest,

In silence with the dead."

"We tell thy doom with many tears,

How rose thy morning sun,

How quickly, too, alas it set,

Warrior, thy march is done."

John Michael Stark died at his residence in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1896. Sarah (Davidson) Stark, his wife, died at her summer home at Lake Carey, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1898, and both are buried in Hollenback cemetery.

The home life of Frank C. Mosier has ever been one of simplicity, hospitality and true domestic happiness. He is a member of the Exeter Country Club of West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

One child blessed the union of Frank C. Mosier and Lydia Ellen (Stark) Mosier—Ruth, born April 2, 1893, died December 16, 1901. Within the gates of the Silent City of the Dead, beautiful Hollenback cemetery, little Ruth sleeps remembered and loved by all who knew her. On her tombstone are carved the inspired words: "Heavenly Bells are calling me now," which were found after her death, among her child treasures, written in her own hand.

The Christian religion is the world's most enduring foundation. Upon its eternal rock, is builded Freemasonry, which from the days of King Solomon first began its march over the

highway of centuries, and has kept step with civilization and progress to this distant day. The teachings of this, the greatest fraternal organization in existence, have been sacredly kept by Washington the Founder, by McKinley the Defender, and by Roosevelt, the Protector of America's civil and religious liberty.

Frank C. Mosier is a Mason, and belongs to St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, R. A. M.; Wyoming Valley Commandery, K. T., Pittston (of which he is past eminent commander); Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. (Mystic Shrine), Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; and Keystone Consistory, S. P. R. S. 32d degree, Scranton, Pennsylvania, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, United States of America.

Frequently he is chosen to represent his party in county, state and national conventions. He has always been for sound money, a sound protective tariff, sound statesmanship, and sound Democracy, which he claims are the cardinal principles of free government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the greatest apostle of the Democratic faith.

A number of benevolent acts have been recorded to his credit during his active life, and one in particular is deserving of mention. Near the Mosier homestead in Pittston township is an old cemetery, in which repose many of the pioneers of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys. The Browns, Bennetts, Fells, Giddings, Millers, Searles, Tompkinses and others are represented, with many soldiers who served in the armies of the Union during the Civil war, among them being an old comrade, Hon. David Snyder Koon, a member of the Luzerne bar. (See "Luzerne Legal Register," vol. ix, page 88). During the administration of President Polk he was postmaster at Providence, Pennsylvania. For two terms he represented Luzerne county in the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and during Andrew Johnson's term as chief magistrate he held the important office of deputy revenue assessor for the United States government. (See "Families of the Wyoming Valley," Kulp, vol. i, p. 58, etc.). In politics he was a Democrat, and held many positions of honor and trust, and now rests in one of the oldest of Luzerne county's burial places.

This graveyard became neglected, and the fence surrounding it destroyed. It was then that the patriotism and liberality of the subject of this sketch was shown, for he caused to be erected a



new fence around this enclosure of the dead, and surrounded it with Rhode Island rhododendrons, which will, even after this deed has been forgotten, bloom every springtime on the graves of Pittston township's gallant soldier dead, whose names are borne upon the rolls of many of Pennsylvania's fighting regiments, and who bravely fought in the armies of the Republic with comrades who fell at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and upon other bloody fields.

The great interest he has taken in those who upheld the flag of a common country, and sustained the government during the War of the Rebellion, has attracted attention, and he has often been called upon to address his old comrades. Some time ago a prominent member of the bar wrote the following in a letter which was submitted to us:

"I have just finished reading your splendid oration delivered at the Grand Reunion of the 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers at Mill Hollow, and beg to congratulate you upon the interesting manner in which you have collated the mass of historic facts connected with our great Civil war. I would suggest that this address be preserved for future use. It deals so intimately with the lives and acts of the great Pennsylvanians who helped to keep the Union safe, that it should have a place in the history and annals of our State. Why not have it embodied in the sketch of your life about to be published?"

In response to the above suggestion we take the liberty to quote from the *Pittston Gazette*, of which the late Hon. Theodore Hart, of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, was editor, the following:

"One of the features of the Grand Reunion held on the old campground of the 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers (Luzerne regiment) at Mill Hollow, was the address of F. C. Mosier, Esq., of Pittston, Pennsylvania. The situation was inspiring. The scenery was sufficient to arouse the most indifferent. The Wyoming Monument, Campbell's Ledge, the broad expanse of the river, the brilliant sun—all these lent interest to the occasion, and inspired the speaker to unusual flights of oratory."

Mr. Mosier, upon being introduced by Hon. P. DeLacy of Scranton, Pennsylvania, president of the Regimental Association, spoke as follows:

"Once more you have met on the old campground with your companions in arms, to renew the friendship of other days, the memories of which are here revived amid old familiar scenes, and in the presence of a generation born to enjoy the benefits of the great victory achieved by you and your brave comrades who once trod this ground—many of whom were struck down by your side upon the field of battle, and now sleep beneath southern skies far away from home and kindred. If your gallant legion of the dead could attend this reunion we would behold the brave men who fell at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Chickahominy, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and upon other

bloody fields—their number would add hundreds to this assemblage—but alas! they cannot come back to us—for

"On fame's eternal camping ground  
Their silent tents are spread,  
And glory guards with solemn round  
The bivouac of the dead."

"A number of years have passed away since you pitched your tents within the shade of this mountain, which overlooks the fair Wyoming Valley whose annals are written in the blood of your ancestors, and from whose lofty summit many of you can look down upon the homes and hamlets you left more than a quarter of a century ago, to respond to your country's call to arms, which rang out all over this broad land and re-echoed among the hills of old Luzerne, and aroused her heroic sons, who here rallied around their country's flag, imbued with the patriotic sentiment—'The union—the grand heritage of our fathers,—it must and shall be preserved.' Your noble patriotism in the darkest epoch of our country's history will never be forgotten, for the memory of your deed, is forever preserved in the archives of our grand old commonwealth, which has always been true to the Union. Among all the states of the Union, Pennsylvania occupies a pre-eminent place, and proud am I today to address those of her brave children, whose heroism and gallantry have added renown to her history."

With that history is closely allied the glorious achievements of her citizen soldiery in whose ranks were enrolled the gallant One Hundred and Forty-Third Regiment of Infantry, composed of the stalwart sons of Luzerne, whose battle flag at the close of the terrible struggle visibly showed that it had been borne in the front rank of battle, where in storm of shot and shell it was tattered and torn, but never went down, for it had been committed to the care of men who never flinched nor failed to do their duty, when high above the roar and din of battle rang the order, 'Rally on the colors.'

"Men of Luzerne; amid the smoke and carnage of battle, that command you have often heard and courageously obeyed over the bodies of dead and dying comrades, and saved your flag from falling into the hands of a foe whose bravery won the admiration of the world, although fighting in a cause that was unholy from the beginning to the end; a cause that was unworthy of the gallant lives sacrificed, suffering endured, valor displayed, and herculean efforts made in its behalf, for its triumph would have destroyed the union, and overthrown the 'fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hope of civilized man.'

"Let us briefly review the past, and the glorious record of our own Luzerne Regiment, a small number of whose battle scarred veterans now only survive, to make a pilgrimage to the spot where, in the long ago, they mustered in the pride of youth and vigor of manhood, more than one thousand strong, who came here in the days of the Civil war—when disunion's dark clouds rolled overhead, and the terrible thunder of battle, heralding death, woe, and mourning to happy northern homes, was borne to our ears on every passing breeze."

"Fearlessly, you then confronted a future that was appalling, for horoscopic vision foretold that the terrible fratricidal conflict when raging had just begun. Notwithstanding all this, you willingly left your homes, firesides and loved ones to join in the bloody strife—a

strife which was to decide the fate of millions of human beings, a strife in which was involved the perpetuity of the union, and the future destiny of the American republic. Your unselfish devotion to country in the most perilous and gloomy hour of national existence, finds a parallel in every heroic age of the past. For sublime examples of heroism we need not go to other lands. Our own is prolific of heroes, for America is the cradle of brave men and women.

"Between here and the shimmering waters of the Susquehanna, your Revolutionary forefathers bravely faced British invaders and their savage and blood-thirsty allies, and before the sunset of one eventful day their dead, mangled and mutilated bodies lay strewn over yonder plain, and the smoke arising from devastated harvest fields, and the burning homes of Wyoming's heroic defenders, veiled the skies in gloom. Within our view a granite shaft marks the sacred spot where lie their crumbling bones. It records their immortal names. The story of their noble heroism and their glorious epitaph. '*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*,' which was remembered by their descendants, when they struck their tents and marched to join their valiant comrades, whose camp fires lighted up the hills of Virginia, upon which were encamped McClellan's trained battalions, the veterans of the Peninsula, the heroes of South Mountain and of Antietam, who gave you a soldier's welcome to the Army of the Potomac, in all of whose future campaigns you marched, fought, and helped to win an imperishable victory.

"For a number of months after you reached the front, you vigilantly guarded the national capitol, and then in the spring-time ensuing, with Hooker's strong columns you crossed the Rappahannock in battle array, and participated in the disastrous engagement of Chancellorsville, where Jackson's valiant men rolled back Howard's broken battalions upon Sickels, Meade, and Reynolds, whose bayonets stopped the routed and flying men of the Eleventh Corps, and saved Hooker and his army from being driven into the Rappahannock.

"The battle of Chancellorsville, although a victory for the Confederate arms, was a great calamity to the cause of the South, for Stonewall Jackson, one of her most intrepid soldiers, a captain of captains, who could pray as well as fight, fell on that bloody field.

"Chancellorsville was preceded by the slaughter of Fredericksburg, during which rivulets of Northern blood ran down the slopes of Mary's Heights, and demonstrated in human gore, the solemn fact, that the Army of the Potomac, ever since the day "Little Mac" rode along its lines for the last time, and heard the farewell cry 'Come back to us, McClellan,' had been without a leader. If in that sad and mournful hour, the Army of the Potomac, created by the genius of McClellan, a Pennsylvanian, could have had a voice in the selection of a commander, there would have been no Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, to dim the lustre of its glorious achievements.

"Hooker's inglorious campaign along the banks of the Rappahannock revived the cause of disunion. Its greatest chieftain, the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, became inspired with the hope of ultimate success, and believed the supreme hour had come, to strike the decisive blow, one that would demolish the Union created by his illustrious forefathers, and rear upon its ruins an oligarchy, founded upon human slavery. So he summoned to his victorious standard the veterans of many fights, the flower of Southern troops, who were eager to invade the North,

for they believed their arms invincible, and that they could plant their battle flags upon the banks of the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Delaware.

"While Lee was marshalling the armed men of the South on the Plains of Culpepper, the Army of the Potomac, defeated, but not dismayed, rested upon its arms, and as soon as the rebel legions started on their Northern march, it pursued the invaders. While the tired columns of the Union Army were hurrying on, under the blazing sun of day and twinkling stars of night, to overtake the foe, General George C. Meade, a gallant son of Pennsylvania, was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac, and upon the soil of his native state, won imperishable renown, and the gratitude of a grateful people.

"You men of Luzerne, who unflinchingly faced the iron storm and leaden hail of Gettysburg, fought under the famous watchword, 'We have come to stay' in Roy Stone's Brigade, Doubleday's Division of the First Army Corps, commanded by that heroic son of Pennsylvania, General John F. Reynolds, who at the head of his brave Pennsylvanians was the first to arrive upon the soil of his native state, and the first to fall in its defense. Reynolds was a brave soldier, and his heroic death made his name immortal. His old comrades in arms in whose midst he fell in battle, have not forgotten him in death, for upon the field of Gettysburg, they have reared to his memory a bronze statue which will in all future time perpetuate the heroism of an illustrious soldier of a great Commonwealth, whose noble son he truly is. After Reynolds was struck down, Doubleday took command, and all the afternoon of the first day's battle you fought overwhelming numbers. Charge after charge was savagely made on your lines, during which young Crippen, your gallant color bearer, was slain. His heroic death will never be forgotten for his surviving comrades will soon erect upon the spot where he fell, a monument which will point out to future generations where one of the bravest of Luzerne's sons gave up his life for his country—the noblest death man can die."

"Your corps after being engaged for hours in the open field and losing more than one-half its number, stubbornly fighting, fell back with its face to the foe, and when the sun set in blood at the close of that eventful day, the remnant of Reynold's brave corps stood in line of battle on Cemetery Hill, ready to repel the enemy should it attempt under shade of night to carry with bayonet, the only position held by the Union Troops.

"The desperate fighting of the First Corps, which opened the battle of Gettysburg, checked Lee's advancing columns and enabled the remainder of the Army of the Potomac, which was miles away, to come up and go into position on Cemetery Heights which were saved by Reynolds and the brave men of his corps, to whom this nation owes an everlasting debt of gratitude. During the fearful combat of the succeeding day, you remained in position on Cemetery Hill, which the fierce Louisiana Tigers in the evening twilight attempted to carry by storm, and were blown from its top and out of history by the cannon of brave Penn-

"On the battle monument erected upon Gettysburg field, there is carved in bas-relief, "Color-bearer Benjamin H. Crippen, of Providence, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, who fell at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863." (See "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg," vol. 2, p. 682).



sylvania artillerymen commanded by a gallant son of old Luzerne, Colonel Robert Bruce Ricketts.

"On the last day of Gettysburg, the Luzerne Regiment stood at the base of Cemetery Ridge in the decimated ranks of the Second Brigade, commanded by your own brave Colonel Edmund L. Dana, the gallant hero of two wars. During the terrific artillery fire which preceded the charge of Pickett's men, you stood firm, for you were encouraged by the sublime heroism of a courageous son of the old Keystone State, General Winfield Scott Hancock, who rode up and down the battle line while the air was being cut to pieces by the iron missiles of death. Hancock is dead. He sleeps upon the soil of his native State, and generation after generation to come will point to his tomb and proudly exclaim, 'There rests the Hero of Gettysburg.'"

"After the thunder of battle died away, an ominous stillness pervaded the field. The silence of that terrible hour foretold the coming storm, which was soon to rage in awful fury, for less than a mile away directly in front of the Union line, solid columns of men in gray were forming in battle array. Soon that magnificent body of troops, with banners unfurled, amid a sea of bayonets which looked like waves of steel, came marching on. All the Union guns from Cemetery Hill to Little Round Top belched forth a death salute, and sent the iron thunder-bolts of war crashing into the ranks of those fearless and courageous men of the South. Undismayed, they closed up the wide lanes made in their lines, and came steadily on. At last they arrived within reach of the musketry fire of the Union line. The men of Luzerne were there, and fired volley after volley into Wilcox's Alabamians.\* Nothing could withstand that flame of fire. The charge was repulsed, and back over the bodies of dead and dying comrades, the escaping survivors of Pickett's Division fled, to tell the story of its annihilation upon Pennsylvania soil. Thus it was, and history will ever silently pronounce how the gallant men of old Luzerne saluted with crashing volleys the rebel invaders on their arrival and again upon their inglorious departure from the soil of Pennsylvania.

"The army of Northern Virginia was not destroyed at Gettysburg, although many thousands of its number never recrossed the Potomac with Lee's decimated battalions, who after nearly two years of desperate fighting, were compelled to lay down their arms, during which time the Luzerne Regiment was conspicuous for its gallantry, in all the terrific battles fought, by the blood crimson columns of Grant, from the Rapidan to the James, along whose historic banks many of your brave comrades sleep in unknown graves. No one but God knows where they now repose, and He will guard their patriot slumber until Time shall be no more.

"The battle of Appomattox closed the glorious cam-

paigns of the Army of the Potomac, whose invincible arms crashed and conquered the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by one of the greatest generals of ancient or modern times. If the commander of that mighty Confederate host had remained true to the flag he helped carry over the victorious battlefields of Mexico and wave in triumph in the halls of the Montezumas, had drawn his sword on the side of the Union, his tomb would be at Arlington, which is now the vast sepulchre of acres of patriot dead, thousands of whom were slain upon the battlefields of America's great Civil war.

"The shadow of Arlington's mournful shade, now rests upon a new made grave, in which is entombed the mortal remains of one whose valiant deeds in the war for the preservation of the union, made his name renowned forever—not only in his country's proud history—but in the glorious annals of time. Upon Arlington's sacred soil the illustrious soldier sleeps in the midst of his dead troopers, awaiting the call of the Archangel's bugle, which will awaken the Grand Army of the Union from the slumber of death, and then again foremost with that invincible host will appear, the 'Hero of Winchester,' General Philip H. Sheridan.

"With the surrender of all the forces arrayed in arms against the national government, a cruel, wicked, and causeless civil war came to an inglorious end, and the old flag again waved in triumph throughout the length and breadth of the republic, with every star indelibly stamped upon its blue field, and the constitution of the union was again the supreme law of the land. There was great rejoicing in the loyal North, East and West over the grand victory won by the brave and patriotic men of America, and when they came marching home, with drums rolling, victorious banners unfurled, covered with the scars of battle and enveloped in glory, a grateful people gave the returning heroes a mighty welcome, for by the aid of the God of battles they had vanquished the foes of the Union and forever extirpated from the land of the free, human slavery, the foulest blot on freedom's name.

"When the sun of peace again lighted up the land, you, the gallant survivors of the One Hundred and Forty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, received your last marching orders, and soon you were on your triumphal march homeward. The renown you had achieved upon your country's battlefields preceded you. Your patriotic and admiring fellow citizens in the capitol of old Luzerne gave you a grand ovation, which was continued along the banks of the Susquehanna to the State capitol, where you proudly gave back to the great Commonwealth that sent you forth, the bullet-riddled battle flag of your Regiment. That flag, stained with the blood of gallant comrades, in years to come, long after you have passed away will in silent eloquence proclaim the noble heroism of Luzerne's valiant sons, who fought, fell and were slain around it, on many bloody fields.

"Time will soon disband forever the little band of heroes here assembled. Heaven has indeed guarded and lengthened out your lives that you might behold this glorious day, which dawned upon a land, happy, united, prosperous and free, whose people, until the sun shall set to rise no more, will ever revere your sacred memories and eulogize your heroic deeds, for you saved the Union from dismemberment, and helped to firmly establish upon an enduring foundation, the American Republic, the grandest political structure ever reared and dedicated to human freedom.

\* At this point of the speaker's remarks, Capt. P. DeLacy, the president of the Association, interrupted him with the remark that what had just been said was true, but was denied by Col. John B. Bachelder, the historian of the Gettysburg Battle Field Association. The 143d Regiment did fire volleys upon Pickett's division, and Captain DeLacy asked all those present who fired on that occasion to hold up their right hands, and more than a dozen hands went up, showing directly that Pickett's men received the fire of the men of old Luzerne as the orator had stated.

**HENRY SAMES.** One of the representative business men of the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, is Mr. Sames, who has turned through his own efforts the tide of success and attained to prestige of no uncertain order as a progressive business man and loyal citizen. He has been engaged in the grocery and provision business here for the past twenty-two years, while for seventeen years he has also conducted the Maple dairy, representing one of the leading enterprises of the sort in this locality. His grocery business has grown from modest proportions to be one of very considerable scope, and the same is true of his dairying enterprise, which he initiated with the handling of ten quarts of milk daily, while at the present time the daily output of his dairy reaches the notable aggregate of nearly one thousand quarts. He has four wagons on the road and buys his milk directly from the farmers, giving the greatest care to maintaining perfect sanitation and purity in the handling of the product.

Mr. Sames is a native of Germany, born April 30, 1842, a son of Gottfried and Catherine (Fierbach) Sames, the latter of whom died in Germany. They had eight children, and five came to this country, as follows: Margaret, Conrad, Frederick, Kate and Henry. Lizzie lives in Germany. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native land, where he learned the miller's trade, to which he there continued to give his attention until 1867, when he came to the United States and took up his residence in Scranton. He entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and was a faithful and efficient worker in the car shops of the company for the long period of twenty-nine years. He was careful in the conserving of his earnings, and thus was finally enabled to engage in business for himself, establishing his little grocery in 1882 and his dairy business five years later. His energy has been unabating, and the success which he has achieved stands in evidence of his good management, sterling integrity and straightforward business methods. In matters political he is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with both the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church. In the year 1866 Mr. Sames was united in matrimony to Miss Frances Lewert, who was born in Germany, being a daughter of William C. and Frances (Stahlhaver) Lewert. Her broth-

ers and sisters were: Louis, George, Apolonia (now Mrs. John Powell) and Mrs. Frances Sames. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Sames, we record that three died in infancy, while those living are Henry C., Charles, John and Kate, the sons being associated with their father in business. Henry C. was married in 1903 to Miss Mamie Compton. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Scranton Athletic Club and the Scranton Bugle, Fife and Drum Corps. Charles was married in 1904 to Miss Kate Lanseidel. He also is identified with the Patriotic Order Sons of America and the city drum corps. John and Kate are still members of the home circle.

**CAPTAIN EDGAR CHARLES POST**, deceased, who passed the larger part of his entire life in Scranton, was highly regarded as a citizen and neighbor, and honored for his sterling worth of personal character. He made a remarkable record as a soldier of the Union, serving during the larger part of the great rebellion, and never absent from post of duty during his entire term of service.

Mr. Post was born in Solon, New York, June 30, 1840, a son of Charles and Maria (Barker) Post. The father was born and reared in Connecticut. Early in life he was a mechanic, making axes by hand, at Saugerties, New York, before the days of manufacture by machinery, and later was a merchant. He removed to Smithville, Chenango county, New York, and later (in 1884) to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a man of ability and enterprise, and took a leading part in the training of militia in his day. He was the father of two children, Louisa, wife of A. N. Harrison, a retired shoe merchant of Scranton; and Edgar Charles Post.

Edgar Charles Post passed his youth in his native town, where he received his education and engaged in various pursuits to which he devoted himself with unremitting industry. In the first year of the Civil war period he enlisted (December 28, 1861) as a private in Company E, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and served with conspicuous gallantry until the close of the war, rising through the various grades to the rank of captain. He participated in more than one hundred engagements, ranging from pitched battle to skirmish, without receiving a single wound, in all the time not being absent from a single roll call, or being excused from any duty in consequence of any ailment, a most un-

usual experience, and one which has no parallel within the knowledge of the writer of this narrative, who himself served during the entire war, and is entirely familiar with the annals of that period. While Captain Post, as has been stated, escaped without injury, he has made some hair-breadth escapes, on one occasion having his horse killed under him, a shoulder-strap shot from off his coat, and a ball to pass through his cap. On the instant he mounted another horse and remained in his place with his company until the end of the engagement. His service was with the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and included all the stirring campaigns and desperate battles in which it was concerned, principally in Virginia, under the leadership of McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant. The roll of engagements in which Captain Post participated included Fredericksburg, Antietam, Beverly Road, Middleburg, Upperville, the desperate three days battle at Gettysburg, Williamsport, Funktown, Falling Water, Jack Sharp, Stevensburg, Barrett's Ford, Craig's Meeting House, Spottsylvania, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Hanover Court House, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Nottaway Court House, Roanoke Station, Stoney Creek, Ream's Station; Winchester, under dashing Phil Sheridan; Summit Point, Kearneystown, Port Royal, Town's Brook, Cedar Creek (in October and again in November, 1863) and Lazy Spring. He also participated in all the operations leading to the final movements which resulted in severing the communications of the rebel army and compelling the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, at which memorable scene Captain Post was also present. With his command he was honorably discharged from service, after the disbandment of the rebel armies, and returned to peaceful avocations.

In 1877 Captain Post located in Scranton, and became identified with the business interests of Hyde Park. He conducted successively a grocery store in the co-operative hall building for a number of years, and afterwards erected a building adjoining his residence on Jackson street, where he carried on business for some years. Captain Post was universally esteemed for his manly character and usefulness in the community. Without unseemly self-assertion he was well content to give faithful discharge to the duties which fall upon the conscientious, self-respecting but unambitious citizen. He was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he afforded a cheerful and liberal support, as he did to its various benevolences. He was held in particularly high regard in Grand Army

circles, and was an habitual benefactor of Ezra Griffin Post, in which he held membership. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, to which he was unalterably attached from the day he cast his first presidential vote for the great Lincoln, and he was a charter member of West Side Republican Club.

Captain Post married, January 15, 1867, Miss Margaret Kinnier, daughter of John Kinnier, a farmer of Smithville. Of this marriage was born a daughter, Mrs. Mary Post Dunckle, who survives the husband and father, as does a sister, Mrs. A. M. Harrison. Captain Post died on April 7, 1895, from Addison's disease, and the funeral took place from the Washburn Street Presbyterian Church, followed by interment in Forest Hill cemetery. A man of quiet character, unassuming and undemonstrative he was a model citizen and yet a few who knew him and noted his genial personality would think it possible that one so constituted could bear himself as he did in times of war. But his record speaks for him, and bears evidence to the fact known to the soldier that the man of peaceful disposition and serene mind is he who, when aroused by duty and patriotism, is capable of deeds the most heroic.

**DEAN FAMILY.** Walter Dean, the progenitor of this family in America, was born, according to Rev. S. Dean, in Chard, England, between the years 1615 and 1620. He took the freeman's oath in Massachusetts, December 4, 1638, and if then twenty-one years of age, as is most probable, he could not have been born later than 1617. He married Eleanor Cogan, of Chard, England. Walter Dean was deputy to the Plymouth court in 1640, and selectman from Taunton from 1679 to 1686, inclusive, and was prominent in town affairs. By trade he was a tanner. His children, residing in Taunton, Massachusetts, were Joseph, Ezra, Benjamin and James, of Stonington, Connecticut. There were probably two other children, but no record is ascertainable concerning them.

(II) James Dean, son of Walter Dean, having learned the trades of blacksmith and iron-worker at Taunton, afterward resided for a time at Scituate, Massachusetts, where his first two children were probably born. February 26, 1676, the town of Stonington, Connecticut, at a public meeting, voted to donate twenty-four acres of land to James Dean for a home lot and one hundred acres of commons to induce him to remove to that place to there follow his trade of black-

smithing, and many of the leading citizens offered to contribute sums of money to be repaid in work. A deed from the town of Stonington to James Dean, dated February 16, 1680, is recorded in the town clerk's office at Stonington in volume two, page one hundred and twenty-four, conveying one hundred acres of land. He began work there in 1676, and became a prominent citizen of the town. He continued to follow his trade at Stonington until 1689, when he sold out to his son James, and removed to Plainfield with other pioneers, who settled in what was called the Quinnebaug country. There he was elected the first town clerk in 1699. He became a large landowner at Plainfield and the neighboring town of Voluntown. He died at Plainfield, May 29, 1725, and his wife died April 26, 1726. They had the following children: James, born October 31, 1674; Sarah, September 4, 1676; John, May 15, 1678, married Lydia Thatcher, June 10, 1708; Onecephorus, March 28, 1680, died the same year; Mary, March 28, 1680, became the wife of Thomas Thatcher, of Lebanon, Connecticut; Francis, September 8, 1682; William, September 21, 1684, died October 7, 1684; Hannah, baptized April 4, 1686; William, born September 12, 1689; Nathaniel, baptized April 2, 1693, married Joanna Fisher, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 17, 1716; Jonathan, baptized April 22, 1695, married Sarah Douglass, at New London, Connecticut, January 17, 1716.

(III) Jonathan Dean, son of James Dean, probably removed with his father from Stonington to Plainfield in 1698. He became a prominent citizen there and owned much land in Plainfield and the neighboring town of Voluntown. He was deputy or a member of the state legislature in 1750-51-53. He was a member of the Susquehanna Company, though there is no evidence of his ever having visited the Wyoming valley or participated in its settlement. He was married at New London, Connecticut, January 17, 1716, to Sarah Douglass, and their children were: Mary, born January 10, 1717; Ezra, November 18, 1718; Phineas, July 19, 1720, married Abigail Clark, December 17, 1742; Hannah, March 24, 1722, married Thomas Gallup, August 11, 1748; Eliphalet, November 27, 1723, died March 9, 1725; Lemuel, November 15, 1725, married Mary Lawrence, June 20, 1740; Tisdale, November 25, 1729; Elizabeth, June 5, 1731, married Micajah Adams, November 7, 1750; and Delight, March 8, 1733.

(IV) Ezra Dean, son of Jonathan Dean, lived to the ripe old age of eighty-eight years,

dying December 14, 1806. Though he had four wives only the name of the last one, Phoebe Waterman, can be ascertained with any certainty. He married her April 20, 1774, and she survived him. It is not definitely known which of his four wives was the mother of his children. There is an account of the marriage of one Ezra Dean to Elizabeth Field, a widow, September 13, 1743, by Jabez Bowen, Esquire, in the vital records of Providence county, Rhode Island, but as there were Ezra Deans at Taunton, Massachusetts, no great distance from Providence, there is no means of telling which Ezra this was. July 13, 1759, Ezra Dean and his wife, Rebecca, of East Greenwich, joined in a deed to Henry Tibbitts for four acres of land in East Greenwich. In this deed his occupation is given as that of a blacksmith, the same as his grandfather, James Dean, of Stonington. It is said that one of his wives was from North Kingston, Rhode Island, and it was in her honor that he gave the name of Kingston to the town in the Wyoming valley after the settlement was made at Forty Fort. The town records of North Kingston were badly damaged by fire and many names are illegible, hence, if this marriage was recorded there, the record is lost. His settlement in the Wyoming valley was made in 1769, when he was fifty-one years of age, and he was probably married at Plainfield as early as 1740, since his son Jonathan was born in 1741. The records of the First Congregational Church at Plainfield, kept by the pastor, David Rowland, show that on May 1, 1748, Anna, James and Sybil Dean, children of Ezra Dean, were baptized. The name of the wife was not recorded. Ezra Dean was prominently connected with the settlement of the Wyoming valley. His father was an original stockholder in the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company. Ezra early bought the right of Barnet Dickson, one of the first proprietors, and his name appears on the list of shareholders recorded in volume eighteen, *Pennsylvania Archives*, series two, page five. The date of purchase was recorded at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and the following is an abstract of the deed: "Barnet Dickson, Voluntown, Windham county, Connecticut, to Ezra Dean, of East Greenwich, Kent county, Rhode Island, consideration nine pounds, grants and conveys unto said Ezra Dean, his heirs and assigns forever, the one full part, right or share in the Susquehanna purchase, so-called, which whole right, part or share, individual, I, the said Barnet Dickson, purchased as being a partner or member of the body of men of the



aforesaid colony of Connecticut, who jointly purchased the said Susquehanna tract of land, commonly so called, of the Chief Sachems and Nations, proprietors of the aforesaid country or land, dated 28 January, 1760; recorded 8 March, 1760. Acknowledged before John Smith, justice of the peace of Voluntown, Windham county, Connecticut." At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company held at Windham, Connecticut, on the 10th of November, 1762, Ezra Dean was appointed on a committee to sell shares at fifteen pounds each and on the 17th of April, 1763, he was authorized to admit settlers to the number of forty each to the eight towns laid out in the Wyoming valley. It is quite probable that Ezra Dean joined the band of emigrants to the valley in 1763, as his name appears on a list of those early settlers published by Stewart Pearce in his "Annals of Luzerne County." The Indians attacked these settlers October 15, 1763, and massacred twenty of them, the remainder escaping, after much suffering, to their former homes. There was no further attempt made by the Connecticut Company to occupy their lands at Wyoming until 1769, when Ezra Dean's name again appears on the list of settlers at Forty Fort. How long he remained here is not known, but it is believed that he never lived any great length of time on his Pennsylvania property or never realized any considerable profit from his holdings. His land was disposed of by him and his son Jonathan before its true value was known.

Ezra Dean's children were as follows: Jonathan, born July 9, 1741, died August 2, 1822; Anna was baptized May 1, 1748; James was baptized May 1, 1748; Sybil, born August 25, 1747, married Joshua Davis, November 19, 1775, and her children were: Ezra D., Jeffrey, James and Sybil. The last named died December 20, 1829. Elizabeth, born in 1752, died in 1846-47, married David Martin, of Providence, September 24, 1769, by whom she had five children: James, Joseph, Sally, Abigail and Elizabeth; Sarah, born in 1757-58, died May 24, 1847; Alma or Amy, born in 1762-63, died in 1846-47, was married May 20, 1804, to Caleb Williams, of Cranston, Rhode Island; William, Ruth. Five other children probably died young, as there is no record obtainable concerning them.

(V) Jonathan Dean, the only son of Ezra Dean, who lived to rear a family and who was probably the eldest son, died at Abington, Pennsylvania, in 1822. There is no record of his early life. The first record concerning him is found in the tax list of East Greenwich, Rhode

Island, where his name appears as a taxpayer in that township for the years 1769-70-71. He was first married to a Miss Nichols, daughter of Thomas Nichols, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. She probably died soon after. Jonathan Dean removed to Abington, Pennsylvania, in November, 1800, being then in his sixtieth year. He did not purchase any land under his own name, but his three sons, Ezra, James and Jeffrey, took up land in the same neighborhood under the Meredith & Clymer titles. His second wife was Mary Davis, daughter of Jeffrey and Abigail (Scranton) Davis, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. They were married January 4, 1775, and their children were as follows: Ezra, born February 15, 1776, died July 29, 1862; Sybil, born April 14, 1777, died February 10, 1830; Abigail, born June 28, 1778, died January 21, 1842; James, born May 7, 1780, died February 26, 1844; Jeffrey, born September 16, 1781, died June 29, 1871.

(VI) James Dean, son of Jonathan Dean, was born at Greenwich, Rhode Island, and was a young man of twenty years when he settled with his father at Abington, Pennsylvania, in 1800. He was married December 28, 1803, to Catherine Tripp, of Providence, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Isaac Tripp, the early proprietor of Providence, Pennsylvania, who settled there between 1784 and 1787, and granddaughter of Esquire Isaac Tripp, one of the earliest pioneers in the Wyoming valley and who was killed by the Indians with his son-in-law, Jonathan Slocum, on the present site of the city of Wilkes-Barre, December 16, 1778. This Jonathan Slocum was the father of Frances Slocum, the "lost daughter of Wyoming," who was carried away a captive by the Indians when a child of five years, was reared among them, married an Indian chief, reared a family of her own and when in old age was discovered by her brothers near Logansport, Indiana; she refused to return to civilized life and kindred. Catherine Tripp, wife of James Dean, was a first cousin of this Indian captive. James Dean bought a farm comprising over two hundred acres of land of Meredith & Clymer, Philadelphia land speculators, in what was known then as Tunkhannock, but later became Abington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. It was located about a mile and a half northwest of Dalton, on the old road leading to Factoryville. The farm is still owned by his son, Myron Dean, of Scranton. James Dean became a prosperous farmer, an enterprising citizen of the town. He was captain

of a local militia company, and was also active in business affairs. He was a stockholder and director in the Abington & Waterford Turnpike Company, and a toll gate was placed at his residence, and he continued to act as gate-keeper until the road ceased to be a toll road and was made a free highway. He was also associated with George Capwell and others in the erection of a cotton factory at Factoryville, which enterprise, however, proved unprofitable. They afterward erected a saw and grist mill on the opposite side of the creek from the factory, and Mr. Dean built a still house on the stream. In connection with others he built the first grist-mill in Abington proper and later became the sole owner. This mill was located where Elias Lillibridge erected his fullingmill, which is now owned by Jasper Shoemaker. In 1802 James Dean, with his father and a few others, united with the earliest Baptist church of the neighborhood, the second in the Abington Association, under the ministry of the pioneer preacher, Elder John Miller. James Dean died of dropsy, February 26, 1844, aged sixty-three years, nine months and nineteen days.

The children of James and Catherine Dean were: Ezra, born July 10, 1805, died February 20, 1877; Ann Maria, born December 5, 1807, died June 25, 1877; Isaac, born June 9, 1811; Nelson N., born July 11, 1814, died June 1, 1879; Laura W., born September 25, 1817, died April 10, 1848; Amasa, born March 27, 1819, died December 29, 1900; Myron, born November 7, 1822, and Mary Anna, born November 6, 1824.

(VII) Isaac Dean was born in Abington, Luzerne county, now Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. The county was then little more than a wilderness with here and there a clearing. Being the eldest son, and his father a heavy man, inclined to dropsy, he engaged in various enterprises outside of the farm. Isaac Dean early in life became inured to the severe labor of cutting down the forests and tilling the newly cleared land on his father's extensive estate. His opportunities for acquiring education from books and schools were meager. A few months' schooling in the winter with numerous interruptions was the total of his educational advantages, but they equalled those of many of his neighbors. When quite a young man he purchased grain and hauled it to Carbondale and Honesdale, selling it to the Delaware & Hudson Company. He also devoted considerable time to lumbering on his father's land and likewise on his own land, which he bought near Sheik's pond, now called

Lake Sheridan, where he owned and operated a sawmill. Until thirty-two years of age he remained at home and was the mainstay of his parents and their large family. In 1843 he married Polly Searle Heermans, daughter of Henry Heermans, the first merchant of Providence, Pennsylvania. He bought fifty acres of land from his uncle, George Gardner, and bought sixty acres from his father adjoining the homestead and thus made a home for himself. He supplemented his farming operations by a butchering business and by buying live stock for drovers. He amassed a considerable fortune in this way and through judicious investment of his earnings. His wife inherited a good property, which they sold to advantage, making good investments with the proceeds. When the Second National Bank of Scranton was organized in 1863 Isaac Dean was an active promoter of the enterprise under the leadership of his brother-in-law, W. W. Winton, in whose judgment and integrity he placed great confidence. He was also a partner in the banking house of Winton, Clark & Company, which was later chartered under the name of the Citizens' and Miners' Savings Bank and Trust Company of Providence. Both of these banks failed, involving the greater part of his fortune. His wife died July 8, 1868.

The children of Isaac and Polly Dean were: Emma Louise, born November 25, 1844, died April 24, 1896; Albert W., born March 12, 1846, married, December 16, 1868, Martha Northup, and has three children: Harry N., born September 22, 1869; Walter Clark, born April 11, 1878; Maurice B., born September 13, 1882. Arthur D., born January 29, 1849. Miranda Evelyn, born May 9, 1851, married, November 3, 1880, George H. Shires, and has two children: Elsie, born October 20, 1881; Percy, born January 1, 1884. George Edgar, born October 27, 1853, married, April 16, 1889, Josephine Ginsberg, no children. Florence, born February 17, 1857, married, September 29, 1885, M. R. Walter, no children. Isaac Dean died November 15, 1902.

(VIII) Arthur D. Dean, son of Isaac Dean, was born on the farm purchased by his father from George Gardner. He acquired his early education in the district schools, and when fifteen years of age entered upon a scientific course of study at the University of Lewisburg, later known as Bucknell, which course he completed in 1867. During the winter of 1867-68 he taught school in the district near his home now known as LaPlume. In 1868 he resumed his studies at East Greenwich, and in the fall of 1869 en-





tered the classical course of Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island. There he was graduated in the class of 1872, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while three years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. In the fall of 1872 he entered the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and afterward became a law student in the office of Agib Ricketts, Esquire, at Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the bar January 5, 1875, and remained in the office of his preceptor the first year after his admission to the bar. He then took offices with Elliott P. Kesner and Frank C. Sturges. In 1879, a year after Scranton had become the county seat of the new county of Lackawanna, he removed to that city, where he has since been a constant practitioner of his profession. He is a director in the United States Lumber Company, which controls large timber interests in Potter county, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and 300,000 acres in yellow pine in Mississippi, where the company owns the Mississippi Central Railroad, with southern headquarters at Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

On May 11, 1882, Arthur D. Dean married Nettie E. Sisson, only daughter of Arnold Clark and Isabel (Green) Sisson, of LaPlume, Pennsylvania. Their children are as follows: Carroll Sisson, born March 27, 1883; Russell Heermans, March 19, 1885; James Davis, July 22, 1887; an infant son, born July 26, 1891, died August 2, 1891; Mariam Isabel, born October 1, 1893; and Nettie Catharine, November 22, 1901. Mrs. Nettie Dean died November 25, 1901.

**HENRY METZ.** Among the prosperous and old-established business men of Scranton must be numbered Henry Metz. He is a son of Adam Metz, who was born in Germany and is still living in his native country. His wife was Lizzie Weil, also a native of Germany, and they were the parents of ten children, four of whom are living and are residents of the United States: Henry, mentioned at length hereinafter; Christine, Kate and Annie. Mrs. Metz, the mother of the family, is deceased.

Henry Metz, son of Adam and Lizzie (Weil) Metz, was born in 1854, in Germany, where he received his education and also learned the tailor's trade. In 1881 he emigrated to the United States and took up his abode in Scranton, where for twenty-three years he has conducted a flourishing business as a merchant tailor. Both as a citizen and a business man he possesses the fullest confidence and esteem of

his neighbors. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Metz married, in 1877, Catherine Miller, who was born in 1858, in Germany, and five children were born to them: Mary, who became the wife of Charles Snyder and is now deceased. She was of a most lovely and estimable character and was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends; Lizzie; Henry; Adolph, who married Mildred Meurer and has two children; Elsie and Margaret; Charles. With the exception of the youngest these children were all born in Germany.

**HENRY J. OWENS**, a prosperous manufacturer of Scranton, is a son of Lewis Owens, who was born in Wales in 1833, and was a practical miner. He emigrated to the United States at an early age, where he prospered in his chosen calling. He was one of the sinkers who sunk the Marvin shaft. His wife was Ellen Thorman, a native of England, and they were the parents of seven children: William, Henry J., mentioned at length hereinafter; Sarah, Margaret, Elizabeth, Fanny and Nellie. The two last-named are deceased. Mr. Owens died in 1878, in Wales, and was survived twenty-four years by his widow, whose death occurred in 1902.

Henry J. Owens, son of Lewis and Ellen (Thorman) Owens, was born in 1865, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the common schools of his native city. It was there, under the instruction of William Love, that he learned his trade, which is that of manufacturing and repairing the tools used by mine-workers. He became proficient in the art and for nine years has been in business for himself. His shop is fitted up with the most modern machinery for doing the best work in the shortest time and according to the most approved methods. So firmly has he established himself in the confidence of the public that his business is constantly increasing and bids fair to assume before long proportions which might almost be termed phenomenal.

**EDMUND J. ROBINSON** was, two years excepted, during his entire career of great activity and signal usefulness a conspicuous figure in the commercial and public life of Scranton. He was actively identified with numerous of its most important business enterprises, and was at various times called to high places of honor and trust in which he well subserved the interests of the community at large. He was a man of liberal education and cultured taste, a patron

of art, and an admirable figure in the social world.

He came from a family originating in Germany, and which has been represented in the valley for three generations. His grandfather, Philip Robinson, came to his death by accident, near Moscow, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. His son, also named Philip, was born in 1841, in Lauterecken, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria. He there learned the trade of brewer, and came with his father and two brothers to Scranton, Pennsylvania. In 1854 the father and three sons located in Scranton and laid the foundations of the present and extensive Robinson brewery. Philip Robinson subsequently (in 1868) purchased the plant in its entirety, and continued its operation until his death in September, 1879. He was active in public affairs, was a prominent Democrat, and a member of Schiller Lodge, F. and A. M.; of the Scranton Saengerbund, and of Neptune Fire Company. He married Mina Schimpff, who was also born in Bavaria, and whose father, Jacob Schimpff, was long engaged in business in Scranton.

Edmund J. Robinson, son of Philip and Mina (Schimpff) Robinson, was born March 17, 1868, in Scranton, and there began his education in the public schools, completing advanced studies in the Wyoming Seminary. After leaving the last named institution he went to Philadelphia, where he passed two years learning the trade of machinist. He became a proficient mechanic, but his destiny led him into another career than that for which he had prepared himself. Opportunity came to him in an invitation to enter his father's brewery in the capacity of bookkeeper. This he accepted, and he subsequently became manager, and bore a full part in the development of the business of the house and in the installation of the repeated enlargements of its plant; and, when the concern was consolidated with the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, he continued as manager of the old Robinson plant. Mr. Robinson also became prominently identified with numerous corporations abroad as well as at home. He was a director in the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, and the Lackawanna National Bank at West Seneca, New York, as well as a director and large stockholder in various other local institutions; and was president of the Pomeroy Water Company, at Pomeroy, Ohio.

Mr. Robinson was widely popular, and an influential figure in public life. He was presented by the Democrats in 1896 as the strongest and most available candidate for city controller, in

opposition to F. J. Widmayer, in the memorable Ripple-Bailey campaign. Although reluctant to enter the race, Mr. Robinson finally consented to accept the nomination, made an active and aggressive canvass, and was triumphantly elected, his personal popularity finding attestation in the fact that he led his party ticket by several hundred votes, and secured the election of several other candidates upon his ticket who would have been defeated had he not headed it. Three years later he was made the Democratic nominee for city treasurer against T. R. Brooks, and was again elected. So efficiently did he discharge the duties of the office that, when the Ripper bill went into effect, Recorder Moir did not disturb Mr. Robinson, and he remained in the treasurership until, later, Recorder W. L. Connell appointed him, the effect being his retention in the office for a year longer than the term for which he was elected. In 1903 he was a candidate for mayor, but, while a majority of the delegates elected to convention were favorable to him, the party management was adverse, and succeeded in defeating Mr. Robinson by effecting the nomination of J. J. Fahy, but only after a most determined contest. In all his political transactions he was as distinctly honorable as in his personal concerns, scorning all that savored of trickery or duplicity.

Mr. Robinson was a man of great liberality and public spirit, and rendered liberal aid to various charitable institutions and organizations, and every worthy cause or deserving individual who appealed to him. He was an active member of many fraternal and social orders, particularly those on the South Side. He was an enthusiastic patron of athletic sports and on several occasions assisted materially in the promotion of professional base ball in Scranton. His own personal pleasure was principally in driving, and he was owner of some of the most stylish and best bred horses in the city. Splendidly educated, he was a lover of art, and was its appreciative patron. His personal character was a splendid compound of honor, truth, affection, sympathy and genuine manliness, and to all these attributes added a congeniality of disposition which made him a rare leader of young men, and the soul of whatever social circle he sat amongst. This was the more noticeable because of his entire freedom from indulgence in what is so seldom disassociated from sociality, intoxicating beverages and tobacco. With all his large wealth he was broadly demonstrative, and was the same considerate gentleman to the working-



man that he was to the millionaire. To all these admirable traits of character he added a touching devotion to his mother, whom he always consulted when considering any momentous concern, whether it affected his personal fortunes or the interests of the community. Hers was a rich reward in the honor which all accorded to her son, and in the tributes of affection which the city paid to his memory when death claimed its shining mark. During the hours of the funeral, business was practically suspended. Millionaire and laborer alike came to the house of mourning to give expression to their sorrow and sympathy, and a multitude of beautiful floral decorations were brought to the last resting place of the lamented dead.

Mr. Robinson died June 12, 1904. His funeral was attended by a large assemblage of the best citizens, including the city officials in a body, and members of the various societies with which the deceased was connected. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. W. A. Nordt, delivered a fitting eulogy upon the useful life and excellent personal characteristics of the deceased, voicing the public expression in the reflection that his many honors and the high esteem in which he was held, measured the reward he would enjoy in the life to come. Mr. Robinson was survived by his mother and two brothers, Otto and Philip, and a sister Magdalena.

FENWICK L. PECK, numbered among the most active and enterprising men of large affairs in the city of Scranton, is also a representative type of that splendid class of northerners which has contributed so largely to the industrial and commercial development of the far south, his activities in that region extending along manufacturing, transportation and financial lines of much importance.

He is descended from an excellent New England ancestry, whose members were among the early colonists of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and among whom were many who arrived at distinction in the professions and in public life. Mr. Peck traces his descent from John Peck, of Mendon, Massachusetts, who died in 1725. Of his six children the eldest, Simon, born March 27, 1693, was the father of seven children, among whom was Abraham. Abraham was born January 14, 1723, and settled in Coleraine, Massachusetts, where he died, July 18, 1798. He married Mary Stuart, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, born December 21, 1724. Of his eight children, Abraham lived in Coleraine township, where he died March 1, 1830.

His first wife was Arathusa Bullard, who was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, February 3, 1790. His second wife was a Mrs. Plympton, of Wardsboro, who died in 1843.

Samuel, son of the last named Abraham Peck, was born in Coleraine township, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and was a farmer. He removed in 1820 to Greenfield, Susquehanna county, and about 1829 to Blakeley. In 1834 he located in Lackawanna county, and the place of his settlement received the name of Peckville in his honor. He there engaged in a flour milling and lumber business which he pursued with success, associating with himself his sons, J. Wilson Peck and J. D. Peck. He was a man of sterling character, and exerted a marked influence in the community. He actively advocated the cause of education and temperance, and salutary reforms along governmental and social lines. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and a trustee in his church, and in politics was originally a Whig, becoming a Republican on the organization of that party. He was three times married. His first wife was Sarah Wilson, whom he wedded December 31, 1816. He married Susan Snidcor June 28, 1845, and Sarah A. Bertholf on March 13, 1862. His death occurred July 7, 1864. He left a valuable estate and his family well established in life.

J. Wilson Peck, son of Samuel Peck, was born in Massachusetts in 1826, and was eight years old when he came with his father to the site of the present Peckville, the region being then an almost unbroken wilderness. He had little opportunity for education as the word is now understood. He was, however, already well grounded in the fundamental branches, and through his private reading and habits of observation he gathered a large fund of general knowledge. He early developed an aptitude for a business life, grew into familiarity with lumbering, in which his father was engaged, and eventually became his partner. On the retirement of the father, J. Wilson Peck and his brother, J. D. Peck, formed a partnership under the firm name of Peck Brothers, continuing the manufacture of dressed lumber, always with success, and continually developing it into larger proportions. From the partnership grew the incorporation of the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, with extensive plants at Peckville and Scranton, the active managers being J. Wilson Peck as president of the company, and his son, Edson S. Peck as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Peck was also a large owner of timber lands in Potter county, and he organized the Lackawanna Lumber Company, of

which he was president, his eldest son, Fenwick L. Peck, having charge of the mills at Mina, said to be the most extensive in Pennsylvania. In addition to these large interests, to which he gave diligent and highly intelligent direction, he was actively associated with various other important institutions, among them the Dime Discount and Deposit Bank of Scranton, in which he was a director; and the Lackawanna Safe Deposit Company and the Lackawanna Hardware Company, in both of which he was a stockholder.

In his personal relations to the community Mr. Peck was an ideal citizen. He was constantly alert in behalf of every movement looking to its advancement along intellectual and moral as well as material lines. Religion and education were his chief concerns, and he aided both, zealously with his influence and liberally with his means. Among his larger benefactions was his gift to the Baptist Church of a beautiful parsonage. His charities were dispensed freely, but with an entire absence of ostentation. He was the willing aider of the struggling poor, and many a toilsome worker was lifted into a home and a firm establishment in life by his counsel and material assistance. To the afflicted and distressed he was tenderly sympathetic. In brief, his life was a benediction upon all who came into his presence in the hour of need or sorrow.

His useful life came to a close on October 14, 1895, at the end of an illness patiently endured for the long period of ten months. The sad event, although not unexpected, caused profound grief in the community, and came to the greater number with a sense of personal loss. The funeral was attended by a great concourse, among them all the employees of the Peck Lumber Company in a body. The board of directors of the Dime Deposit and Discount Bank adopted resolutions expressive of their regard for their deceased colleague, and testifying to his great business ability, and his unblemished reputation for probity and honorable dealing. The local press spoke in fervent terms of his life and character, one saying:

"The county loses an estimable citizen, and Peckville, particularly, a benefactor. Of him what more or better can we say than that the world is happier for his having lived; and what truer message has his life left to those who so soon must follow, than this stanza from Bryant's beautiful poem:

"So live that when thy summons comes to join the  
innumerable caravan,  
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night, scourged  
to his dungeon—  
But, sustained and soothed by an unfa'ring trust,  
approach thy grave

As one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him  
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

Mr. Peck was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mercietta Hall, of Abington, and of this union were born four children: Fenwick L., Edson S., Frank, and Mary E. Peck, all of whom survive the father.

Fenwick L. Peck, eldest child of J. Wilson and Mercietta (Hall) Peck, was born in Peckville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of Peckville, and at Wyoming Seminary, where he completed a three years course, graduating in 1874. He labored in various capacities in his father's lumber establishments, and became a member of the firm of Peck & Sons, continuing as such until the organization of the Lackawanna Lumber Company, the successor to the old firm, in 1887, and of which he became general manager. He occupied this position until the death of his father, when he became president, continuing as such to the present time. Born, as may be said, into the lumbering business, and with the great advantage of an intimate association with his father in its affairs, he was from the first amply equipped for the conduct of its great concerns, and is known to the trade throughout the country as one of its most accomplished and creditable representatives. In his connection with the corporation named he has contributed largely to the importance of the Wyoming Valley in an industrial way, and has provided occupation for hundreds of laborers in various capacities. He is also identified with numerous other enterprises of a commercial and financial character—the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, in which he is a director, and the Scranton Savings Bank, of which he is vice-president. While thus busily engaged, and contributing to the wealth and prestige of his home region, he has also been a prime factor in large business concerns in Mississippi. He aided in the organization of the United States Lumber Company and the J. J. Noonan Lumber Company, with headquarters at Hattiesburg, and in both of which he is president. He is also a director in the National Bank of Commerce in the same place. Mr. Peck is also known as one of the foremost railroad managers in the same state, occupying the position of president of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and in which he has displayed all the qualities that mark the thoroughly equipped master of transportation.

Mr. Peck holds membership in the Country Club and the Scranton Club, of that city; the

Transportation Club of Buffalo, New York; and the Pennsylvania Society of New York; and in all is held in high regard for his genial companionableness and his broad information, upon general topics as well as those which engage the attention of men of large affairs in the world of commerce and finance. In politics he is a Republican, and an earnest advocate of the principles of his party, but without aspirations for political honors.

Mr. Peck has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Jessie Mott, daughter of James Mott, who was a grain merchant in Peckville. She died, leaving to her husband a daughter, Jessie M. Peck. He subsequently married Miss Mina V. Pethick, a daughter of William Pethick, of Honesdale, and of this marriage was born a daughter, Florence L. Peck.

Edson S. Peck, son of J. Wilson and Mercietta (Hall) Peck, was born December 8, 1862, at Peckville Lock, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Peckville, and in Wyoming Seminary. On leaving school, as did his brother, he was engaged in his father's lumbering establishments, in which he acquired an intimate knowledge in all departments. At the organization of the Lackawanna Lumber Company he became one of the incorporators, and after the death of his father was made general superintendent. He is also treasurer of the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, and secretary and treasurer of the United States Lumber Company, and has other invested interests. He is a member and trustee of the Asbury Methodist Church, and is affiliated with Oriental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Peckville.

Mr. Peck married, September 25, 1890, Miss Grace Hull, daughter of H. W. Hull, of Olyphant, Lackawanna county. Of this marriage have been born five children—Pauline; Lester and Howard, twins, both deceased; Gertrude and Catherine.

THOMAS SPRAGUE, of the firm of Sprague & Henwood, Scranton, has contributed in large degree to the development of mining properties in the Lackawanna Valley and elsewhere through his knowledge of mineral evidence and mining operations, and by the aid of a device of acknowledged utility, the Sullivan Diamond Drill. He is also actively identified with various other industrial and financial enterprises which are important factors in the business life of the Lackawanna region.

Mr. Sprague is a native of Rhode Island, born

in Woonsocket, May 15, 1845, and is a representative of an old family of that state. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Sprague, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and in early life was a sea captain, sailing a merchant vessel. Later he embarked in the cotton manufacturing business, setting up a mill near Providence, and about it sprang up a village to which was given the name of Spragueville for him, and where he died. He was a man of large ability and accumulated ample means. His wife was Sarah Fenner.

Edward H. Sprague, son of Captain Thomas Sprague, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1812. In his early manhood he became a cotton manufacturer in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. While residing here he served in state militia, and bore a part in the suppression of the Dorr rebellion in 1842, giving loyal response to the call of Governor King, and aiding in the defense of the state arsenal against the attempt of seizure by the pretender-governor, Thomas W. Dorr, who after his defeat was brought to trial, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to life imprisonment, but was afterward pardoned. In 1861 Mr. Sprague located in Boston, where he helped to found the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was secretary of that corporation up to the time of his death, and much of its success was due to his effort, it becoming one of the strongest companies in its line in the east. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal faith, and for many years a vestryman of the old St. Mark's Church in Boston. In politics he was a Republican. He died in 1891. He married Clara P. Smith, who was born in Middlebury, Vermont, a daughter of Reuel P. Smith. Of this marriage were born four sons and four daughters.

Thomas Sprague, son of Edward H. and Clara P. (Smith) Sprague, was educated in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. In 1862, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in Bigelow's (Massachusetts) Battery, in which he rendered faithful service until the end of the war. He participated in the most momentous campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and fought in different general engagements, besides numerous smaller affairs, the battles including those of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Bethesda Church, the operations against the Weldon Railroad, and against Petersburg and Richmond. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, the war having ended in the preceding April.

After his discharge from the army, Mr.



Sprague took employment in the railway transportation service, in turn, with the Boston & Albany Railroad; the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Ohio; the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad; the New York & New England Railroad; and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He was thus employed from 1867 to 1886, when he located in Scranton. There Mr. Sprague engaged in coal operations with the late William T. Smith, of the Mt. Pleasant and Sterrick Creek collieries, and continued therein until 1900, when he entered upon a business which has occupied his attention to the present time. With Mr. Henwood he formed the firm of Sprague & Henwood, succeeding to the business of H. P. Simpson, contracting and prospecting for coal and other minerals, and have successfully executed many large contracts for drilling for coal and iron mining companies, railroad companies and individuals. In these undertakings they have used with entire success a most excellent device known as the Sullivan Diamond Drill, which bores a perfectly straight smooth hole to any depth and in any given direction from vertical to horizontal, bringing to the surface a solid section or "core" of all strata passed through, in order, revealing their exact individual depth, thickness and character of all stone or other deposits passed through, thus affording accurate knowledge of the material to be encountered in sinking a shaft, and providing data for a close estimate of the cost of sinking the shaft, and an approximate idea of the value of the workable mineral strata.

Mr. Sprague is also actively interested in various other local enterprises of moment. He is a director and the vice-president of the People's Bank of Scranton, and was a director and president of the board of trustees of the State Hospital at Scranton. For many years he has served as a vestryman of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, and is a member of the Scranton Club and the Engineers' Club. In politics he is a Republican. He is a man of unusual industry, boundless energy, and possessed of those traits which adapt him in eminent measure to his principal occupation, habits of close observation, careful calculation, and a conservatism of judgment which seeks for facts upon which to base action, particularly in those fields of natural products which are unrevealed to the eye save at the cost of large means and much time. Such an equipment makes him a safe counsellor in all pertaining to mining operations, and have gained for

him the patronage and confidence of a large and important clientele.

Mr. Sprague married Miss Frances E. Duncan, daughter of Samuel Duncan, of Columbus, Ohio, and of this union were born two daughters, both living in Scranton: Grace D., now the wife of J. W. Leverich, and Gertrude H., now the wife of N. R. Osborne.

EDITH BARTON, M. D. There is an infinite satisfaction in receiving the gifts of the Creator and utilizing them for the benefit of humanity, but the privilege of becoming the medium through which these blessings are bestowed on others is the greatest privilege conferred on mankind. To effect this is the office of the true and conscientious physician, and pre-eminent in this philanthropic work is the female physician, whose loving touch and tender heart is often more potent in alleviating suffering and expelling pain than a more heroic treatment administered by one of the sterner sex. We are glad the time has come when women are allowed privileges afforded to men in the practice of medicine. Time has evidenced the fact that they are his equal in intelligence and skill, and it affords great pleasure to record the name of Dr. Edith Barton as one of the promising physicians of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Barton was born at Lime-Ridge, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Henry C. and Mary Frances (Low) Barton, natives of the Keystone state, who were the parents of two children: Mrs. Laura B. Aikman and Dr. Edith Barton. Henry C. Barton is a relative of Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame, and his wife is a connection of Seth Low, former mayor of New York City, and a descendant of Samuel Brewer, a Revolutionary soldier, who fought in the colonial ranks, where he displayed valor and patriotism in meeting the enemy at the historic battle of Trenton, New Jersey, December, 1776. Mr. and Mrs. Barton reside at the old homestead at Lime-Ridge.

When four years of age Dr. Barton accompanied her parents on their removal to Williamsport. She received her early education in the public schools of that place, and later graduated from the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. The following two years she was engaged as teacher in the public schools of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and subsequently she accepted a position as stenographer in New York City, where she remained twelve years. During this





period of time Miss Barton became interested in medical work and pursued studies along that line, paying especial attention and attending lectures on chemistry and kindred subjects at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York. In 1898 she entered the Woman's Medical College, of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, from which she was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in May, 1902. Immediately after her graduation she accepted a position as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital, known as "Blackley," for one year, and on the expiration of this term of service accepted a position as senior resident physician at the Charity Lying-in-Hospital, Philadelphia, for one year. In July, 1904, at the termination of the latter named service, Dr. Barton located in Scranton as a general practitioner in medicine and surgery. Her office, at 436 Adams avenue, is furnished and equipped with the most modern improvements and appliances of her profession.

**EDWARD SCOTT WOODHOUSE.** One of those men whose zeal and enterprise impart to the real estate interests of Lackawanna county much of their impetus and vigor is Edward Scott Woodhouse, of Scranton. Mr. Woodhouse is a representative of a family which was founded in the United States by five brothers who came from England. Their descendants can be found in the ranks of good and useful citizens in many states of the Union.

John Woodhouse, one of the brothers mentioned above, settled at Dimock, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, married and had six children born, three of whom are living: Frederick Mortimer, Catherine, and Edward W., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Woodhouse, the father, may be said to have been the founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the family.

Edward W. Woodhouse, son of John Woodhouse, was born in Dimock, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and was a wheelwright by trade. He married Mersha Manley a native of East Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and the following children were born to them: Edward Scott, mentioned at length hereinafter; J. Louise, and Matilda P. Mrs. Woodhouse, the exemplary mother of the family, has passed away, but her husband survives and is now in the evening of his days, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life.

Edward Scott Woodhouse, son of Edward W. and Mersha (Manley) Woodhouse, was born January 29, 1865, near Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and received his education

in Dimock, in his native county. After engaging for a time in agricultural pursuits he went to Scranton in March, 1889, and there entered the service of Fenner & Chappell, grocers of that city. In 1893 he was induced to join Wood, Harmon & Company in developing and promoting real estate projects, and continued the connection until 1895, when he engaged with H. N. Patrick in same business and continued until 1900, when he became the successful manager of the Lackawanna Land Company, whose property is situated in South Main street and is known as "Round Woods Park." In 1898 this company purchased ninety-five acres of land from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, and for two years nothing was done toward the development of the property. Mr. Woodhouse took charge of the enterprise December 2, 1900, at which time there were but two families living on the land. During the next four years there were erected on this property ninety-three dwellings, four stores, the monastery, and the large silk factory for the Raul Clemens Silk Manufacturing Company. These structures were not built by the company for the purpose of advertising the place, but by individuals who had purchased lots for their own use. The result was entirely due to the persistent efforts and indomitable energy of Mr. Woodhouse, whose zeal has been further rewarded by seeing this beautiful suburb become a part of the city of Scranton, January 18, 1905. December 29, 1904, Mr. Woodhouse sold out his interest in the Lock Land Company, at which time he became half owner of the business formerly conducted by Messrs. Naegeli and Tiel, succeeding Mr. Naegeli, after which the firm name was changed to that of Woodhouse & Tiel. They are wholesale dealers in flour, feed, meal, corn, oats, hay and straw, and general agents for Schumacher's stock feed. Mr. Woodhouse is a good citizen and is thoroughly esteemed as such by his neighbors. He and his wife are members of the Christian Science Church of Scranton.

Mr. Woodhouse married in 1888, Hattie, daughter of Benjamin and Laura A. Wilcox, and three children have been born to them: Glenn M., who is deceased; Clarence W.; and Naomi G. Mrs. Woodhouse is a native of Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

**COLONEL R. A. PHILLIPS,** superintendent of the coal department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and president of the Keystone Bank, is widely known for his masterly qualifications in one of the most exacting posi-

tions in the entire industrial world, one demanding entire self-control, nerve of iron, indomitable resolution, and yet, withal, those personal gifts which at critical times affords one a greater command over others through genial personality than would mere display of authority. Perhaps none other in the great coal fields of Pennsylvania has come to his weighty tasks with superior preparation. Reared to mine work from his very childhood, he has had practical experience in its every stage—as breaker boy, slate picker in the screen room, door tender in the mines, mule driver in the gangway, as runner, miner and foreman. Throughout his career, he has gained a deep knowledge of men; and, what is greatly to his credit, his own advancement has bred in him no false pride of place, but has deeply planted in him a feeling of sympathy for the toiler, to whom he has ever been a considerate friend, while at the same time he has never neutralized his influence by abating an iota of reasonable discipline. These qualities have afforded him a potent influence with the men under him, who have ever held him in high personal regard.

Mr. Phillips was born in Belleview, Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1863, a son of Thomas J. and Anna (Jenkins) Phillips. The father was a native of Wales, and came to Carbondale, an accomplished practical miner, in 1848. In his later years he was foreman of the Jersey and Avondale mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and was occupying that position at the time of his death, in December, 1891. He was a man of strong intellect and deep piety, a licentiate of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and wielded a wide and salutary influence among the Welsh population throughout the Lackawanna Valley. He was deeply versed not only in the Scriptures but in a generous range of scientific and polite literature, his knowledge being entirely self-acquired. He officiated in a ministerial capacity from Carbondale to Nanticoke, and in all the intermediate villages, and was primarily instrumental in organizing various congregations, erecting and furnishing church edifices, and in forwarding all benevolent enterprises. He performed such useful labors from the time of his coming to the country to the hour of his death, at Hyde Park, Scranton. He married Anna Jenkins, who was also a native of Wales, and who is yet living, at the age of seventy-seven years. Their children were seven in number: David, deceased; Sarah, Thomas, John, R. A., Elizabeth and Margaret.

R. A., the fourth son of Thomas J. and Anna (Jenkins) Phillips, was reared in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, to which place his parents removed when he was an infant, and he there received his education in the public schools, suspending his studies, however, at the age of twelve years, to enter upon work in the Jersey mines at Plymouth. The lad was extremely fortunate in his parentage; for his father, broadly informed man that he was, supplied to him more practical knowledge than he could possibly have acquired in school. The rise of the young man through the various minor grades of mine labor have been already hinted at in this narrative. So well did he acquit himself at each stage, that he became connected with the engineering corps of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company at the age of seventeen years, and in turn was advanced to the positions of assistant inside foreman, inside foreman, assistant inside general superintendent, district superintendent, and finally superintendent of all the mines of the company, twenty-one in all, employing 15,000 men, all of whom come directly within his personal jurisdiction. How well he has discharged all his multifarious duties is eloquently attested by both classes of men with whom he is constantly and intimately associated—his superiors, the men who hold those vast properties; and the army of operatives—both of whom hold him in deep respect, with implicit confidence, and sincere regard. His status in the coal-world at large is evidenced by the important positions to which he has been called and in which he was held with entire respect. For three years he was a member of the board of examiners charged with passing upon the qualifications of applicants for certificates as mine foremen; and for five years he was a member of the inspectors' examining board. He is a man of marked public spirit, and affords active aid to every enterprise promising of advantage to the community. He aided in the organization of the Keystone Bank in 1904, and at the initial meeting was chosen to the presidency, with the following representative gentlemen as fellow-directors: T. E. Clark, Timothy Burke, George Carson, Morgan Thomas, William Farrell, D. D. Evans, M. P. Casey, George Forgert, William Blume, Hon. John R. Farr, J. G. Sheppard. Colonel Phillips is a Republican in politics, and is an earnest advocate of the principles and policies of the party. His prominence as a leader found recognition in his being sent as a delegate to many important conventions, including the national convention of 1904, in Chicago, in which Theo-

dore Roosevelt was nominated for the presidency. Colonel Phillips is a Mason of high rank, and has attained to the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite.

Colonel Phillips married Miss Mary Ruane, daughter of Daniel Ruane, of Scranton.

**JAMES N. RICE, M. D.**, passing away at the meridian of his life, in full possession of his faculties and in the height of his usefulness, occupied a commanding position as a man of unusual versatility. In his youth he was a gallant soldier, and he became an accomplished physician, an inventor, and one of the most expert authorities in mining operations in the entire anthracite region.

Dr. Rice was born in Factoryville, in 1845, a son of William and Sarah (Reynolds) Rice. The father was one of the earliest settlers of Abington, living on a farm at Factoryville, and was one of the most highly respected men in Wyoming county. He was a devout Christian, and his advocacy of the cause of temperance was wide and enduring. His wife was Sarah Reynolds, daughter of George Reynolds, who was also one of the earliest of the Abington settlers. She was a woman of beautiful qualities of heart and mind, and great force of character. For forty-six years she was a devout member of the Baptist Church, active in all religious and charitable work and throughout her life zealous in her advocacy of temperance. Her husband died in 1858, and upon her alone devolved the training and educating of her children, a sacred duty which she discharged with the highest degree of self-abnegating conscientiousness. During the Civil war period her patriotism was most ardent and intense. She freely gave to her country three of her four sons, one of whom, Captain Edson J. Rice (of whom his superiors and comrades testified that no braver officer ever drew sword in behalf of the Union), courageously met a soldier's death in the battle of Chancellorsville. This splendid young soldier entered the service as first lieutenant, and participated in nearly all the battles under General McClellan, and also in that at Fredericksburg under General Burnside. He was slightly wounded at Fair Oaks, and was promoted to captain a few months before his untimely but glorious death. The mother met this dreadful affliction with christian resignation, and found some surcease of sorrow in devoting herself with redoubled energy to the work in which she had been foremost from the beginning, the providing of comforts for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, and of necessities for the

families whose bread-earners were at the front. She was one of the most devoted of friends, and kindest of neighbors. Her death occurred in 1874. She was the mother of seven children: Norman, Edson, Freelove, Elvira, Nicholas, James N. and Stephen, of whom those surviving are Elvira (Mrs. Green), Nicholas and Stephen.

Dr. James N. Rice was reared in his native village and was there educated in the public schools. He was only about sixteen years old when the Civil war broke out, but his intense patriotism moved him to enroll himself among the defenders of the Union as a member of Battery L, Second Pennsylvania Artillery. With this command he participated in the various stirring campaigns and hard fought battles which marked the annals of the Army of the Potomac, serving with fidelity and conspicuous gallantry. He was severely wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor, but after his recovery resumed his place in the field and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment.

After his return home Dr. Rice entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated on the completion of the course, and he subsequently took a post-graduate course at the Bellevue Medical College, New York City, from which he graduated in 1867. His initial practice was in his native town of Factoryville, but in 1870 he removed to Pittston. There he was actively engaged in his profession for a period of nineteen years, caring for a large practice, and winning high commendation for his ability and conscientious devotion to his patients.

His interest had been long attracted to the coal industries of the valley, and he had made a close study of all relating thereto. At Pittston he had acquired a small mine known as the Cork and Bottle, which he operated successfully for some years. In 1889 he decided to devote his principal attention to coal properties, having become interested in the development of the property of the Mt. Lookout Coal Company at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and he retired from his profession and located in Scranton to enter upon a new career, one in which he was destined to become most conspicuous. Soon after his coming he organized the Blue Ridge Coal Company, which operated a mine at Peckville. This was subsequently sold to the Ontario & Western Coal Company, and Dr. Rice became interested in the Riverside Coal Company and the West End Coal Company, in the former of which he held a controlling interest, acting as general manager of the latter, each operating one mine. He was succes-

sively at the head of some of the largest individual coal enterprises in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, and at one time was also extensively interested in mining operations in Schuylkill county. He brought to these enterprises the same energy and prompt decision of character that has made him successful in his profession, and his success was almost phenomenal. One of his properties (the Blue Ridge colliery) was one of the best paying coal properties in the valley; its stock was quoted as high as 230, and for years it paid dividends of from two to two and a half per cent. a month. He was not only successful as a manager, but was entirely familiar with both existent conditions and possibilities, and was recognized as one of the most expert authorities in the entire anthracite region. President Fowler, of the Ontario & Western Railroad, said of him, at one time, that his views with reference to the coal industry were fully four years in advance of the average thought of coal operators. An evidence of his practical ability is afforded in the instance of the coal breaker at Riverside, which was built after his own ideas and under his own supervision, and which enabled twenty boys to secure the same results which had previously required five times that number. Inventive skill was one of his marked traits, and one of his devices is now in general use, the Rice coil carriage spring, including the machine to make it, which was for some years manufactured in Pittston by a company of which he was the head, and which has since been made by Columbus Buggy Company. But his coal interests claimed his first attention, and he devoted himself to them up to the very moment when he was stricken down by death. He also gave his attention to those large affairs which relate to all mining interests of the coal region, and was a leading spirit in the work of the strike commission for the independent mining companies.

Dr. Rice died suddenly, of heart failure, December 9, 1902, at Scranton, after an illness of but a few hours. His death created a profound sensation not only in the city with whose principal interests he had been so long identified, but throughout the entire coal region. The expressions of sorrow were profound and sincere. Aside from his conspicuously useful professional and industrial career, he was held in high regard for his many admirable traits of personal character. He was a genial and wholesouled gentleman of the old school, who would never suffer his immersion in business to separate him from his fellows in social intercourse. He lived an ideal

home life, and found his relaxation and principal enjoyment with his family.

He is survived by his widow, their three children, Homer Cake, Earl Leroy, and Marion Helene, two brothers, S. L. Rice, of Scranton, and N. E. Rice, who resides in Los Angeles, California; and a sister, Mrs. William D. Green, of Green Ridge. The sons, Homer Cake and Earl Leroy, have inherited much of the inventive genius of the father, and are preparing for electrical engineering pursuits. Mrs. Rice maintains the family home on Webster avenue, one of the most beautiful residences in the entire city, and to which she is deeply attached for the sake of the tender recollections which cluster about it.

RT. REV. FRANCIS HODUR. Every age has its martyrs, heroes and reformers, men who take their proper places and maintain against all odds the great principles in whose defense or upholding they are enlisted. These men not only make for themselves a place in history but in the vital affairs of their day and generation they also play an important part unrecorded on written page, touching and winning the great pulsing heart of humanity. Their worth and goodness are not always soon recognized. It is often decades, and sometimes centuries, before the world awakes to the fact that a hero had stepped into the arena and grappled with some great evil or force which has menaced the wellbeing of humanity. When Martin Luther inaugurated his great work of reformation he met all of opposition and endured all of danger and obloquy for the sake of his faith, and not till he had long been gathered to his fathers did the full force of his labors, example and inspiration come to fruition. All along down the ages great minds have been at work with this idea in view, more liberty of thought, more freedom of will, more love to God, more justice to man. They have been leading men out of darkness into the light; out of chaos into order and harmony; out of the mystical and esoteric into the open day of clear thought. Such a man as this is Bishop Hodur, who was for six years a worker in the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, and who was chosen by a number of his countrymen and members of said church to be their standard bearer in a victorious and untrammelled march to greater light and better things.

In March, 1897, there was presented to Father Hodur, who was at that time pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Roman Catholic, at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, a petition signed by two hundred



and thirty-seven members of his denomination from Scranton and other places, importuning and urging him to head their cause, to withdraw from the church of Rome and to organize an independent Catholic Church. This movement culminated in the organization of what is now known as the Polish National Church, and the attitude which Bishop Hodur assumed in replying to the petition mentioned is indicated in the position which he now holds. The church has come forward with a definite aim, and among its most important functions are the spreading of a spirit of love and fraternity in each Christian community and the aiding of the Polish people to become more democratic, or more American, in their church and civic relations and personality. The Polish National Church believes that the laity should have equal representation in the government of the church. The highest power or authority in the church is vested in the synod, instead of the pope, and the synod convenes every five years, while a special session may be called by the bishop on request of one-third of the membership. This synod is composed of an equal number of laymen and clergy and is presided over by the bishop, who is elected by the body. The bishop will have control and supervision of the priests, parochial schools and church societies. The question of the celibacy of the priesthood has been taken up and the abolition of the ordinance is altogether probable, while the liturgy of the church will be changed from the Latin to the Polish language. It is expected that a cathedral will be erected in Scranton in the near future, while the establishing of a seminary at South Scranton has been undertaken, while an orphan asylum or home is in process of erection at the time of this writing. Bishop Hodur is a man of marked initiative and executive ability, and the church and synod made an excellent choice in calling him to his present high office for the temporal and spiritual affairs of the church are certain to be forwarded and vitalized through his apostolic and administrative control. The bishop has the right mettle and temperament to head so important a reformatory movement as that with which he has identified himself, and personal sacrifice and labor cannot be to him too great if the good of the world and work can be advanced through his efforts. Under his effective dispensation the work of the new organization has gone steadily forward, the membership having been augmented from the original two hundred and thirty-seven members until there are now represented twenty-four hundred and fifty families and two thousand and twenty single

members. The church has the one bishop and twelve priests, and Pennsylvania has six churches, Massachusetts four, New Jersey two and the city of Baltimore one.

Bishop Hodur was born in Zarki, Poland, April 1, 1866, and was educated in the Roman Catholic seminary and college in the city of Cracow, Poland, having been graduated in this institution in 1892, and having been ordained to the priesthood in the following year. In 1893 he immigrated to America and located in Scranton. Here Bishop O'Hara appointed his assistant to Father Aust, rector of the Polish Roman Catholic Church in South Scranton. In 1894 he was given charge of a church in Green Ridge, a suburb of Scranton, and in the following year became rector of Holy Trinity Church, in Nanticoke, where he remained until he identified himself with the new church and movement, as has been already noted. He is a son of John and Mary Hodur, who still remain in Poland, as do all of their five children except the bishop, who is the only representative of the family in America.

**ANTON SCHULTHEIS.** One of the leading florists of Lackawanna county is Anton Schultheis, of Scranton. He is of German parentage. His father, Henry Schultheis, at the age of twenty-five years emigrated to the United States. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a good citizen and held some minor township offices. He married Elizabeth Schultheis, also a native of Germany, and much longer than himself a resident of the United States, she having been brought hither in 1852, while he did not arrive until 1867. Although of the same name they were in no degree related. Their children were: Amelia, Anton, mentioned hereafter; Lydia, Dorathia, Louis, Gertrude, Henry, Frederick and Marie. The parents of these children are still living and reside at Taylor, Pennsylvania.

Anton Schultheis, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Schultheis) Schultheis, was born September 3, 1873, in Lackawanna county, and was educated in the common schools of Taylor, Pennsylvania. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where in addition to the agricultural labors a dairy business was carried on. In 1898 he conceived the idea of learning the florist's business, including landscape gardening. In order to do this he spent some time at College Point, Long Island, New York, and then went to Dorrance-ton, where he entered the service of B. F. Dor-



rance, in the nursery business. There he remained until 1901, when he went to Scranton and purchased seven lots on which he erected suitable buildings and established himself in business. He has sixteen thousand square feet under glass. His years of training and experience in the propagation and cultivation of flowers and plants have made him thoroughly conversant with his business, and he has an extensive patronage. He makes a specialty of carnations, roses and Easter lilies. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Schultheis married, December 31, 1903, Carrie, daughter of Herman and Lora (Hart) Wagner. The former is a native of Germany, and the latter of New Jersey. For a number of years they have resided in Scranton. Their children are: George, Henry, Carrie, mentioned above as the wife of Anton Schultheis; Lora, Emma and Minnie.

EDWARD SPENCER, deceased, who lived a life of great activity and usefulness, was one of the most widely known residents of the Lackawanna Valley, and was held in universal honor for his nobility of character and genial personality.

He was one of the comparatively few among the active men of his day who was "native and to the manner born," his birth having occurred at Providence, now a part of Scranton. His christian name has been borne in the family through all the successive generations from the founder of the family, Edward Spencer, who came from England and settled in Connecticut in colonial days. From him descended Edward, who was born in Connecticut, November 4, 1711; he removed to Pennsylvania, settling in Shawnee, Luzerne county, where he followed farming; he died in 1800. His son Edward was born in Connecticut, May 7, 1753, and was an early settler in the Wyoming Valley. During the early Indian troubles he took refuge at Sunbury. After General Sullivan's army had driven the Indians out of the valley, he returned to find his home burned, and for six weeks he and a sister lived in the hollow of a fallen buttonwood tree. He was a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died in Providence, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1829. He married Mary Finch.

Edward Spencer, son of Edward and Mary (Finch) Spencer, was born October 3, 1805. His life was one of arduous toil from the beginning. He remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to live with Joseph Hutchings, a cooper nearby, with whom he remained for one winter, attending school, and paying his

board with his labor in the cooper shop mornings and nights. At the age of eighteen he took employment hauling coal from Carbondale to Honesdale, and was so engaged for two years. For two years thereafter he traveled through the country with a horse and wagon, peddling goods which he purchased from a brother in Providence. For several months in 1823 he drove a team between Providence and Newburgh, New York, taking wheat from the valley to the Hudson river, and bringing back goods for his brother Eliphas. On coming of age, in 1824, he took a clerkship at a place known as Brown's on the Delaware & Hudson Canal. In the following year he built a store building at Lockport, New York, and established a mercantile business. Returning to Providence in 1827, he opened a general store which he conducted for several years. He also purchased his father's farm, saw mill and grist mill, and cared for all these interests until 1842, when he disposed of his properties and removed to Dunmore, there settling on a farm which he bought from Stoddard Judd. He soon afterward opened the Roaring Brook mine, which he operated until 1863, then leasing it to others. In 1864 he purchased the John Brisbin residence, No. 126 Wyoming avenue, which was his home during the remainder of his life.

During these years Mr. Spencer had accumulated considerable property, and in all ways was comfortably circumstanced. He had made frequent visits to Texas, where he was largely interested, with his son Calvin and others of his family, in a twelve thousand acre tract of land near Caney, in the southwestern part of the state, fifteen miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico. Thither Mr. Spencer, accompanied by his wife, went in February, 1883. He had now reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years, yet, notwithstanding his long life of arduous effort, enjoyed remarkably robust health, frequently walking ten or fifteen miles in a day, and his appearance giving every promise of many more years. Soon after reaching his destination, however, he was seized with an attack of malarial fever. He rallied, and his speedy recovery was hoped for, when he suffered a severe relapse, and death came to him suddenly, on August 11th. The remains of the deceased were interred at the place of his death, and in the following winter were removed to Scranton.

Mr. Spencer was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united November 10, 1825, was Miss Elizabeth De Ved, daughter of Andrew De Ved, of Mammaking, Sullivan county.



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New York. She was born October 30, 1807, and died December 8, 1846, having borne to her husband eight children, among whom were the following: Calvin A., deceased, resided at Caney, Texas; Edward B., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, A. D. and Mehitabel, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania. His second wife, who survived him, was Miss Susan Hinds, a daughter of George Hinds, of Dunmore, and of this marriage were born four children, all of whom are living: Ambrose L., of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Charles W.; Mrs. Curtis Crane, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and Frank M., of Scranton, a coal operator.

Of splendid physique, Mr. Spencer was a man of strong character, a fine representative of that class of men through whose industry, endurance, perseverance and hopefulness the Lackawanna region was developed from its primeval wilderness and loneliness into a scene of remarkable industrial activity which has commanded the attention and admiration of the world. Such men are to be classed among the world's benefactors, for their effort has resulted in making homes for thousands, and adding millions in property to the commonwealth. In all the relations of life Mr. Spencer was a most exemplary character, a man of the strictest integrity, warmhearted and compassionate, who contributed liberally of his means to the suffering and distressed, and who dispensed his benefactions with modesty and self-effacement.

**JOHN B. SMITH.** The late John B. Smith was known throughout the state of Pennsylvania as one of its most enterprising and successful coal operators, and one of the foremost authorities in the country upon all pertaining to anthracite coal mining. He was a potent factor in the development of the upper anthracite fields, and to his effort was largely due the transformation of a rugged wilderness into a vast hive of industry, and of inconsequential villages into cities of commanding industrial and financial importance. His career affords a shining example of what may be accomplished through untiring industry and intelligent effort, and his name will be held in lasting honor for his nobility of personal character, and his broad benevolence and all-comprehending philanthropy.

He was a native of the state of New York, born in Wurtsboro, Sullivan county, June 7, 1815. His father, Charles Smith, was born in Windham, Connecticut. He was a man of ability and character. In his young manhood he bore an honorable part with the American army in the

war with Great Britain in 1812. As a contractor he aided in the construction of the Delaware and Hudson canal, and he was identified for many years thereafter with the interests of that corporation. In the prime of life he removed to Carbondale, where he died.

John B. Smith began his education in the common schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and further pursued his studies in the school in Carbondale. When fifteen years of age he entered the service of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and a year later took employment in its machine shops, where he remained until he had completed an apprenticeship of five years, ending with his coming of age, and becoming a proficient mechanic. He remained with the company for several years, and in 1848 became mechanical draftsman and superintendent of machinery for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He occupied this position until 1850, when he was made general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity uninterruptedly until his death. In November, 1882, he was elected to the presidency of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and in this position he also served to the end of his life. A notable incident of his connection with railroad affairs was his designing a three-cylinder locomotive engine, which he covered by patent, the first of the kind, and which have since been in extensive and successful use upon the railroad for which they were first designed, the Erie & Wyoming Valley.

The foregoing simple narrative would testify to the fact that Mr. Smith was in many respects a remarkable man. Through no accident of fortune or favoritism was due his elevation from the humble position of a shop mechanic to the honored and responsible headship of two great corporations, with their immense properties and their thousands of servants. Energetic, clear-headed, of quick perception and discerning judgment, he unstintingly devoted his splendid talents to his weighty tasks, and, in all probability, his ambition led him to unconsciously overtax his powers and shorten his life thereby. An invaluable servant of the companies with which he was connected, he commanded the constant and unfailing confidence of their officers and directors, while at the same time his genuine humanity was manifested in the solicitude which he ever manifested toward those who were in any manner associated with him, to the humblest laborer. To all these, and to their families (and he was personally known to all in Dunmore) he

was a counsellor and friend. He was drawn to deserving young men with a peculiar sympathy, and in countless instances he aided them materially in making an honorable and promising beginning in life, and many such who now occupy positions of importance and enjoy homes of their own, owe to him in large degree the foundation upon which they builded their character and fortune.

In 1850, the year in which he came to the superintendency of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Mr. Smith removed with his family to Dunmore, and from that day until the end of his life he was known as its foremost citizen. He allied himself with every community interest, and rendered aid with his influence, counsel and means to every object which could contribute to its advancement, whether in material, moral or social lines. He aided in the organization of the Presbyterian church, and was ever numbered among its most exemplary members and most liberal supporters, advancing its interests and usefulness through every channel of effort. He also aided in organizing the Dunmore Cemetery Association, and was a member of its first board of trustees, and served in that capacity throughout the remainder of his life. He was also an honored member of the fraternities of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, affiliated with the local lodges of both these orders.

Mr. Smith died January 16, 1895. Although well advanced in his seventy-ninth year, his magnificent physique and strong mental powers enabled him to devote himself to his many and large activities up to almost the very moment of his decease. His death produced an intense feeling of sorrow among all classes of the community, to all of whom he was personally dear for his delightful personal traits, his warm sympathies and his ever ready and unstinted benefactions. Business in the village was suspended during the hours of the funeral, and the services were attended by practically the entire populace. The officiating clergyman paid touching tribute to his worth of character, and especially as a christian gentleman; righteousness was his guiding star, and, like the sunshine of heaven, his life was bright and pure. The directors of the Dunmore Cemetery Association adopted resolutions of more than usual import upon such occasions, expressing their sorrow in the loss of a friend and benefactor whose wisdom and sagacity, strong will, distinguished individuality and untiring energy of character, marked integrity, keen sense of uprightness, and unstinted benevolence, made him

a power for good among all classes of the community, in all their relations, material, industrial, social and religious. The personal character of Mr. Smith was dwelt upon with peculiar force by the local press. A leading newspaper said that, although conservative and assiduous in business affairs, he grew many-sided, and to his last days was in cordial touch with the best and truest sentiments and agencies of the day. His constant industry left him little time (even if he had disposition), for the shams and conventionalities of life. Selfmade, he invariably estimated others at their intrinsic, not their extrinsic, value. This habit grew upon him with his years, awakening deeper affection and reverence on the part of those immediately about him, and who knew him; but impressing the stranger with an idea of bluntness or brusqueness. Such were, however, false to the character of this truly ideal christian gentleman, beneath whose old-time ruggedness of exterior lay warmest sympathies, and a disposition the kindest, the most charitable, and the most generous.

**CHRISTIAN JANES.** Throughout the length and breadth of Lackawanna county no better or worthier type of the German-American citizen can be found than Christian Janes, one of the best-known residents of Scranton. He is descended from mining ancestry, his grandfather having been a seeker for ore in the mines of the Fatherland.

Faulding Janes was born in Germany and there passed his entire life as a miner. His wife, Katherine Janes, bore him seven children, among whom was a son Christian, mentioned hereafter. Of this family only two emigrated to the United States.

Christian Janes, son of Faulding and Katherine Janes, was born in Germany, where from boyhood he worked in the mines, as his father and grandfather had done before him. In 1854 he came to the United States and settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1858, when he migrated to the Lackawanna Valley. In that region, where he has ever since made his home, he engaged for thirty-three years in contract mining. While following the traditions of his family by working as a miner, Mr. Janes at the same time turned his attention to other lines of endeavor. He became the proprietor and owner of a general store in the sixth ward of the borough of Taylor, where for over thirty years he has conducted a flourishing business. For the same length of time he has been



the proprietor of the only hotel in the sixth ward, and has attracted an extensive patronage by reason of his admirable system and courteous demeanor as a host. He has prospered financially and is to-day a man of wealth and influence, a popular and useful citizen. His connections in the sphere of politics are with the Independents. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Jones married in 1851, Katherine Lauer, also a native of Germany, and before they left the Fatherland one son was born to them, Christian, who is now a miner. After coming to the United States they became the parents of another son, William, who is also a miner. Mrs. Jones, the mother of these sons, died in 1861, and in 1862 Mr. Jones married Mrs. Katherine Sipple. By this marriage he is the father of the following children: John, George, Dorothy and Maggie, who is the wife of J. Jennings. Mrs. Jones is the mother of three sons by her former marriage.

**CONRAD SCHROEDER.** The strong, true men of a people are always public benefactors. Their usefulness in the immediate and specific labors they perform can be defined in metes and bounds, but the good they do through the forces they put in motion and through the inspiration of their presence and example is immeasurable by any finite gauge or standard of value. The late Conrad Schroeder was such a man, and so deeply did he leave his impress upon the industrial, civic and business life of the city of Scranton, where he long maintained his home, that no word of eulogy is demanded for him so far as regards those who knew him and his works. It is imperative, however, that a memorial tribute to the man be entered in a publication of this province that the record of his life may be perpetuated.

Conrad Schroeder, who was summoned into eternal rest August 6, 1903, was for many years the leading contractor and builder of the Lackawanna Valley, and there remain as perpetual monuments to his memory, as well as to his ability and fidelity, many of the finest buildings in Scranton and other parts of this section of the state. Among the more noteworthy buildings erected by him in Scranton may be mentioned the court house, Hotel Jermyn, the high school, public library and the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church. He was distinctively a man of affairs, conducting operations of wide scope and importance and affording employment to a large number of men, his average corps of assistants numbering as many as four hundred. His humanitarian spirit was shown in no one particu-

larly more pronounced relief than in his giving employment to his men at times when such action implied financial loss to himself. He was a man of broad sympathies and marked intellectual activity, and his forceful individuality permeated every undertaking or enterprise with which he identified himself, be they public or private. He was president of the South Side Bank at the time of his demise, and was also a member of the directorate of the Builders' Exchange, the Lackawanna Trust Company and the Lackawanna Hospital, while he had numerous other interests of capitalistic order and was one of Scranton's most progressive and honored business men and public-spirited citizens, ever standing ready to lend his aid and influence in support of measures for the general good of the community and the advancement of the city in which he took a deep pride.

In politics Mr. Schroeder gave an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, and though he took an active interest in its cause he was never a seeker of public office of any description. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, under whose teachings he was reared. He was an appreciative member of the time-honored fraternity of Free Masons, being identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery in Scranton and also with the local temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Conrad Schroeder was born in Guntersblum, Germany, May 25, 1846, and in the excellent schools of the fatherland he secured his educational discipline, which was of most effective order. He was a son of Conrad and Charlotte Schroeder, who passed their entire lives in Germany, having been folk of sterling character. Of their children three sons came to America, Frank, Adam and Conrad, Jr., the last named being the subject of this memoir. In his native land our subject served a thorough and exacting apprenticeship at the trade of stone mason, and to the fact that he thus became a skilled workman may be attributed the marked success which he gained in the world of industrial endeavor, for his ability in the line reserved as the foundation on which he based his efforts upon coming to America, while in the immediate connection his entire business career was directed. In 1865, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Schroeder severed the home ties and emigrated to America, believing that here was to be found better opportunity for gaining independence through individual effort, while then, as ever, he was animated by the most pronounced

honesty of purpose and by a determination to make the best of his opportunities and personal powers. He made his way to Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he remained a short time, after which he removed to Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois, where he was employed at his trade for a few months. In 1806 he returned to Pennsylvania and took up his abode in Scranton, where he ever afterward made his home and where he rose to prominence in the business and social life, as has already been shown in this context. He was employed at his trade until 1870, when he initiated his independent career as a contractor, and his success was thereafter certain and substantial. He continued to be actively engaged in business until his death, and the entire community felt the loss of one of its staunchest and truest citizens, while to his family and business associates the sense of bereavement was such as only can come when they are deprived of one whose life was of signal purity, unselfish devotion and appreciative sympathy. He left to his family the heritage of an unspotted reputation, and his name merits a high place on the roll of the honored and useful citizens of Lackawanna county.

May 4, 1869, Mr. Schroeder married Caroline Seidler, who was born and reared in Hawley, Wayne county, this state, being a daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Schafer) Seidler, both of whom were born in Germany, whence they came to America in 1844, locating in Hawley, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Of their twelve children five are living and are residents of the Lackawanna Valley, namely: Louisa, Barbara, Mary, Caroline and Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder became the parents of seven children, concerning whom we enter brief data in concluding this sketch, all being residents of Scranton or vicinity, while Mrs. Schroeder abides in the beautiful home provided by her honored husband at 1516 Sanderson avenue. Francis, the eldest of the children, married Elizabeth Hiller and they have two children, Conrad and Caroline; Mary G. is the wife of Percival J. Morris; Cecilia S. is the wife of Frank Hummler and they have two children, Herbert and Constance; Eugene A. married Elsie McWilliams, and they have one child, Jeanne; Charlotte C., Madaline L., and Dorothy T.

JOSEPH H. STEELL, of Scranton, was for more than a third of a century one of the foremost business men of that city, actively identified with various important enterprises of magnitude,

which were large factors in its development and prosperity. He died when he had but reached the zenith of his powers, and when the immediate future seemed to hold out to him exceptionally bright prospects for even larger successes than he had already achieved. His life had been so useful, his conduct so exemplary, his companionship so elevating and enjoyable, that those who knew him best through their intimate association with him in business and social relationship, united in the expression that the city of Scranton had lost one of her best and noblest citizens, and the community one of its most loved and honored members.

Mr. Steell was born in the village of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1846. He was there reared and educated, and entered upon his active career. All this was, however, but preparation, and his real record may be dated from 1878, when, at the age of thirty-one years, he located in Scranton, which was destined to be thenceforward his home and the scene of his earnest endeavor. At his coming he became a member of the firm of Beadle & Steell, which established and conducted an extensive grocery business on Lackawanna avenue, on the ground now occupied by the old Grand Central Hotel. Later the business was removed to the corner of Penn avenue and Center street, and was there carried on until a few years ago, when the general store firm of J. H. Steell & Company was organized, with offices in the Traders' Bank building in Scranton. This corporation, with Mr. Steell as manager, operated six stores at one time, located at various commanding points in the anthracite region, and the success attending the enterprise is altogether to be credited to his wise foresight and excellent managerial ability. He also was actively concerned in various other large commercial and industrial ventures. He had early become interested in the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, and it was his connection therewith that led him into the large mercantile undertaking of the Steell Store Company. He was one of the most extensive lumber operators in the Lackawanna Valley, connected with two of the largest corporations in that trade. He was president of the Allegheny Lumber Company, operating plants at Bellhaven, North Carolina, which were the very extensive dressing mills formerly owned and operated by the Bellhaven Lumber Company, one of the most important of its class in that great pine-producing region. Mr. Steell was among the incorporators of the Lackawanna Lumber Company of Scranton, of which he was



president, and his colleagues cheerfully conceded the fact that the prosperity attending that enterprise was due in the largest degree to his energy, intelligence, sagacity and wise judgment. At all times extraordinarily industrious, he was equally resolute and determined, and he quailed before no opposition or obstacle, but resolutely pursued his purposes to entire success. He was prominently identified with many of Scranton's most important enterprises, which to name would include nearly all upon which rests the commercial and industrial fame of the city. If one among them he singled out, it may be the Traders' Bank, in which he was a director, and where, among his business colleagues, he numbered some of his most trusted and closely attached personal friends. Essentially a man of affairs, he held association with but few fraternal or social bodies, such relationship being restricted to the Scranton Club and the Country Club. He was tenderly devoted to his home and family, and could rarely be drawn away to aught in which his wife and children were not privileged to participate with him. In his extreme youth, when a lad of only fifteen, he gallantly responded to the call of his country and as a volunteer carried his musket, acquitting himself with soldierlike courage and fidelity.

Mr. Steell died March 9, 1900, in his fifty-fourth year, survived by a devoted and sorely stricken family, comprising the wife of his youth and their four daughters: Nellie, Leila, Katherine and Ruth. The sad event brought a deep sense of personal loss to all with whom the deceased had been in any way associated, and their feelings of regret and of sympathy for the afflicted family found expression in various fervent and touching forms. The directors of the Traders' Bank referred to him as one of their most esteemed members, and one whose vacant place was not to be easily filled, and continued: "He was a man of excellent judgment, honest, upright, warm-hearted, and ever more willing to give than to receive. Many business institutions of the city will miss his wise and timely counsel." The directors of the Allegheny Lumber Company placed upon its records and before the public equally fervent tribute: "In the loss of our president we part with one who has been energetic, intelligent, and has shown great sagacity and good business judgment as the chief officer and manager of the affairs of this company. The business community also mourns the loss of one who has largely helped to mould and shape many successful business enterprises of this flourishing city." The same body, at the same time and in

the same manner, touched a responsive cord in every heart in the community, by its touching phrasing of the personal worth of the friend whom they mourned:

"His private life was without blemish, and at the time of his death he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his business associates, neighbors and closest friends. We desire to express to the bereaved family our sorrow in the loss of a beloved husband and father, and commend them to Him who is the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God. Life is, as Prospero says:

"such stuff  
As dreams are made of,  
And our little life  
Is rounded with a sleep."

CORNELIUS COMEGYS, of Scranton, a lawyer of excellent professional standing, and whose public spirited effort has contributed in large degree to the advancement of the intellectual and material interests of the city of Scranton, is descended from ancestors who came from Lexington, Holland, in the early colonial days.

The emigrant, whose christian name is borne by Mr. Comegys, settled in Kent county, Maryland, in 1670. By his wife Willamenti he had two sons, Cornelius and William, from whom have descended all of the name in the country. The great-grandfather of Mr. Comegys was an ensign at Braddock's defeat in the French and Indian war, and during the Revolution was a member of Captain Dean's company in the Maryland line, in the battles of Brandywine and White Plains. He lived in Queen Anne county, Maryland.

Cornelius Comegys, grandfather of Cornelius Comegys, was a man of large affairs—a merchant, ship owner, and large land holder. He was twice married. John Boon, maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Comegys, was the first state senator elected from that section of the eastern shore of Maryland. "Marblehead," the old homestead and family seat of the Boon family, erected by Senator Boon shortly after the Revolution, a handsome structure in the old colonial style, stood on a large estate, and was the scene of much of the famous hospitality of the "Eastern Shore."

Dr. Henry C. Comegys was born April 7, 1833, in Greensboro, Maryland, son of Cornelius and Eleanor M. Comegys. At the age of sixteen, after attending the schools of his native village, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he completed his literary education. After reading medicine for a year under

the preceptorship of Dr. Goldsborough, of Greensboro, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, and graduated in 1854, at the age of twenty-one years. Locating in his native town, he there built up a large and profitable practice. He entered largely into the life of the community, and was a leading spirit in the educational affairs, serving as one of the three school commissioners in Caroline county. During the Civil war he served a year in the United States medical corps, as assistant surgeon in the Hamon General Hospital at Point Lookout, Maryland. In 1881 he took up his residence in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until within one week of his death, which occurred November 29, 1904, after a highly useful professional career covering the unusual period of a full half century. He was a pension examining surgeon during President Cleveland's first administration, and was a leading member of the County Medical Society. His entire life was upright, clean and honorable, respected and esteemed by all, and held in peculiar regard by his intimates, in appreciation of all those traits of character which stamped him as a citizen of the noblest type. In 1858 he married Miss Helen A. Boon, daughter of John Boon, and a native of Maryland. His widow yet survives, with their two children: Cornelius and Mary G., the last named residing at home with her mother.

Cornelius Comegys, only son of Dr. Henry C. and Helen A. (Boon) Comegys, is a native of his ancestral state, Maryland, born at the old family seat, Greensboro, October 25, 1858. He began his education in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen entered St. John's College, Annapolis, from which he graduated with the class of 1877, at the age of nineteen. After a three years' course of law studies under the preceptorship of Edward Ridgely, of Dover, Delaware, he was admitted to the bar in April, 1882, at Denton, Maryland. After a few months spent in travel in quest of a desirable location, Mr. Comegys located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar at the October term of court in 1883. Shortly after entering upon the practice of his profession he was selected by the district attorney, Edwards, as assistant district attorney, a position which he filled with conspicuous ability for a period of five years, when the exactions of a large and constantly increasing private practice made it expedient for him to resign. He has since devoted himself entirely to his profession, in which he has attained

a position of acknowledged prominence. With ample equipment and mental faculties of a high order, he is recognized as the peer of any of the brilliant array of lawyers who grace the bar of the Wyoming Valley. While thus devoted to his profession, Mr. Comegys has at the same time always been an important factor in the affairs of the community, into which he has ever entered with the keen interest which marks the public spirited citizen who has at heart a pride in the city which is his home, and a personal regard for his fellows, yet bearing himself with becoming modesty and lack of unseemly self-assertion. A Democrat in politics, he holds an influential place in the councils of his party, and exercises a potent influence before the people in the discussion of political principles and policies. He is moderate in his partisanship, and conservative in his views, and in his address he is logically persuasive, entirely free from passion and that overly aggressive form of speech which breeds antagonism instead of compelling the intelligent attention of the auditor. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with congressional and other political nominations, but he has persistently declined all such overtures, preferring to devote himself to the profession which he regards with a genuine enthusiasm.

In 1889 Mr. Comegys married Miss Sarah J. Bevan, daughter of Thomas D. Bevan, of Scranton. Of this marriage have been born four children: Margaret Bevan, Cornelius Breck, Helen Augusta, and Jessie. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

ARETUS HEERMANS WINTON, son of the late W. W. Winton and his wife Catherine, was born November 17, 1838, at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He received his preparation for college at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Mount Washington College, the valedictorian of his class. After graduation he read law with David R. Randall, Esquire, and on August 22, 1860, was admitted to practice in the several courts of Luzerne county, and in due time to the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and the various courts of the United States. He became an accurate shorthand reporter, but declined the appointment of court reporter when tendered to him by the Honorable John N. Conyngham. His systematic business habits, and arrangement and care of papers and dockets, won the admiration of clients

and fellow attorneys, and he devised the present admirable arrangement of keeping the dockets, issue-lists, etc., in the prothonotaries' offices at Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. He prepared and published the *Luzerne Legal Journal*, now continued under the name of the *Luzerne Legal Register*, and was long connected with the *Scranton Late Times*, the legal official organ of the courts of the county of Lackawanna. Immediately after his admission to the bar he entered into a business partnership with Honorable Garrick M. Harding, late president judge of Luzerne county; and in the first three months of his law practice he was engaged in the famous Corwin murder trial, and in his maiden speech in this case he at once gained renown as a talented, gifted and powerful debater and orator. Since then he has been engaged in very many of the most prominent criminal and civil cases, where he was associated with or opposed to many of the criminal lawyers, judges and statesmen of Pennsylvania.

In 1866 he removed from Wilkes-Barre to Scranton, and at once took rank among the foremost pleaders at that bar. He conducted the prosecution and secured the conviction of the Carbondale Bank robbers, who, being well disguised, on January 14, 1875, entered the First National Bank of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, at noon, and after gagging the cashier, succeeded in escaping with many thousand dollars. In connection with detective Robert Pinkerton, as counsel for the bank, Mr. Winton went to work with scarcely the shadow of a clue to begin with, and eventually enmeshed all the robbers and their accomplices in the net of the law, and recovered most of the stolen funds. On December 12, 1874, four young men from Binghamton arrived in Scranton and began to buy all the oil barrels that could be obtained from all the leading merchants of Scranton and all the adjacent villages. In many cases they paid far more than the market value of the barrels, claiming they had immediate use for them for an oil refinery in Binghamton. Their peculiar haste, however, aroused suspicions, and, upon investigation, it was discovered that there was a sharp law in Pennsylvania fixing a penalty of three hundred dollars for selling any barrel without removing the brand of the inspector. In the present case many of the barrels had been sold without the removal of the brand in question. Very shortly these enterprising young men from another state began to teach the Pennsylvanians their own state law. Several suits were brought against the sellers of the barrels, and many thousands of dollars were involved. The merchants were greatly concerned by this

matter and at once retained Mr. Winton to represent their interests in the proceedings. Mr. Winton immediately had the young men arrested on a criminal charge, and prosecuted the case with such vigor, that the young men were glad to settle, withdraw their suits for penalties, and escape without further punishment. They had their expensive oil barrels in their possession to recompense them, but have never again attempted to operate such a "corner." Another famous case was that in which Mr. Winton appeared in the defense of F. A. Beamish. This was a *Free Press* libel suit, and was caused by the publication of an article entitled the "School Board Muddle." Judge Alfred Hand prosecuted the suit, and Mr. Winton had for his opponents Attorney-General H. W. Palmer and other distinguished counsel, but Mr. Winton conquered all difficulties easily, and on May 27, 1875, secured for his client a verdict of acquittal. In the well-known case of the State against F. S. Pauli, Mr. Winton made the closing argument for the commonwealth; in this case he had for his opponent that eloquent lawyer of Philadelphia, Mr. Daniel Dougherty. In many more important causes Mr. Winton took a leading part, either for the prosecution or the defense. The court rules of Luzerne county had received many amendments, and were by reason of this in a somewhat disordered condition. On January 4, 1878, the court appointed a committee for the revision of these laws. Mr. Winton was the chairman of this committee and soon reported a new set of rules which he submitted to the committee, who were unanimous in their approval of the same. They were adopted almost in their entirety by the court, and still form the basis for the rules of the court of Lackawanna county.

Mr. Winton was a very popular speaker and was often called upon for an address upon all sorts of occasions. The same day that witnessed his triumph in the case of the State against F. S. Pauli had been selected for the opening of the armory of the Scranton City Guards. Mr. Winton had been requested to make the presentation speech on behalf of the citizens of Scranton. On May 30, 1878, he was chosen to make the Decoration Day address before the Veteran Association at the Academy of Music. He has on several occasions, at the request of the lady managers of the Home for the Friendless, delivered addresses at their large assemblies and on their excursions. He has been of great assistance to the Father Matthew Society, not only by delivering addresses, but also by his recitations, as he was an exceedingly fine elocutionist. The Robert Burns Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, owe



him a debt of gratitude for his oratorical efforts in their behalf at several anniversary festivals.

Long before the birth of Mr. Winton there had been a struggle for the division of Luzerne county. This matter occupied a good deal of his time up to 1878, when with all the eloquence of which he was master he came to the front as an advocate of the new county, and gave substantial pecuniary aid as well, also writing editorials in behalf of the measure until success crowned his efforts on August 17, 1878, and Lackawanna county became an established fact. October 24, 1877, was a gala day in the history of Scranton. The City Guard and the First Regiment of the State Militia were reviewed and inspected by Governor J. F. Hartranft and his staff. The prominent citizens of Scranton tendered a collation at noon in the Lackawanna Valley House. Many prominent national and state officers were present, and many speeches were made, but that of Mr. Winton was conceded to excel them all. The *Scranton Republican*, the next day, said: "Mr. Winton's effort was replete with eloquence, beauty, wit and fun, and he was greeted with long applause."

Some years ago his father became interested in the tracts of coal land on which is now situated the village of Winton, and this tract was afterwards incorporated and given the name of Winton in his honor. The only public office Mr. Winton ever held was that of director of the poor of the city of Scranton, and he held this office for ten years, being secretary of the board for the greater part of that time. His systematic habits of business and clear judgment were of the greatest benefit to the city in that position. When the Law and Library Association was organized Mr. Winton was made the treasurer and held that position up to the time of his death. He was also treasurer of the *Coeur de Lion* Commandery of Scranton for many years.

On May 9, 1865, Mr. Winton married Miss Alice M. Collings, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel P. Collings, a former United States consul at Tangier, and a granddaughter of Hon. Andrew Beaumont, of Wilkes-Barre, member of congress in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Winton had two daughters: Katharine, wife of Dr. G. D. Murray, of Scranton; and Elsbeth.

Mr. Winton died February 2, 1896. His health had been impaired for several years but his death was a sudden one. Probably no lawyer at the Lackawanna bar was more sincerely admired for his native abilities than Aretus Heermans Winton. He was a man of rare intellec-

tual attainments, a close student, and one of those cheery genial natures that command deep friendships and effect the closest ties between man and man. His death was sincerely deplored by all who knew him. The Lackawanna Bar Association held a special meeting to take action upon the death of Mr. Winton. Mr. Edward paid a glowing tribute to the mental powers and oratorical talents of the deceased. Hon. John P. Kelly referred to the brilliancy of Mr. Winton's mind, the clearness of his intellect and his knowledge of the law. S. B. Price spoke of his manly traits and paid a tribute to Mr. Winton as a friend. A committee was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions to be published in all the daily papers, and a copy of which was to be engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased. As a public servant in behalf of the poor, Mr. Winton showed the goodness of his heart; as a political speaker he had few equals; and in his social relations he stood pre-eminent as one of the most amiable, genial and hospitable of men.

SAM SYKES, who was identified with a line of enterprise which has important bearing upon the well being and general attractiveness of every community, having been a member of the well known and substantial firm of S. Sykes & Sons, which holds prestige among the leading contractors and builders of the Lackawanna Valley, having its headquarters in the city of Scranton and controlling a business of wide scope and importance. For thirty years the head of this firm was actively engaged in business, and during this long period it was his good fortune and his just desert to retain the unqualified confidence of the public, both as a business man and as a citizen, while he and his firm have had to do with the erection of many fine buildings in Lackawanna and adjoining counties.

Mr. Sykes was born in Yorkshire, England, August 30, 1846, being a son of Joseph and Priscilla (Kidd) Sykes, both of whom passed their entire lives in England and both of whom attained to advanced age. They had five children, of whom three came to America, William, Sarah and Sam. Sam Sykes secured his educational training in the schools of his native land and there continued to reside until 1865, when at the age of nineteen years he set forth for the hospitable shores of America, feeling assured of here finding better opportunities for individual accomplishment and success. He located in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he served an apprenticeship at the stone-cutter's trade under the direction of his older brother, William, who had come



to this country several years previously. In 1867 he came to Scranton with his brother, and here worked at his trade under the latter's supervision for several years. He then initiated his independent career by turning his attention to the manufacturing of monuments and tombstones, in which line he continued operations for four years. At the expiration of this time he entered into a co-partnership with Patrick Muldoon, under the firm name of Sykes & Muldoon, and they continued the monument business and also expanded the enterprise to include the execution of heavy masonry, including flagging, curbing, etc. The partnership was dissolved at the end of ten years of successful operation, and Mr. Sykes then engaged in general contracting, establishing his office and headquarters at 1101 Washington avenue, where he remained for eight years. He erected some of the finest buildings in the city of Scranton, among which may be noted school houses Nos. 25 and 35, the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church. In February, 1894, he admitted to partnership his sons John K. and Harry R., and when he died, a few months later, the sons assumed active control and management of the business, in which their mother still retains her interest, and they have ably upheld the high reputation gained by their honored father and have proven to be worthy successors of one who stood as one of the reliable and representative business men of this section of the state. They are progressive young men, and in the handling of all contracts manifest the utmost fidelity so that they retain the confidence of those with whom they have dealings and further the precedence of the firm with which they have been identified for more than a decade.

Mr. Sykes was summoned into eternal rest September 5, 1894, and in his death Scranton lost one of its most popular and honored business men and loyal citizens. He was thoroughly practical in his chosen field of endeavor, possessed marked executive ability and so directed his efforts as to accumulate a competency by worthy means, having been in the fullest sense of the term the architect of his own fortunes. In politics he was a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally he was identified with Union Lodge, No. 291, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was a charter member of the local organization of the Sons of St. George, and also affiliated with the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Improved Order of Heptasophis. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

On March 25, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sykes to Miss Charlotte Hirschman, daughter of John and Amy (Dailey) Hirschman, who were at that time residents of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sykes all are living except two, the names being as follows: William J., John K., Harry R., Frederick E., Walter W., Robert B., Mary P., Samuel S., Charlotte J., Edward D., James A. (deceased), and Nancy A. (deceased). All the sons are mechanics and masters of the brickmason's trade with the exception of Robert, who is a solicitor for a leading New York concern.

\* RUDOLPH KUNZ. Men of deeds are the men whom the world delights to honor, and he who out of the material that is within his reach brings into being that which adds to the comfort, convenience or happiness of men follows in the steps of the great architect of all things. All the countless and useful inventions lived first in the minds of men, and thence have they been brought forth and given form and substance.

Among the well known captains of industry in the city of Scranton is numbered Rudolph Kunz, who has obtained no little prominence as one of the progressive and successful job printers of the city, having a well equipped establishment at 505-7 Cedar avenue. His office has one cylinder press and two job presses, and the motive power is furnished by a gas engine of five horse-power capacity. The complement of type faces and other modern accessories of a first-class printery are found in the office, and all work is handled by able artisans, so that the results attained are of the utmost excellence. In addition to the regular work of job printing he manufactures rubber stamps of all kinds, possessing for that purpose a complete line of the latest machinery. This is the only rubber stamp establishment in the northeastern section of the state, and this branch of his work is constantly growing and reaching out into new fields. Mr. Kunz established himself in his present location in 1893, and here he has built up a large and prosperous business, the work turned out standing as the best of advertising for the establishment.

Rudolph Kunz was born in Nohen, Germany, December 31, 1860, being a son of John and Anna M. (Hoffman) Kunz, who immigrated from their fatherland to America when our subject was but two years of age. They located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and here the father still maintains his home. The father was a tailor by

trade and followed the same as a vocation in his native land, but in the United States he found the methods and fashions so radically different that he found it expedient to abandon the work of his trade and turn his attention to other lines of industrial enterprise. His devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest a number of years ago, and of their two children the subject of this review is the one surviving, his sister Barbara having died in childhood.

Mr. Kunz secured his educational training in the public schools of Scranton, and here he served a thorough apprenticeship at the trade of printer. He was employed as a journeyman for ten years in one place, resigning his position only when he found it possible to establish himself in business on his own account. He retains the confidence and respect of the business men of the city, and thus has been successful in his efforts since starting his independent career. In politics Mr. Kunz is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party so far as national and state issues are involved, but in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude. In a fraternal way we find him identified with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

August 29, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kunz to Anna M. Blum and they have four children, Rudolph J., Philip W., Emma, and Henry W.

FREDERICK SCHRADER was for many years a well known business man of Scranton, and was also prominent in public affairs, taking a leading part in the organization of the municipality and serving as one its first officers, also aiding largely in promoting the development of the city along industrial and commercial lines. Additional interest attaches to his name from the fact that his family was early identified with the Wyoming Valley, and bore a large part in its settlement and upbuilding.

Frederick Schrader was born in the historic village of Frankenthal, in Rhenish Bavaria, bordering on France, December 23, 1818. His father was a brass founder, and was not only an accomplished workman, but the possessor of fine artistic tastes which found expression in his handiwork. Bavaria had long been famous for its perfectly harmonized chimes, and the exquisite beauty of the bells, with their bas relief adornments of flowers, leaves and other designs, and their lettered inscriptions, quaint, and oftentimes pathetic. Such was the work to which the elder Schrader gave himself, and with such masterly

skill as to win high praise and name for himself a yet remembered name. After his death his widow came to America, bringing with her the fatherless children, one son, Frederick, and six daughters, one of whom became the wife of John Riker, of the well-known Riker family of Wilkes-Barre, a narrative of which appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Schrader's coming to this country was under the inducements held out by the will of Captain Philip Schrader, a grand-uncle of her husband. Captain Schrader left a large estate, principally in lands in Pennsylvania which had been patented to him by the government of the United States in recognition of his military services in the cause of American independence. He served in the Wyoming Valley, and he constructed the famous redoubt which was thrown up for the protection of the infant settlement at Wilkes-Barre, the remains of which are yet visible within the present limits of the city, on an extension of River street. Captain Schrader's possessions included large tracts of land at Easton, Pittston, on Bear creek, and on the Delaware river in northeastern Pennsylvania. His name is commemorated in Schrader's creek. He died near Easton, leaving no children. He was an ardent American in spirit, and he provided that in order to obtain inheritance in his estate, his kindred in Germany should come to the United States, establish a residence here, and assume the obligations of citizenship. As a further inducement to his heirs to come to this country he offered a large sum of money to the first child born in the United States to such immigrants.

Frederick Schrader had received a thorough education in the schools of his native land, and he readily gained a familiar knowledge of the English language, and speedily adapted himself to his new conditions. His mother had located with her family in Wilkes-Barre, where in course of time Frederick became a partner with his brother-in-law, John Riker, in the brewery business. After many years of pleasant and profitable association this partnership was dissolved. During this period Mr. Schrader cultivated many social relationships, taking particular interest in the state militia, with which he was actively identified for several years. Among his most highly prized possessions was a medal awarded him for crack marksmanship while a member of that body. On parting with Mr. Riker, Mr. Schrader removed to Scranton, where he established a bottling business in the building now occupied as a flouring mill, on South Blakely avenue. Later he located in Petersburg, but the water supply be-





came so greatly diminished owing to mining operations in the neighborhood that removal was imperative. He now set up his business on Mulberry street, near the Thompson Hospital, and occupied these premises until 1877, when it was removed to its present location at 826-828 Adams avenue. In this enterprise Mr. Schrader was eminently successful, building up a large business and creating a valuable property, which he retained during the remainder of his life. Displaying all the attributes of the well equipped man of affairs Mr. Schrader was also identified with various other industrial and commercial interests, and took a prominent part in public affairs. He aided in the organization of the city government, and was the first city treasurer, filling the position met capably and honorably. He was subsequently a member of the city council, and during the formative period rendered valuable service in promoting the development of the city, lending his aid to the laying out and paving of streets, procuring water and gas supply, and the erection of public buildings. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and occupied a position of acknowledged leadership in his party. He was a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and of other beneficial societies. He regularly attended the Lutheran Church, and was a generous contributor to its support, and to the maintenance of its various charities. A man of unbounded generosity, he constantly bestowed his benefactions, even beyond what was justified by his means, being too tender-hearted to refuse an appeal for aid. Of excellent social qualities, he made many friends, and throughout the community he was held in high regard by those not intimate with him for his cheerfulness of disposition and for the deep sympathy and ready aid which the distressed and unfortunate ever received at his hand.

For the last ten years of his life, terminating with his death, Mr. Schrader had been afflicted with entire loss of sight. While incapacitated for business in large degree, he did not permit this great sorrow to unduly prey upon his mind, and retained his warmth of spirits and genial disposition to the last. His death was deeply deplored by a large circle of friends, and especially by the many to whom he had ever been a ready and willing helper.

Mr. Schrader was twice married. His first wife was Miss Anna Bartels, a sister of Arnold Bartels. Her death occurred in 1852. On April 26, 1860, Mr. Schrader married Miss A. W. Brink, a daughter of Jonathan and Rosa (Dex-

ter) Brink, her father being a farmer and lumberman in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. During the ten years of her husband's blindness she managed the business, at the same time giving unremitting personal care to him. She was ever one with him in ministering to the wants of the needy and suffering, and continues to dispense a liberal charity, modestly and quietly, but with a winning grace which adds to the value of her benefactions. She is at the same time a woman of marked business ability, and her establishment is numbered among the important business enterprises of the city.

CAPTAIN DOLPH B. ATHERTON is justly numbered among the foremost of the men to whose indefatigable energies is due much of the commercial and industrial growth of the city of Scranton. He has aided in the creation and development of some of its most important enterprises, and in the capacity of secretary of the board of trade, and afterward as vice-president of that body, he was diligent and untiring in his efforts to procure the location of new industries in the city, and which in their firm establishment stand in large degree as monuments to his public spirit, energy and consummate ability.

Captain Atherton was born in Dimmock township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1858, a son of Jerre and Clara L. (Bullard) Atherton. The Atherton family is of English extraction, and the American branch was planted in the early colonial days by Jonathan Atherton, who came from England, and with a brother settled in Franklin county, Massachusetts. There was born Jonathan, junior, son of Jonathan, the immigrant. He was a farmer by occupation, held various public offices, and died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. By his marriage with Huldah Chamberlain he had the following children: Susan, Martha, Alva, Almeda, Ralph, who came to Pennsylvania about 1830 and subsequently removed to Illinois; Maria, Permelia, Jonathan A. and Zora.

Jonathan A. Atherton, son of Jonathan, Jr., and Huldah (Chamberlain) Atherton, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, April 10, 1810. He attended the primitive schools of that day, and when fourteen years old became a shoemaker's apprentice, served as such for five years, and later traveled as a journeyman. While in Brattleboro, Vermont, he married Ellen S. Bennett, a native of that place, a descendant of an old Connecticut family. In 1835, with his wife and two children (John R. and Henry F.) he came to Pennsylva-

nia, making the journey from Brattleboro in a one-horse covered wagon, and located at West Troy (now Wyoming) where his brother Ralph had previously settled. In 1838 he removed to Hyde Park and worked at his trade until 1846, when he bought coal lands in the Keiser Valley. This he sold in 1855, when he purchased a fine farm in South Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, which property is yet in possession of his descendants. His wife died there in March, 1861, having borne her husband nine children: one died in infancy; Fred died in Susquehanna county, August 1, 1873, aged twenty-six years; and the eldest, John R., died in Hyde Park in 1851. The others were: Henry F., born in Bernardston, Massachusetts, July 30, 1834; Jerre, to be referred to hereafter; Rosella, wife of Hon. T. H. B. Lewis, of Wilkes-Barre, a lawyer and ex-member of the legislature; Bicknell B.; Florence, who became the wife of David Sherer; and Sophia, wife of H. T. Lake, of Binghamton, New York.

Jerre Atherton, son of Jonathan A. and Ellen S. (Bennett) Atherton, was born in 1836 in what is now Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was two years old when his parents removed to Hyde Park, where he received his education in the common schools. At the age of nineteen years (in 1855) he located in Susquehanna county, where he engaged in making fine carriages, calling to his aid the best mechanics of the day. In 1857 he removed to Montrose, and was there engaged in business until 1863. In the latter year, the turning point of the great Civil war, he responded to the call of Governor Andrew G. Curtin for emergency troops to repel the rebel invasion, and served from June 16 until July 27, having previously performed military duty as a member of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. In November, 1864, he located in Scranton, and entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and his record in connection with that corporation was one of steady advancement, testifying at once to his ability and fidelity. After serving for some time as general coal inspector, in 1866 he was made superintendent of the Grassy Island mines at Oliphant, which he opened and operated for two years, and then became superintendent of the Leggett's Creek mines. In 1882 he took a similar position in connection with the Marvine mines. In the same year he was placed in charge of the Manville mines, under the Delaware & Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western companies, and served in that capacity for ten years,

relinquishing his post in 1892 to become assistant outside superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company under Superintendent A. H. Vandling, and holding the position until the retirement of that gentleman, January 1, 1897. Mr. Atherton is an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and is a Republican in politics. He is affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 261, F. and A. M., and is a member of the New England Society. At Montrose, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1857, Mr. Atherton married Miss Clara L. Bullard, daughter of Hezekiah and Matilda (Dean) Bullard. Her father was born in West Northampton, Massachusetts, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and became a pioneer settler in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of eighty years; his wife came from a representative New England family. Mrs. Atherton died August 12, 1871, leaving a son, Captain Dolph B. Atherton. Mr. Atherton subsequently married, in Scranton, Mrs. Nellie M. (Frost) Blair, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and who was reared and educated in that city and in Springfield, same state. Her parents were Samuel and Dolly (Green) Frost. Her father was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was a successful carriage manufacturer in Springfield; his wife was a native of Peperell, Massachusetts.

Dolph B. Atherton, only child of Jerre and Clara L. (Bullard) Atherton, was seven years of age when his parents removed to Scranton, with which city he has been uninterruptedly identified to the present time. Until he was eleven years old he attended the public schools, and was then for a year a student in Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. He entered upon a self-supporting career at the early age of thirteen, as weigher and coal inspector for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. On attaining his majority, in 1881, he left that company to become bookkeeper with Ambrose L. Spencer, in the Green Ridge Iron Works. He served so acceptably that after five years in that position he was advanced to the responsible post of general manager, and rendered efficient service as such until 1894, when on account of other pressing business demands he resigned.

On retiring from the service of the Green Ridge Iron Works, Captain Atherton entered upon the duties of secretary of the board of trade, a position in which he made a brilliant record, infusing into the body new life, and leading it into new fields of usefulness. During his incumbency of the office the board performed much of its most efficient service in procuring the estab-

lishment of various industrial and commercial enterprises which became important factors in the business life of the community, as well as in leading to the inception of public improvements which were greatly to the advantage of the city along the lines of utility, beauty and improved sanitary conditions. One of the large works accomplished during his secretaryship was the erection of the present board of trade building, one of the finest edifices of its class in the state, by the Board of Trade Real Estate Company, which he aided in organizing, and of which he was secretary and treasurer for a period of five years. In all the projects undertaken by the board of trade, Captain Atherton was a foremost actor, contributing largely to their success through his wise forethought, energy and personal influence. On resigning from the secretaryship in April, 1902, the board, desirous of retaining his interest and service, elected him to the vice-presidency, which position he has occupied to the present time. His retirement from the more laborious duties of the secretaryship was due to his being called upon to take charge of the bond department of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, and to also serve as secretary of the corporation, which two-fold position he continues to occupy, bringing to his duties abilities of the highest practical order. He is also identified with numerous financial and industrial enterprises, and is numbered among the most efficient of the city's many busy and capable men of large affairs. An earnest advocate of the public school system, he was for four years a member of the board of school control, and for one year its president. He has taken high rank in the Masonic fraternity, being past master of Hiram Lodge, No. 261, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Scottish Rite bodies, thirty-second degree, and of Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Scranton Club, the Country Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton, in which he is a trustee. He is a director, secretary and treasurer of the Washington (North Carolina) Water Company.

Captain Atherton acquired his military title through honorable and useful service in time of war. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, under Col. L. A. Watres. Captain Atherton was commissioned adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, and served in that capacity until the regiment was disbanded at the close of the war, and also rendered efficient service as secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers'

Relief Association, which was formed to care for the families of soldiers at the front, many of whom were in almost destitute circumstances. Captain Atherton's duties in this emergency were of a most arduous nature, entailing great labor and involving weighty responsibilities, but he acquitted himself so creditably as to win the entire approval of the patrons of the great fund, as well as the gratitude of their beneficiaries. At the reorganization of the Thirteenth Regiment, under Col. L. A. Watres, Captain Atherton was commissioned adjutant, with the rank of captain, and served until September 25, 1904, when both the officers named resigned, the period for which they were commissioned having expired. From September 22 to November 1, 1902, a period of forty days, Captain Atherton performed service with his regiment during the coal miners' disturbances, being with the headquarters of his regiment at Olyphant, this tour of duty being at once irksome, responsible and particularly dangerous. He acquitted himself throughout with the courage and discretion which characterized the ideal soldier, and received warm commendation from his superiors. He is well regarded in military circles for his service and ability; is popular in the social circles of his home city, and by the local business community is cherished for his loyalty to its interests and his zeal in the advancement of its manifold interests.

Captain Atherton married, October 21, 1881, Miss Melinda Griffin, daughter of Elisha H. Griffin, one of the honored pioneers of Scranton. To Captain and Mrs. Atherton was born a son, Ralph Nelson, February 23, 1883. He was educated in the public schools and the University of Pennsylvania.

**JOHN SCHEUER, SR.** We are pleased to incorporate in this publication a brief review of the career of this venerable and honored citizen and pioneer business man of Scranton, where he took up his abode more than half a century ago as an immigrant from Germany and one with practically no resources save those represented in his intelligence, energy and integrity of purpose. From the most modest of beginnings he rose to a position of prominence and influence in the local business circles, and while he is now living retired from active industrial associations is well known to the leading citizens of Scranton and is held in the highest esteem as a citizen and as one who contributed his quota to the industrial advancement of the city in which he has so long maintained his home.



Mr. Scheuer was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, June 9, 1829, and was there reared and educated, while he there learned the trade of linen weaving in his youth. He was one of those ardent young spirits who took part in the revolution of 1848, and as a result he found it expedient to leave the fatherland and seek his fortunes in America, of whose institutions and constitutional principles he had been a deep admirer long before this. He arrived in New York city September 20, 1849, and, in company with five other immigrants, made his way on foot to Dunmore, Pennsylvania, thence to Pittston and from there back to Slocum Hollow, as Scranton was then known. Here he secured employment with the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company. In 1860 he engaged in the dairy business, owning and operating the first milk wagon in Scranton. At the time of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to his adopted country by tendering his services in defense of the Union, but was rejected when he essayed enlistment. In the early '60's Mr. Scheuer opened a small grocery store on Willow street, above Cedar street, and there he succeeded in building up a profitable business, having a large and well equipped establishment at the time of his withdrawal, in 1874, when he associated himself with his sons, George, John, Henry and Philip, in the establishing of a bakery in the operation of which he continued to be actively concerned until 1894, since which year he has lived practically retired, having accumulated a competency during the long years of his identification with the business interests of Scranton. When he opened his bakery he based his operations upon a stock of two barrels of flour, and the significance of the change which the years have brought is well indicated in the statement that his sons, who succeeded him in the business, now utilize fifty barrels of flour a day in their bakery, while they give employment to a corps of fifty hands.

The extensive enterprise of which Mr. Scheuer was the founder is now represented in a large and well equipped establishment on Brook street, between Cedar and Remington streets, the building being eighty by one hundred feet in dimensions, with two stories and basement, and substantially constructed of brick and stone. The ovens and all other equipments are of the highest modern type, and the trade controlled is widely extended and of large volume. The bakery was started on a small scale, in 1874, and ten years later the manufacturing of crackers was added to the other departments of the enterprise. To-day

the products of the establishment are shipped throughout the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys, four capable salesmen representing the concern in the territory thus covered. The firm owns a farm of sixty-eight acres, and on the same they have a fine herd of the best Jersey cows, producing from seventy-five to one hundred quarts of milk per day, while much of the same is utilized in supplying a select trade in Scranton. Of the bakery it may be said that it is the largest of the kind in this section of the state, while its products have the highest reputation for superiority. In 1886 the firm name became Scheuer Brothers, and later the title of Pennsylvania Baking Company was adopted upon the admission of two new members to the firm, William, the son of John, Jr., and George C., the son of George. The business is incorporated under the title of Pennsylvania Baking Company, and the official and executive corps is as follows: George Scheuer, president; Henry Scheuer, vice-president; John Scheuer, Jr., secretary and manager; and Philip Scheuer, assistant manager.

Reverting to the immediate subject of this sketch we may state that in his political allegiance he has ever accorded a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, while he is a consistent and devoted member of the German Presbyterian Church, as was also his cherished and faithful wife.

January 16, 1855, was solemnized by Rev. Herman Veith of Jeffersonville, Sullivan county, New York, their former pastor, the marriage of Mr. Scheuer to Petronella Hoffman, who was born in the historic old city of Worms, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and she proved a loyal and devoted wife and helpmeet, the loving companionship remaining unbroken for forty years, at the expiration of which the cord was loosed and the wife and mother was summoned to eternal rest, her death occurring May 30, 1895, at which time she was seventy-two years of age. Of the children of this union we enter the following brief record giving the names with respective years of birth: George, 1855; John, Jr., 1858; Henry, 1861; Philip, 1864; Peter and Simon, both deceased in childhood; Kate, 1871; and an infant who died unnamed. George Scheuer married Mary Reidenbach and of their three children two are living: George C. and Caroline. John, Jr., married Anna M. Lynn and they have six children, William, Annie, Dorothea, John C., Ruth and Verna. Philip married Kate Neuls. Kate, the only daughter of our subject, is the widow of Peter Schillat, and of her five children

three are living, Philip, Peter P. and Martha E. Henry Scheuer remains a bachelor. John Jr., is a prominent figure in the local ranks of the Republican party, and has served his district as a member of the legislature of the state.

**CHARLES KIEFER.** No better illustration of the characteristic energy, enterprise and probity of the typical German-American could be asked than that afforded by the career of this venerable and honored citizen of Scranton, Lackawanna county, where he is now living retired, after having been actively identified with local business interests for more than half a century, so that he may consistently be designated a pioneer of the city. It may further be said that he has ever commanded unqualified esteem and confidence in the community in which he has so long lived and labored, while he has attained success through his well directed efforts and is thus enabled to pass the golden evening of his life in peace and comfort, unvexed by the cares which harass the improvident.

Mr. Kiefer is a native of the great empire of Germany, and is a representative of one of the old and honored families of the province of Baden, Germany, where he was born April 15, 1827, being a son of Dennis and Mary Kiefer. He was reared to maturity in the fatherland, in whose excellent schools he secured his educational discipline, and was a young man of twenty years when he immigrated to America in company with his parents and his brothers, Michael and Christian. In August, 1847, the family disembarked in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and one year later they removed to Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where the honored parents passed the remainder of their lives, the father attaining the age of seventy-seven years, while the mother passed away in 1854, at the age of sixty-nine years. Of their children our subject is the only one surviving.

In the early years of his residence in Honesdale Charles Kiefer found employment in the lumber woods of that locality. Later he purchased a farm, to whose operation he gave his attention about two years, at the expiration of which he disposed of the property and in February, 1854, came to Scranton, which was then a small village. Here he has ever since maintained his home and he has proven himself a worthy, useful and loyal citizen, well deserving of the high esteem in which he is uniformly held in the community. On March 18, 1864, Mr. Kiefer here engaged in the teaming and draying

business, giving his attention to general work in the line, including the transferring of freight, etc. At the outset he had but one team and personally took charge of the work which he secured, and he continued to be actively engaged in this line of enterprise for the long period of forty years, building up a large business and accumulating a valuable property, having made judicious investments in local realty from time to time as his financial resources justified, and having erected five substantial dwellings, besides owning a number of vacant lots, whose value is increasing with the growth of the city. He retired from active business in 1900, since which year the enterprise has been successfully carried forward by his sons John and Henry, who succeeded him and who are numbered among the progressive business men and public-spirited citizens of Scranton, where their entire lives have been passed. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious faith is that of the Lutheran Church, of which his devoted wife was likewise a zealous member.

In the year 1865 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kiefer to Miss Barbara Kaufman, who likewise was born in Germany, whence she came to America with her parents. She proved a devoted wife and mother and remained as the loved and faithful companion of her husband until the "silver cord was loosed and the golden bowl broken," when she was summoned into the life eternal on August 25, 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Kiefer we enter the following brief record in conclusion of this brief tribute: Margaret is the widow of Henry Hessinger and resides in Scranton, Pennsylvania, being the mother of three children, William, Frank, and Edward. Mary A. is the wife of Fred Nye, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Frederick and Carl; William died in childhood; Charles, Jr., married Miss Kate Miller, and he died in 1903, leaving three children, Charles, Margaret and Lena; John, born in 1867, married Miss Mary Shunk, and of their seven children six are living, namely: Annie, Mamie, Caroline, Matilda, Frederick and Mildred; Henry, born in 1870, married Miss Louise Eberhardt, who was born in the same year, being a daughter of Albert Eberhardt, a well known resident of Honesdale, Pennsylvania. John and Henry Kiefer are Democrats in politics, and in a fraternal way are identified with the Patriotic Order Sons of America. They

are ably upholding the high business and civic prestige gained by their father, whose successors they are.

JOSEPH B. VAN BERGEN, of Carbondale, deceased, was one who in his life stood conspicuously in the community as a splendid exemplification of noble manhood. He was among the foremost men of affairs in the city, actively identified with numerous commercial and financial interests which were strong factors for the general welfare. With lofty conceptions of the duties of citizenship, he ever exercised his influence in behalf of that which was demanded by the highest standards of conduct both in personal and official life. He served the state and the community in important positions with signal ability and unblemished integrity. In his purely personal character he was an ideal christian gentleman.

He descended from a Holland family whose representatives were among the earliest settlers along the Hudson river, in the state of New York, and he inherited all the sturdy traits of character which marked his ancestral stock. His paternal grandfather, William Van Bergen, was born in Catskill, New York, and kept the first hotel in the Catskill Mountains, and was undoubtedly known to Washington Irving when that famous author was weaving his delightful romances concerning that region which he so largely aided to make famous. William Van Bergen adhered to the religion of his forefathers, that of the Dutch Reformed Church. He had two sons, Henry, and J. Champlain; the last named was associated with his father in the hotel, and spent his entire life in the Catskill region.

Henry, son of William Van Bergen, was born in Catskill, Greene county, New York, in July, 1805. In his early manhood he was a merchant in Bainbridge, and in 1832 located in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he pursued the same occupation, adding to it that of a lumber dealer. In 1836 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was interested in the lumber trade until 1858. He then went to New York City, and thence to Newark, New Jersey, where he served as sales agent for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company until his death in 1877. He was a man of excellent business ability and strict integrity, and was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married Emma L. Benjamin, who was born in South Egremont, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1800, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1830. Her brother Joseph was for many years engaged in the foundry and mer-

cantile business in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and after retiring from active pursuits removed to New York City, where he died, leaving large interests in Carbondale and Scranton. Five children were born to Henry and Emma (Benjamin) Van Bergen, among whom were Joseph B. Van Bergen and Catherine. After the death of the mother of these children, Henry Van Bergen married again, and of this union were born four children of whom the only one surviving is the wife of General H. Newell, a lumber dealer in New York City.

Joseph Benjamin Van Bergen, son of Henry and Emma (Benjamin) Van Bergen, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, February 28, 1828. He was afforded an excellent education in the schools of Cincinnati and at Marietta (Ohio) College. At the age of eighteen he took employment as a clerk in Laurel, Indiana, where his father had business interests, and was so engaged for four years. In 1850, at the age of twenty-two, he located in Cincinnati, and became associated with Samuel E. Mack in an insurance business. From 1856 to 1858 he was engaged in business in Davenport, Iowa, then returning to Cincinnati to accept a proffered position in the Ohio Valley Bank. January 1, 1860, he came to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and became a partner in the foundry and machine works of J. Benjamin & Company, and it was out of this modest enterprise that in time grew the great establishment of the Van Bergen Company, Limited. For a period of nearly forty years, ending only with his death, Mr. Van Bergen was the principal factor in its management, and to him is due its great development and phenomenal success as one of the leading manufacturing enterprises of the Lackawanna region. Nor was this large success attained through any fortuitous circumstances, or conditions which would necessarily produce such a result. There were disadvantages enough to contend with, and serious obstacles to overcome; indeed, there were times when failure seemed to be impending. But Mr. Van Bergen devoted his energies unsparingly to his labors, bade defiance to discouragement, and with unconquerable resolution and unflagging industry prosecuted his plans to successful consummation.

While thus busied with the development and management of a great enterprise, Mr. Van Bergen at the same time devoted his effort to the advancement of various other interests which were to the material advantage of the community. He aided in the establishment of the fine water works system of the Crystal Lake Water Com-

pany, of which he was president, and of the Carbondale Gas Company, in which he was a director, and for fourteen years was treasurer of the Providence and Carbondale Plank Road Company.

Mr. Van Bergen was called to various positions of honor and trust, and in all acquitted himself with great credit and rare usefulness. His interest in educational affairs is attested by the fact that for eleven years he served on the board of education, and was recognized as one of the most zealous and intelligent members of that body. He was one of the founders of the Carbondale Library Association, and for many years was its principal encourager and supporter. He served upon the city council for several terms, and occupied the mayoralty for four years, and during this period projected and successfully forwarded various new enterprises conducing to the advantage of the city. In 1863, 1864 and 1865 he was United States deputy collector of internal revenue for the twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he was elected treasurer of Lackawanna county, his popularity being attested by a plurality of more than one thousand votes over his competitor. With this long record of official service it is not to be concluded that he was a political aspirant. He only consented to stand as a candidate when it seemed to be his duty so to do, when his service was commanded by his neighbors and friends. He was frequently and urgently solicited to permit the use of his name for more important positions than he accepted, but resolutely declined. A seat in the legislature, the state senate and congress were more than once offered him, but were declined with a grace which expressed his gratitude to his supporters. Nor was his popularity due to any of the arts of the political "trimmer," or to any modification of his political opinions to catch the popular breeze of the moment. He had the courage of his convictions, and never swerved from the path into which they led him. His hold upon the public regard was solely due to appreciation of his solid worth, and recognition of his uniform kindheartedness and suavity manner. He was a staunch Republican from the formation of the party in 1856, when he cast his vote for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, and he was ever among its most active and intelligent supporters. His influence in political affairs was widespread, and he served upon various committees of his party and sat as a delegate in various conventions, among them the national convention of 1876 which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency.

Mr. Van Bergen was an ardent adherent of the Presbyterian faith, held many official positions in the First Church, and was always one of the most cheerful and generous contributors to its support. His christian charity was all-embracing, and was bounded only by his means. It is said of him by an intimate friend that he gave away several small fortunes, yet so modestly that none learned of his gifts from him. When any worthy cause seemed to lag, he was the one to furnish fresh stimulus and substantial aid. He was a foremost figure in the two great beneficial orders, those of Masonry and Odd Fellowship, in the former having served as master of the lodge, high priest of the chapter, and chief officer of the commandery; and in the latter chief patriarch of the encampment, its highest body. Local branches of several other bodies, beneficial, patriotic, military and social, were proud to bear his name.

In October, 1851, Mr. Van Bergen married Miss Mary F. Boal, daughter of a retired merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio. She died in June, 1888, having borne five children, three of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: Robert B., who became a member of the Van Bergen Company; and Dr. Henry, a graduate of the Hackettstown Collegiate Institute and the Homoeopathic Medical College of New York.

In August, 1890, Mr. Van Bergen married Mary Helen, daughter of James and Mary Dickson, and widow of the late Andrew Watt.

Mr. Van Bergen died April 25, 1899. Thus was closed a rarely useful and exemplary career that will long be cherished. The orders and other bodies with whom he had been identified, as well as the clergy and press, paid fervent tributes to his memory. Crippled physically, every mental attribute was healthy and warm, and he was universally esteemed. He was foremost in every good work calculated to benefit his fellowman. To quote a mourning friend, "His genial disposition, his friendliness, his generosity, his integrity, all springing from his faith in Christ, made him 'everybody's friend.' He was a part of the great living library of the Gospel of God, and on his heart was stamped that matchless eulogy of love." His life was a benediction to the community, and it is to its credit that the honors due him were not delayed until after his decease. To quote from the tribute of his mourning friend, "it is no discredit to the many other citizens of the town who have been of lasting benefit to it, that Mr. Van Bergen, by the unanimous voice of the community has been regarded as 'our first citizen,' and entitled to every meed of praise they could bestow." Yet above

all sense of loss and praise there must arise the realization that what is best in man survives the incident we call death, and does so not only in some distant and future sphere, but here and now. In such abiding influence a life is most valuable to humanity, and through them the memory of Joseph B. Van Bergen will be present among friends who loved him, and the public which he served.

"So wait, our trammelled souls, with bated breath,  
And but one master can unbar the door.  
Why fear him, though his dreaded name is Death?  
He sets the spirit free forever more."

**WILCOX FAMILY.** The founder of the Wilcox family of the line under consideration in these pages was Edward Wilcox, admitted as an inhabitant of Rhode Island in 1637.

Among Edward Wilcox's children was Stephen, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island; freeman there in 1658, and of the colony at Westerly on the organization of that town, 1660. His farm at Watch Hill, Westerly, passed out of the family since 1880. He was born about 1633, and died, 1672; was deputy to the general assembly in 1670 and 1672. He married Hannah Hazard, of Rhode Island, and had children: Edward, born 1662, died November 5, 1715; married Mary, daughter of Robert Hazard. Thomas, died 1728, married Martha, daughter of Robert Hazard. Daniel, married, 1697, Mary Wodell. William, married, January 25, 1698, Dorothy Palmer. Stephen, married, 1704, Elizabeth Crandall. Hannah, married Samuel, son of Jeremiah Clark and Ann Audley. Jeremiah, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Mallett.

Edward Wilcox, eldest son of Stephen Wilcox and Hannah Hazard, married (first) Mary Hazard, daughter of Robert Hazard and Mary Brownell; married (second) Thomasin Stevens, daughter of Richard Stevens, of Taunton, Massachusetts. There were four children of the first marriage—Mary, Hannah, Stephen and Edward—and six by the second marriage—Sarah, Thomas, Hezekiah, Elisha, Amy, and Susannah. Lieutenant-Governor Edward Wilcox, of Charlestown, Rhode Island, was great-grandson of this Edward. He was a prominent merchant; served many terms in the legislature between 1704 and 1823; and was presidential elector, 1816.

Stephen Wilcox, third child, eldest son of Edward Wilcox and Mary Hazard, married, July 12, 1716, Mercie Randall, daughter of Matthew Randall, of Stonington, and had children: David, born February 3, 1720. Mercie, born August

6, 1724. Eunice, born May 22, 1726. Stephen, born April 21, 1728. Valentine, born February 14, 1733. Isaiah, born about 1738, died March 3, 1793.

Isaiah Wilcox is shown by Rhode Island military records to have been an ensign in the first company of militia at Westerly, 1775, and his brother, Valentine, a private in Captain John Gavitt's Westerly company, 1776. While the identification is not entirely certain, it is nevertheless probable that these were the sons of Stephen and Mercie. Isaiah Wilcox entered the Baptist ministry; was baptized in February, 1700, and ordained February 14, 1771; was first pastor of the "Wilcox Church" of Westerly, and in 1785, under his ministry, more than two hundred members were added to the church. He was a man of much power and influence, and his death at the untimely age of fifty-five years was much mourned. He married, October 15, 1701, Sarah, daughter of John Lewis, of Westerly. After his death she married Captain Joseph Wilcox (son of Edward, who was son of Edward). She died May 2, 1815. Rev. Isaiah Wilcox and wife Sarah Lewis had children:

Isaiah, born January 31, 1763.

Asa, born September 1, 1764; a Baptist minister; died in Essex, Connecticut.

Nathan, born April 10, 1766, died June 25, 1842; married, Westerly, Rhode Island, February 17, 1790. Anna, daughter of Hezekiah Lewis; removed in 1792 with his brother to Danube.

Sally (Sarah), born March 23, 1769, died September 18, 1789.

Stephen, born October 10, 1770. His sons, Stephen, born May 7, 1796, and Thomas Jefferson, born August 15, 1800, were merchants, and also directors of the Phoenix Bank. Stephen was representative, senator, and once a candidate for governor. His son Stephen was a manufacturer and inventor of prominence, and founded and endowed the Westerly public library.

Oliver, born June 26, 1773; succeeded by purchase to the old homestead at Watch Hill.

Prudence, born March 10, 1775, died March 19, 1816; married Joshua Vose, third.

Polly (Mary), born January 8, 1777, died June 13, 1789.

Lewis, born January 4, 1785; died Georgetown, South Carolina, January 20, 1820.

Mercy, born November 27, 1789, died Newville, New York, July 20, 1879; married Hezekiah Lewis.

Isaiah Wilcox, son of Rev. Isaiah Wilcox and wife Sarah Lewis, though less than fourteen at the beginning of the Revolution, served short





periods during the war; enlisted as minuteman about February 10, 1778, in Captain Walter White's company of Colonel Joseph Noves' regiment, at Westerly, and was frequently called into service between that time and the close of the war. After his marriage he removed to New London, thence to Norwich, thence to Preston, in Connecticut, and finally to the town of Danube, Herkimer county, New York. He was a deacon of the Baptist Church, and a man highly esteemed by his townsmen. He died in Danube, July 13, 1844. He married, January 22, 1788, Polly Pendleton, born, Stonington, Connecticut, November 14, 1766, died, Danube, New York, November 18, 1847, daughter of William and Judith Pendleton. They had children: Polly, born Preston, Connecticut, January 4, 1789; married, November 22, 1806, Isaac Brown. Among their grandchildren are Hon. W. W. Brown, LL. D., of Bradford, Pennsylvania; Major Isaac Brownell Brown, secretary of internal affairs, of Pennsylvania; and the late Jefferson L. Brown, banker, of Wilcox, Pennsylvania. Isaiah, born Preston, November 31, 1790. William Pendleton, born Danube, New York, May 30, 1794, was speaker of the senate of Pennsylvania in 1845. His son, Alonzo Isaiah, of Elk and McKean counties, was also a man of much prominence. Asa, born Danube, March 9, 1797, was a member of the New York legislature. His son, Isaiah Alonzo, went to California in 1849 and became a large fruit grower in San Jose. He did much in the improvement of small fruits and extending their market in the east. Lydia, born Danube, October 10, 1799, died September 6, 1865; married Henry Weightman. Nancy, born Danube, January 31, 1802, died August 25, 1842; married Enoch Mount. Nathan Pendleton, born Danube, May 3, 1804.

Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, youngest child of Isaiah Wilcox and wife Polly Pendleton, removed from Danube to Nunda, New York, where he was an architect and building contractor. He died April 4, 1833, aged twenty-nine years. He married, October 9, 1828, Laurancie, daughter of William Richardson and wife Sarah Norton, of Madison county, New York; and they had children: Thomas Jefferson, born April 29, 1830, died July 30, 1830. Nathan Pendleton, born May 16, 1832, at Nunda, New York.

Nathan Pendleton Wilcox was educated at Nunda Academy, and in Rochester, New York, and began his business career as a merchant in Olean, New York. In 1862 he removed to Nicholson, Pennsylvania, where he was in the hardware trade many years, and also was a lead-

ing and influential man in the community. Probably no man in the county outside of profession and official circles was more generally known, and certainly none was more universally respected. From its organization in 1865 to the time of his death, a period of more than thirty-five years, was an elder of the Presbyterian Church. In 1869 he was a delegate to the general assembly in New York City that effected the union of the old and new school Presbyterians, and he was again a delegate to the general assembly at Saratoga, New York, in 1879. He was past master of Nicholson Lodge, No. 438, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Temple Commandery of Tunkhannock. In more recent years Mr. Wilcox gave his attention to land surveying and conveyancing. He died April 25, 1904. He married, Coventry, New York, October 6, 1856, Celestine Birge, daughter of John Birge and wife Nancy Little, of Coventry. Their children: William Alonzo, born Olean, New York, July 25, 1857. Clara Birge, born Olean, March 28, 1859; unmarried. Henry Pendleton, born Olean, December 28, 1860. Anna Janet, born Nicholson, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1862; unmarried.

William Alonzo Wilcox, son and eldest child of Nathan Pendleton Wilcox and wife Celestine Birge, was educated in the public schools of Nicholson, Keystone Academy at Factoryville, and entered the legal profession. Since 1880 he has been a member of the Lackawanna county bar, in active practice in the city of Scranton. He was one of the corporators of the Lackawanna Law and Library Association; of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association; was ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church at Wyoming. Since May, 1901, has been title officer of The Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and is now also trust officer of The Scranton Trust Company; is a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Montrose, Pennsylvania; member and past master of Nicholson Lodge, No. 438, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Factoryville Chapter, No. 205, Royal Arch Masons; member of the Scranton Club; corresponding member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; vice president of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, and member of the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania. He was a member of the national guard of Pennsylvania from 1880 to 1886, and resigned as first lieutenant.

Mr. Wilcox married, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1885, Katherine Maria Jenkins (educated at the Wyoming Presbyterian Insti-



tute), daughter of Steuben and Catherine (Breese) Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins served in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1857-58, and 1882-83. He was a scholar, a careful student of local history and genealogy, and a lawyer of reputation. He was grandson of Colonel John Jenkins, an officer of the Revolutionary army, and great-grandson of Judge John Jenkins, first Connecticut judge of Westmoreland county in Pennsylvania.

William Alonzo Wilcox and Katherine Wilcox had children: William Jenkins, born Wyoming, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1886. Emily, born Wyoming, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1889. Helen, born Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1892. Stephen (twin) born Scranton, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1898, died January 7, 1899. Henry (twin), born Scranton, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1898, died April 23, 1899.

BENJAMIN G. MORGAN, deceased, was a fine type of Welsh character, and reflected throughout his life the striking characteristics of that remarkably vigorous and morally constituted race from which he came. His entire career was an exemplification of the best conduct of the entirely consecrated Christian. He held to the loftiest standards of personal behavior, and which he inculcated both by example and precept. He abominated ardent spirits, and by every effort in his power sought to lessen the injuries growing out of the liquor traffic; and his ideas as to health and personal cleanliness made him almost as earnest an antagonist of tobacco, in whatever form. In brief, his was an ideal life.

He was born in Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, February 25, 1839, and he acquired a practical education in his native land. He was a grown-up man of twenty-five years when he emigrated to the United States, settling in Minersville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. He soon afterward removed to Scranton, and shortly after his coming went to Ohio, where he attended a commercial college, preparatory to entering upon a business career. In 1868 he located in West Scranton, where he engaged in a drug business in partnership with Col. T. D. Lewis. This association was subsequently terminated, and Mr. Morgan remained in business alone during the remainder of his active career, about eight years prior to his death. He made his the principal establishment of its kind in that part of the city, and brought to its conduct the same strict conscientiousness which marked his personal behavior. His antipathy to liquor and tobacco

have been already mentioned. So deep were his convictions with reference to these evils, as he deemed them, that, druggist as he was, he would never permit himself to deal in them, thereby depriving himself of a large and highly profitable item of trade. While engaged in business he erected for it a handsome building which was one of the ornaments of the town. In later years he conducted an insurance business, and served as notary public and steamship agent.

Mr. Morgan was a consistent Christian from his childhood. In 1888 he connected himself with the First Baptist Church of Scranton, and thenceforward gave to it his best effort, serving as a deacon and in other capacities, and as a Bible teacher in the Sunday school, where his remarkable familiarity with the sacred volume made him a most interesting and impressive exponent of its most unfamiliar passages. His kindly and liberal charities were not only dispensed through the church and benevolent organizations to which he was attached, but out of his own hand, simply and with entire want of ostentation. His views as to the liquor traffic, of which he was an unceasing and implacable foe, drew him to the Prohibition party, yet he bore himself so simply and consistently that his motives were ever unquestioned, and he made no personal enemies. He was for many years a member of the executive committee of the Prohibition party in Lackawanna county, and was numbered "as one of the faithful few who have continued active, where so many have deserted or have grown indifferent and inactive." In all pertaining to this cause, in which he was so deeply interested, his judgment was ever sound, and he never faltered in his allegiance. He was a firm friend of education, and served efficiently as a director of the Keystone Academy, and a trustee of the Pennsylvania Oral School. He was a highly esteemed member of various benevolent societies—Square and Compass Lodge, No. 339, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Council, No. 112, Royal Arcanum, and others.

In 1870 Mr. Morgan married Miss Emily Wade, of Montrose, and to them were born a son, who became associated with his father in the real estate and insurance business, and a daughter, Miss Anna Morgan. A sister, Mrs. David Williams, resides in Hudson, New York.

Mr. Morgan died on April 14, 1905. His death was due to a liver complaint which proved incurable, and his last illness of four weeks' duration gave only assurance of the dreaded result. The public press pronounced the loss to the city

as inestimable, as that of one of its most conspicuous and honored citizens. Though unobtrusive, he filled a large place in all of the varied relations of his life, and, said a biographer, "how large a place we could not realize until he was removed; but now we miss him, and are astonished at our emptiness and loneliness without him." The funeral was attended by a large concourse drawn from all walks of life, conducted by his pastor, the Rev. J. S. Wrightnour, and the services were most touching. The character of the lamented deceased was summed up by the Rev. W. G. Watkins, who said that it would be impossible to think of Mr. Morgan separate from Christianity, the Christian life in him was so luminous as to be unmistakably recognized by all, and only from this viewpoint can be fully appreciated the beauty of his character, the loveableness of his disposition and the genuineness of his religion--the complete symmetry of his life. His home life was ideal. He was the most considerate of husbands, the most tender of fathers. His family was bound together in the bonds of a pure and sacred love. Said the reverend writer in conclusion: The immortal bard's tribute to another is the measure of our brother's sterling character:

"His life was gentle, and the elements  
So mixed in him that nature might stand up  
And say to all the world, 'This was a man,'

Further, what Pope and Burns regarded as "the noblest work of God," namely, "an honest man," also fittingly characterizes him. But infinitely more to be coveted than the tenderest human tribute is God's own encomium pronounced upon one of his servants of old, and which suffers nothing in its application to the dead man: "A man after mine own heart."

**SILAS J. MINTON.** In all probability there is not in Lackawanna county a better example of what may be accomplished by perseverance, pluck and integrity than is furnished by the career of Silas J. Minton, of Scranton. By the possession and exercise of these traits of character Mr. Minton has risen from one of the lower rounds of the ladder to a place in which he is recognized as one of the leading men in his line of business.

John Minton was born in New Jersey, where he passed the greater portion of his life, moving in 1877 to the Lackawanna Valley. He married in 1862 Victoria, born in 1842, in Scranton,

daughter of Thomas and Ann Nicholas, both natives of England. They were married in their native country, whence they emigrated to the United States after the birth of four children. Mr. Nicholas was one of the pioneer miners in the Wyoming Valley and one of the first in Slocum Hollow. His children, born in England and America, were ten in number, nine of whom were the following: Harriet, Mary, Elizabeth, John, Henry, Jane, Susan, Victoria, who became the wife of John Minton as mentioned above; and William. Of these John, Jane, Susan and Victoria are still living. Mr. Nicholas, the father of this large family, died in 1853, at the age of fifty-five years, and his wife survived him many years, passing away in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Minton were the parents of three sons: John C., Silas J., mentioned at length hereinafter; and John H. Of these Silas J. is the only one now living. In 1892, after the death of John Minton, in Newark, New Jersey, his widow married Thomas M. Oakley, who died February 28, 1904. Mrs. Oakley died July 13, 1905.

Silas J. Minton, son of John and Victoria (Nicholas) Minton, was born October 8, 1864, in Essex county, New Jersey, and received his education partly in his native county and partly in the Lackawanna Valley, whither he was taken by his parents when thirteen years of age. Like many if not all boys in the anthracite region, his first occupation was that of picking slate. Subsequently he worked for a time in the Spencer rolling mills, and then became one of the first drivers of Fenner & Chappel Ready Pay stores. His natural aptitude for mechanical pursuits caused him to learn the carpenter's trade, which he mastered without such instruction as apprentices generally receive. In 1892 he opened a shop, and in 1899 engaged in business as a contractor, since which time he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. He is the owner of one of the most desirable residences to be found in the section of the city in which he makes his home. As a citizen he possesses the cordial liking and full esteem of his neighbors. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics affiliates with the Republicans. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Minton married in 1890 Lillian G., daughter of Joseph and Elida Reynolds, and two children have been born to them: Victor and Lois.

**WILLIAM H. DAVIS,** one of the leading florists of Scranton, also one of its most enterprising and progressive citizens, was born in

Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1871, a son of Joseph and Emma (Kearnes) Davis, grandson of James Davis, a soldier in the Mexican war, a farmer in early life, and afterward an employee in the iron works at Danville, and great-grandson of one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, who was a resident of Columbia county. Joseph Davis (father) was a native of Bloomsburg, and was there engaged as a machinist and contract miner. During the Civil war he twice enlisted in the Union army and served as a member of the cavalry. His death occurred in 1879, his wife having passed away prior to his decease. Their family consisted of five children, namely: James T., William H., John W., Hannah Cathrine, and Harriet J.

Being orphaned at the age of eight years, William H. Davis was early thrown upon his own resources. He attended the common schools, where he fitted himself for a life of future usefulness. His early days were spent in agricultural pursuits, and in 1886 he was apprenticed to J. L. Dillon, a leading florist of Bloomsburg. Here he became familiar with every department and acquired a thorough knowledge of the entire work. In 1892 he removed to Scranton and two years later formed a partnership with John W. Beagle, purchasing a florist's business, which he has since enlarged in every department, and in which success has followed his every effort. His office is situated at No. 427 Spruce street, where in a beautiful and artistic manner is displayed the product of his extensive hot-houses which are located on Washburn street and Filmore avenue, near the Washburn street cemetery. He has thirty thousand square feet of glass, the largest greenhouses in the city of Scranton, under which he raises the most choice flowers and plants of all variety suited to this climate. His business in cut flowers is quite extensive, while his trade in potted plants has grown to phenomenal proportions. He occupies seven houses which average one hundred and fifty feet in length and twenty-eight feet in width each. Two are for roses, two for chrysanthemums and seed plants, one for carnations, one for ferns, palms, smilax and asparagus, and one for geraniums. He makes a specialty of roses. In addition to his large city trade he conducts an extensive cemetery business. He occupies in connection with his greenhouses three acres.

Mr. Davis is thoroughly conversant with his business, a business which brings us so close to the great Creator, for in these beautiful plants and

flowers we see the power and workmanship of his hands and in their cultivation we think and read his thoughts after him. In addition to the cultivation of flowers, he carries a line of shrubs and trees and does considerable business as a nurseryman; in decorative work his services are also in demand. Mr. Davis is a staunch adherent of the principles of Republicanism. He holds membership in the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Malta, and Knights of the Golden Eagle. Mr. Davis is unmarried.

HON. WILLOUGHBY W. WATSON is numbered among the foremost men of large affairs of the Lackawanna valley. Recognized as a lawyer of commanding ability, he is also actively identified with many of the leading industrial, commercial and financial enterprises of that region, and has rendered efficient service to the public in various important stations.

Mr. Watson comes of a distinguished Scotch ancestry and is of Pennsylvania parentage and birth. The family name is perpetuated in that of John Watson University of Edinburgh, one of the most famous institutions of learning in Great Britain, and which was founded by one of his ancestors, John Watson. Walter Watson, great-grandfather of Willoughby W. Watson, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, graduated in medicine and surgery from the famous university of that city, and practiced his profession there his life through, excepting during the Revolutionary period, when he served as surgeon in the British army. One of his lineal descendants is to-day the most eminent medical practitioner in Edinburgh.

Walter Watson (second) was even more distinguished than was his father, above named. He was born in New York City, while his parents were temporarily sojourning in this country. He was educated in Scotland, completing his studies in the University of Edinburgh, where he was a student for seven years, and from which he was graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. He was an excellent classical scholar and an accomplished linguist, speaking seven different languages with fluency. Soon after his graduation he came to the United States, settling in Cold Spring, New York, where he practiced his profession with much success. He came to his death by accident at the age of seventy-five years, by his bed taking fire.

Walter Watson, son of Dr. Walter Watson (second), was born in Cold Spring, Putnam



county, New York. He removed to New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he improved a farm upon which he lived for more than fifty years. He was active in community affairs, particularly such as related to education, and was called to various township offices. Like his father, his death was occasioned by an accident. He married Candace Hammond, a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Col. Asa Hammond, was of an old New England family; he was a farmer and merchant, an enterprising and successful man, and derived his military title from service in the militia. He died at the age of ninety-six years.

Willoughby W. Watson, in point of birth second of the eight children of Dr. Walter and Candace (Hammond) Watson, was born October 6, 1842, in New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and was reared to habits of industry and upon the paternal farm. He began his school studies in his native village, and after his fifteenth year attended the Normal School at Montrose, Pennsylvania, and the Susquehanna Seminary at Binghamton, New York, supporting himself and defraying his tuition by teaching school during the winters. At the age of nineteen he entered the Millersville (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, where he completed the full course. He had already rendered efficient service as a teacher, and he was now so thoroughly equipped that his abilities found recognition in his election as superintendent of schools of Susquehanna county in June, 1866, at the age of twenty-four years. While capably discharging the duties of this position he also read law under the preceptorship of Judge Bentley and Senator Fitch, of Montrose. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, resigned the school superintendency and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1870 he became a member of the law firm of Fitch & Watson, an association which was terminated in 1874. That year marked the turning point in Mr. Watson's career, and introduced him to a field of new opportunities, in which he was destined to acquit himself with conspicuous usefulness and credit. Made the Republican candidate for the legislature from the Forty-second district (counties of Susquehanna and Wayne), he was elected by a large majority, carrying Wayne county by a plurality of twenty-one votes in face of an opposing party plurality of eight hundred. Serving in the legislative sessions of 1875-76, in both he was a member of the judiciary and other important committees. In his second year he in-

troduced seven bills, all of which have been preserved upon the statute books to the present time, one of these providing for the foreclosure of mortgages on railroads partly in Pennsylvania and partly in other states. Among other of his bills was one for re-establishing the New York and Pennsylvania boundary line; one for regulating attorneys' fees on judgments under one hundred dollars, and another for making certain offices incompatible. He was again the choice of Susquehanna county to succeed himself, but in the joint convention of the two counties the nomination went to Wayne county. In 1878 he was the choice of his county (Susquehanna) for congress, but the nomination went to Colonel Overton. While in Susquehanna county Mr. Watson served upon the Republican central committee and was a recognized leader in the county and district, and was for some time editor of the *Independent Republican*. In 1879 he formed a law partnership with A. H. McCollum, of Montrose, which continued until May 1, 1883, when Mr. Watson removed to Scranton.

Since locating in Scranton, Mr. Watson has been recognized as one of the most industrious and successful practitioners at the bar of that city and district. An indefatigable student, he keeps fully abreast with the most recent elaborations of the law, particularly with reference to industries, commerce and finance, which enter so largely into the business life of the Lackawanna valley, with its multifarious interests and their complex relationship. In his pleadings he is clear and convincing, placing his reliance upon reason and logic, before oratorical effort, and, as a result in various instances, the adjudication of his cases has been given permanent worth in the establishment of precedents. While having in his care the interests of an extensive and important clientele, including large industrial and financial corporations, Mr. Watson has taken an active part in advancing various interests entering into the commercial life of the community. He was instrumental in organizing the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, of which he was the original vice-president, a position he has occupied to the present time. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Moosic Mountain Coal Company; treasurer of the Mount Jessup Coal Company, Limited; was manager of the Florence Coal Company; treasurer and one of the managers of the Providence and Abington Turnpike and Plankroad Company, and the Northern Boulevard Company; treasurer and a director of the Whitehall Land and Improvement Company,

and the Lackawanna Land Company; and a director of the Whitehall Water Company, the Whitehall Portland Cement Company, the Dalton and Allendale Railway Company, and the Pennsylvania Casualty Company. He is a member of the Scranton Board of Trade. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Scranton and Country Clubs, is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with Warren Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Montrose. Of even disposition and exemplary habits, he has retained his physical vigor in remarkable degree, and is in the zenith of his mental powers. He is widely known and universally esteemed for his professional and business abilities, and his excellent personal characteristics.

Mr. Watson married, in Upper Lehigh, November 26, 1868, Miss Annie M. Kemmerer, born in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Charles Kemmerer. Of this marriage were born six children, of whom two are deceased. Those living are: Walter L., was assistant superintendent of the Mid-Valley Coal Company, Wilberton, Pennsylvania. He is manager of the Lackawanna Land Company and of the Clear Springs Water Company. Albert L., a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1900, is an attorney-at-law and member of the firm of Watson, Diehl & Kemmerer. Annie M., who was educated in New York City, and Candace A. The family reside at No. 504 Monroe avenue, Scranton.

HENRY BELIN, Jr., president of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, of Pennsylvania, powder manufacturers, is the representative of a family which has been connected with the industry carried on by that great corporation from its very founding, and is otherwise known as a leading factor in finance and industry in northeastern Pennsylvania.

His family is of French origin, and his great-grandfather, John Belin, was a planter in the island of San Domingo, West Indies. His son Augustus was driven out by the great uprising of 1791, and came to the United States. He was first engaged in business in Philadelphia, and later removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where he resided during the remainder of his life, becoming connected with the famous Du Pont powder works. His wife was Alletta Hedrick, a Philadelphia lady of German parentage, and their children were Ann, Charles and Henry. The father died in 1843, aged seventy-three years.

Henry Belin, son of Augustus and Alletta (Hedrick) Belin, was born in Philadelphia, and educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He joined the corps of topographical engineers, with which he was connected until 1843, and during this period surveyed the Maine and Canadian boundary line, one of the notable undertakings of that day. On leaving the army he became identified with the Du Pont powder works in Wilmington, Delaware, continuing until 1865, when he located in St. Louis, where he was engaged in business for ten years. He then returned to Wilmington, where he resided until his death, in 1891. He married Isabella d'Andelot, a daughter of Henry d'Andelot, and their children were: Gratiot, Louisa, Mary, Henry, Jr.; and d'Andelot. The mother died in 1863, aged fifty years.

Henry Belin, Jr., was born September 23, 1843, at West Point, New York, while the father was there stationed. He prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, at New Haven, Connecticut, and then entered Yale College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1863, at the age of twenty years. He at once became identified with E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, powder manufacturers. After seven years residence in Wilmington, Delaware, he removed to Scranton, where he has now resided for thirty-five years. Shortly after his coming he identified himself with the principal financial and industrial enterprises of that day, and has continued to afford his aid to the establishment of various others in the intervening time. He is president of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, of Pennsylvania, powder manufacturers; vice-president of the Third National Bank of Scranton, a director in the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, vice-president of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company, president of the Wyoming Shovel Works, vice-president of the Scranton Lace Curtain Company, director and treasurer of the Scranton Forging Company. His humanitarian disposition is attested by his continued labors in behalf of various praiseworthy institutions, and his liberality in contributing to their support. He was a leading figure in the movements which resulted in the establishment of the Pennsylvania Oral School, was one of its founders, and from the first has been a member of its board of trustees and its treasurer. His services to the Hahnemann Hospital have also been of great value, and he has long been a member of its advisory board. He is also a trustee and the treasurer of the Scranton Pub-



lic Library, and a member of the Pennsylvania State Library Commission. He is connected with the Second Presbyterian Church, and is a trustee of that body. For some years he was actively identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, having served for two years in the Thirteenth Regiment, and for one year as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General Sigfried. He is a member of the Scranton Club, the Country Club and the Bicycle Club. His personal characteristics are such as mark the highest type of citizen. He is the embodiment of inflexible principle and lofty integrity, and his sympathy and charity are freely extended upon every worthy call. He is of modest and retiring disposition, and without ambition as regards public preferment.

Mr. Belin married Miss Margaret Lammot, a daughter of Ferdinand Lammot, and to them have been born nine children: Mary, Isabella, died in infancy; Alice; Henry, died at the age of five years; Paul, Charles, Lammot, Margareta and d'Andelot.

J. ALBERT KADZ, who has borne a most useful part in the community among whom his years have been spent, is an honored representative of families which have been identified with the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania since about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Von Katz (as the name was then spelled) family was among the first settlers of Germantown. Both the Kadz and Dungan families were loyal to the colonies during the dark and dreadful period of the Revolutionary war, and played well and ably their part in bringing about the freedom and liberty which we enjoy today.

The paternal great-great-grandfather of J. Albert Kadz spelled his name Von Katz, which was changed in the course of events to the Anglified way of the present day, Kadz. He was a native of Germany and of noble birth. He started the first paper-mill in Germantown, which is stated on good authority as being the first mill in the state of Pennsylvania. The maternal great-grandfather of J. Albert Kadz was a Mr. Dungan, a native of Ireland, and a converted Catholic priest. The Dungans settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, previous to the Revolutionary war. They first migrated to Scotland, and from thence to America, making Germantown their place of destination.

The paternal grandfather of J. Albert Kadz was William Kadz, a native of Germantown. He

was a cooper by trade and also operated a stone quarry. His wife was Miss Christine Bowman, to whom were born three children: Silas, Mary and Paul W. The latter is paying teller in the Germantown National Bank. The maternal grandfather of J. Albert Kadz was Benjamin Dungan, a native of Germantown, who was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Minnick, a descendant of a German ancestry.

Silas Kadz, father of J. Albert Kadz, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he removed to Monroe county, same state, where he followed his trade, that of millwright. He was also a practical machinist, and these branches of industry he followed during the greater part of his life. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; he served as hospital steward during the last year of the war, and was honorably discharged from the service of the United States government. His death occurred in 1900. His widow is living at the present time (1904). Their family consisted of twelve children, five of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Mary E. Miller, William, J. Albert, Mrs. Alice Featherman, and Charles Kadz.

J. Albert Kadz was born in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1867. He was reared in his native town and enjoyed the advantages of a common school education. In 1877 he moved to Scranton and applied himself to the carpenter trade, which he mastered to perfection and which he has successfully conducted up to the present time. In 1902, seeing the advantage of broadening his sphere of work, he became a contractor and has since gained considerable prominence. At the present time (1904) he has in process of construction six buildings, on which are employed twenty-five men. In 1903 he erected sixteen dwelling houses in the city, and these facts are ample evidences of the wisdom of his new enterprise. His work takes him into the various sections of the city, in all of which he is becoming well known as a master mechanic. Mr. Kadz is a member of the First Christian Science Church of Scranton, upholds by his vote the principles of the Republican party, and holds membership in the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

In November, 1889, Mr. Kadz was united in marriage to Miss Nellie W. Williams, daughter of Minor Williams, of Foster, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Bessie Irene, born 1894; Harold D., born 1897.



OTTO D. MYERS. No better type of the energetic business man and popular citizen can be found than is presented by Otto D. Myers, of Scranton. To say that Mr. Myers comes of German ancestry is equivalent to saying that he represents an element which has been a forceful one in the history of Pennsylvania almost since the period of its inception as a colony.

George Myers (father), a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States early in the nineteenth century and settled in Philadelphia. In the course of time he removed to what was then Luzerne county and made his home in South Abington township, where he purchased from the government four hundred acres of land, and a great part of this he cultivated with the help of his sturdy sons. Their crops were plentiful and commanded good prices in the markets of Carbondale, Honesdale and Wilkes-Barre, to which places they travelled in wagons drawn by oxen. He married Susanna Bond, also a native of Germany, and the following children were born to them: 1. Jacob, who married Mary Hutemaker and had nine children. 2. Adam, who married Harriet Garrison and became the father of three children. 3. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Green Griffin and had five children; after the death of her husband she married Z. Vosburg, by whom she had four children. 4. Samuel, who married Susan Ross and had three children. 5. John, mentioned at length hereinafter. 6. Peter, who died in infancy. On the death of Mr. Myers his land was divided among his children, who became good, useful and loyal citizens as their descendants are at the present day.

John Myers, son of George and Susanna (Bond) Myers, was born June 16, 1823, and became the owner of one hundred acres of the original tract of land purchased by his father. He was a practical and successful farmer. He upheld by his vote and influence the principles of the Republican party, and was a member of the Baptist Church. He married Judith M. Ross, who was born January 23, 1826, and was the sister of Susan Ross, mentioned above as the wife of Samuel Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were the parents of the following children: 1. George W., born March 7, 1847, a contractor, married Abi Slocum, and has two children. 2. Orpha, born December 18, 1849, deceased. 3. Susan A., born July 15, 1851, is the wife of John Kealor, and has one son John D. 4. Eugene A., born March 7, 1854, a farmer, married Clara Fish, and has one child. 5. Otto D., mentioned

at length hereinafter. 6. Oscar J., born June 4, 1859, deceased. 7. Benjamin S., born April 12, 1861, married Mary Leonard and has two children. 8. Leonard E., born February 3, 1863, deceased. 9. Carrie B., born April 30, 1868, died at two years of age. Mr. Myers, the father of the family, died November 10, 1888, and his widow passed away September 25, 1900. They were respected and loved by all who knew them.

Otto D. Myers, fifth child of John and Judith M. (Ross) Myers, was born March 20, 1856, and received his education in his native township. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and he was subsequently employed by the D. & H. Company, in whose service he remained for eighteen years as conductor between Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale. In 1878 he received an injury to his leg by which he was for a time disabled, but after recovering resumed his work with the company. In 1893 he went to California, where he was employed for one year by the Southern Pacific Railroad. During this time he met with another accident by which he lost two fingers of his left hand. After his return to the Lackawanna Valley he was engaged for five years in the grocery business. Mr. Myers has always taken an active part in public affairs, and is a trusted and popular citizen. In 1889 he was appointed to fill a vacancy as alderman of the second ward, and in 1900 was elected to the same office for five years. He is president of the Aldermen's Association and is a member of the I. O. O. F., wearing a veteran jewel, a mark of distinction conferred on every member who has been for twenty-five consecutive years connected with the lodge. He belongs to the Encampment and is past grand patriarch. He is past counselor of the Modern Woodmen of America, and a charter member of the I. O. R. M.

Mr. Myers married, March 20, 1879, Ida, daughter of Celinda A. Vail. This union was dissolved in 1886 by the death of Mrs. Myers, and in 1889 Mr. Myers married Lelia L. Vail, a sister of his first wife. There were no children by either marriage.

CHARLES SUMNER WOOLWORTH, prominently identified with leading business interests in the city of Scranton, and widely known throughout the country for his connection with the Woolworth Five- and Ten-Cent Stores, an innovation with which he was connected from the beginning, is descended from a notable ancestry dated back to the early colonial period of New England. Members of the family were



stanch and loyal patriots during the Revolutionary period, and in the Civil war furnished numerous gallant soldiers, who proved worthy sons of the sires who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Later generations have been conspicuous for sterling worth and great ability in the establishment and conduct of large financial and other extensive business interests.

(I) The progenitor of the family in America was Richard Woolworth, who settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1678, having taken the oath of allegiance at Ipswich, being then thirty years of age. On Christmas Eve following his arrival he married Hannah Huggins, the record of the marriage giving his name in the form of Woolery, while other records of Newbury use the present orthography, Woolworth. It is supposed that this Richard Woolworth was a son of that Richard Wooley, born in 1600, who was among the eighty-four passengers of the ship "Plain Joan," which landed in Virginia May 15, 1635. Richard Woolworth, him of Newbury, was one among a hundred persons who received a land grant in Southold, Massachusetts (now Suffield, Connecticut), his land adjoining a tract set off to John Huggins, his brother-in-law. He took up his residence thereon, and died there December 20, 1696, surviving his wife, who died October 19, 1691. Of their children three daughters died in childhood, and a son and daughter survived; the latter, Hannah, born in 1681, was fifteen years old when her father died, and was allowed to administer upon the estate. She married John Gleason in 1704.

(II) Richard, only son of Richard and Hannah (Huggins) Woolworth, was born in Suffield, December 6, 1687. On September 15, 1714, he married Elizabeth Hall, of Taunton, Massachusetts, whose name is first on the records of the Congregational Church of Suffield, which she joined by letter June 1, 1716. Eight children were born to them.

(III) Timothy, third son and fifth child of Richard (2) and Elizabeth (Hall) Woolworth, was born May 17, 1722, in Suffield, where he married, June 3, 1747, Mercy Olds, born April 30, 1724, baptized the year of her marriage. Ten children were born to them, of whom three died in infancy, the survivors all being sons.

(IV) Phineas, sixth son of Timothy (3) and Mercy (Olds) Woolworth, was born in Suffield, October 31, 1754. He, with four brothers, bore a part in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and rendered other military service. He was one of twenty-three men of the alarm

party under command of Capt. Nathaniel Hayden, and enlisted May 13 in the Tenth Company, and was discharged December 17, 1775. In 1781 he married Mercy, born October 10, 1758, daughter of Capt. Simeon and Grace (Phelps) Sheldon, of Suffield, who was admitted to the First Baptist Church of Suffield on confession of faith on the first Sabbath of September, 1802. She was a granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (Hinsdale) Sheldon, Thomas being a son of Isaac, the first Sheldon in New England. Family tradition says Phineas and Mercy Woolworth left Granville, Massachusetts, early in 1806, traveling with oxen and sleds and leading a cow. They settled in Denmark, New York, and later removed to Pinckney, where the husband died in 1819. His wife died in Lisbon, New York, in 1831, and her remains were brought to Pinckney and interred beside those of her husband. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters.

(V) Jasper, fourth son of Phineas (4) and Mercy (Sheldon) Woolworth, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, March 8, 1789. He was about seventeen when his parents removed to northern New York, and he aided in clearing up the homestead farm. He farmed in Pinckney until 1836, when he removed to Watertown, where he resided some years, finally purchasing a large farm. March 1, 1859, he removed to North Adams. He died at Pierrepont Manor, New York, October 8, 1873, well advanced in his eighty-fifth year, having survived his wife, who died there on January 6, 1871, in her seventy-fifth year, and their remains rest together. She was Elizabeth G. Buell, born in 1796, in Hebron, Connecticut, a daughter of Aaron and Beulah (Dorchester) Buell, and a granddaughter of John Hubbell Buell. Her marriage took place in 1816. Jasper and Elizabeth Woolworth were the parents of seven children, of whom the third daughter, Emily, died when a year old. Those who came to maturity were: Horace, died in Rodman, unmarried, aged thirty-six years; John H., to be further referred to hereinafter; Louisa, who resides near Mamsville, New York, widow of Edwin Andrews; Mary E. and George, twins, and Adelia.

(VI) John Hubbell, second child of Jasper (5) and Elizabeth (Buell) Woolworth, was born in Pinckney, New York, August 16, 1821. He became a prosperous farmer near Great Bend, Jefferson county, New York, where he now lives retired, in his eighty-fifth year. He is a highly respected citizen, taking an especial interest in

educational affairs, and for many years rendered efficient service as a school trustee. He is an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In early life he was a Whig in politics. He was an earnest anti-slavery man, and aided in the organization of the Republican party in 1856, and has been one of its most faithful adherents from that time. January 14, 1851, he married Fanny McBrier, born at Pillar Point, Jefferson county, New York, April 15, 1829, died February 15, 1878. To them were born two sons, Frank W. and Charles Sumner Woolworth.

(VII) Charles Sumner, second son of John Hubbell (6) and Fanny (McBrier) Woolworth, was born in Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, August 1, 1856, and was reared upon the parental farm at Great Bend, upon which he remained until he was twenty-two years old, and until he was nineteen attending the district schools. With a splendidly developed physique and a good practical education, he left home to become a salesman in the dry goods store of Moore & Smith, in Watertown. He displayed a marked aptitude for mercantile pursuits, and after a year became associated with his brother, Frank W. Woolworth, who had just successfully inaugurated the five- and ten-cent business. He opened a store at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for his brother, removing it eight months later to York, where he remained three months, these removals being in accordance with the policy at the time, which was based upon the conviction that such a business could only be carried on in an itinerant fashion. After a short sojourn in Lancaster, Charles Sumner located in Scranton to manage a store for his brother, and which he conducted with such success as to fully demonstrate its stability. After a few months he became a partner in the enterprise, and a year later entered upon the sole ownership. How well he developed the business is evidenced by the fact that at the outset his stock did not exceed six hundred dollars in value, while he now occupies one of the choicest and largest double stores in the city, running through an entire city block, and during this intervening time he has also established nine other stores of the same character, six in the state of New York and three in Maine. His activities have also been extended to other large commercial and financial concerns, among them the United States Lumber Company, with a capital of six million dollars, operating mills in Pennsylvania and Mississippi, and in which he is a director. He is loyally attached to the city of his residence, and renders efficient aid

in the promotion of its various interests, moral and educational, as well as material. He is vice-president of the Groat Knitting Company of Scranton, and a director in the Traders' National Bank and the People's Bank of the same place. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and liberally contributes to its support and to all benevolent causes which appeal to him. In politics he is an earnest supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He holds membership in the Scranton Club, and the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania. To the decision of character which marks the thoroughly equipped man of large business affairs he unites those traits of genial companionability which give him a congenial footing with men of culture and refined tastes.

Mr. Woolworth married, June 2, 1886, Miss Anna E. Ryals, who was born in Utica, New York, a daughter of Isaac G. and Mary A. (Davies) Ryals; her father, a native of England, resides in Utica, and her mother, who was born in New York, is deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Woolworth: Ethel Mae, Fred Everett and Richard Wesley. The family occupy a beautiful residence in Scranton, and enjoy the friendship of a large circle of its best people.

MELVIN I. CORBETT, deceased, was recognized as one in whose personality were happily combined business abilities of a high order, habits of industry, a strict adherence to the loftiest ideals of integrity, and a geniality which endeared him to all about him. His versatility of talent won for him a unique distinction, in that, while he never adopted the law as his exclusive profession, his business brought him so constantly into contact with the members of the bar, in the court room as well as outside, that he was admitted to the Lackawanna Bar Association. In that body none took a deeper or more constant interest, or contributed in larger degree to its welfare and to fraternity of feeling among its members. He took an active and intelligent interest in the organization, development and maintenance of the Law and Library Association, and contributed greatly to the success of the social meetings of the body.

Mr. Corbett was born in Corbettsville, near Conkling, New York, December 1, 1848. The prominence of the Corbett family is indicated in the fact that from it the village derived its name. Mr. Corbett's parents were Ira and Juliet E. (Bowes) Corbett; the father is deceased and



the mother is yet living, making her residence on the family homestead at Corbettsville. Their children, other than Melvin I. Corbett, were: Marshall, a broker of New York City; William, a merchant in West Virginia, and four married sisters—Ellen, Anna, Mary and Addie.

Mr. Corbett received a liberal education in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. In 1868 he located in Scranton, which was destined to witness the development of his powers and become the scene of his useful activities. He entered the employ of the Delaware and Western Railway Company in the capacity of confidential clerk for W. H. Storrs, general manager of the coal department, and conducted himself with such industry and fidelity that he was repeatedly advanced to larger and more responsible duties. Meantime his studious disposition had led him to the study not only of these subjects which were immediately connected with his avocation, but also to that of the law, and after passing a creditable examination he was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county. Shortly afterward he was made attorney for the coal department with which he had been so long connected in clerical and other capacities, and at once demonstrated his fitness for the important place to which he was called. Nor were the duties thus devolved upon him such as a tyro might perform. They were of the most arduous nature, requiring incessant care, entire accuracy, and a thorough knowledge of real estate and corporation law, involving the preparation and execution of all the deeds, leases and other legal instruments connected with the coal lands of the great Lackawanna Railway Company's coal system, their custodianship, and a voluminous correspondence in connection with all transactions in his department. His close attention to all these details won for him the continued esteem and confidence of the company; at the same time these business relations brought him into constant association with the most prominent men of affairs in Lackawanna and adjoining counties, and with whom his relations were always intimate and agreeable. His excellent personal qualities made him a treasured companion in all the social circles with which he was identified. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the First Presbyterian Church, as is his wife.

Mr. Corbett married Miss Catherine T. Chittenden, daughter of Dr. W. A. Chittenden, of Scranton, who survives her honored husband, and with her one child, a son twelve years of age.

Mr. Corbett died August 9, 1898. For some

months previous he had been in ill health, but remained at his post until less than two months before his demise. Failing of improvement, in July he went to the sea-shore, hoping for benefit, but returned yet farther debilitated, and he continued to decline until he was obliged to take to his bed about a week before came the said end. His death came as a surprise and a shock to the many friends who were not immediately at his side, and who, knowing of his illness, were not prepared to believe that it was of a fatal character. The funeral took place from the family residence on Washington avenue, and interment was made in Dunmore cemetery. The services were attended by a large representative gathering of deeply affected friends, including the members of the Lackawanna Bar Association, and the greater number of the officials of the company which the lamented deceased had served with such conspicuous ability and integrity for so many years. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. James McLeod, D. D., who pronounced a touching eulogy upon the character of the deceased, and gave voice to the deep sympathy for the bereaved family which was experienced by the entire community. At a meeting of the Lackawanna Bar Association, called for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of that body, feeling remarks were made by Judge Archibald and Mr. Torrey. Resolutions expressive of the same sentiments were adopted, these rehearsing sincere regret at the untimely demise of a friend and brother who, by his genial spirit, fidelity and industry, had made himself beloved and respected by all who knew him, who had well lived his life, passing away with the peacefulness and resignation of the Christian who approaches his grave without fear or doubt, and leaving to his family the priceless legacy of an honored and untarnished name.

**JOHN SILKMAN.** One of the best-known men in Luzerne county is John Silkman, who for sixty-two years has been a continuous resident of Scranton. Mr. Silkman belongs to a family which was founded in this country by John Silkman, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1776 and took an active part on the side of the colonists in the Revolutionary war. He settled in Westchester county, New York, and his son, also John Silkman, married Hannah Hobby. Their children were: Jacob, mentioned at length hereinafter; John, Daniel, Joseph and Hannah.

Jacob Silkman, son of John and Hannah

(Hobby) Silkman, was born in New York state, and in 1839 moved to what is now known as the "Notch." There he purchased one hundred and forty-six acres of land for which he paid seven hundred and fifty dollars. In 1849 he sold it for eight thousand five hundred dollars, and then moved to Providence and took up his abode on Main avenue. He married Elizabeth Sutherland, a native of the lake country in New York state, and the following children were born to them: Myron, David, mentioned at length hereinafter; Aaron, Sarah A., Daniel, Elmira and Joseph. Of these Elmira is the sole survivor. These children were all born in New York state, the sons following the carpenter's trade.

David Silkman, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sutherland) Silkman, was born in 1816. Like the rest of his father's sons he was a carpenter and a good mechanic. He married Laura Hoyt, a native of Westchester county, and they were the parents of four children: John, mentioned at length hereinafter; James, Elizabeth, and Mead. Mr. Silkman, the father of the family, died in 1891, and his wife expired in 1847. Both were good and worthy members of society.

John Silkman, son of David and Laura (Hoyt) Silkman, was born December 5, 1829, in Westchester county, New York and in 1842 accompanied his grandfather, Jacob Silkman, to the Lackawanna Valley, the other members of his father's family remaining in New York state. There were then but four houses in Providence, five in Hyde Park and six in Slocum Hollow (Scranton). Mr. Silkman learned the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his uncle, Aaron Silkman, serving six years, and is now a prosperous mechanic, capable of doing all kinds of work pertaining to his trade. In the course of time he became a contractor and builder, his work extending all through the Lackawanna Valley. He is one of the most efficient and careful men in his line of business and his services are in great demand. He enjoys the distinction of having erected in 1849 the first house ever built on Market street. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which at one time he held the office of steward.

Mr. Silkman married in 1849, Sarah Shaver, of Wyoming, and they were the parents of one son: Joseph, born in 1851, a carpenter by trade; he married Sarah Bloom, and their children are: George, and Anna, wife of Daniel Keeler, a bookkeeper, and they are the parents of one child, Francis. Mrs. Sarah (Shaver) Silkman died in June, 1900, deeply lamented not only by her im-

mediate family, but by a large circle of relatives and friends to whom she was endeared by her many virtues.

FREDERICK W. BERGE. In the city of Scranton few men are better known or more cordially liked than Frederick W. Berge, a son of William and Catherine (Schick) Berge, both natives of Germany, who had children: John, deceased; Christopher, deceased; Frederick W., mentioned hereafter; Odelia, deceased; and Margaret. Of these, John, Odelia and Frederick W. came to the United States, Frederick W., being the only one of the emigrants now living. Mr. and Mrs. Berge, the parents, died in their native land.

Frederick W. Berge, son of William and Catherine (Schick) Berge, was born March 19, 1838, in Germany, where he received his education and learned the shoemaker's trade. He set sail from his native country to seek his fortune in the New World, June 12, 1855, and settled first in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and the following year moved to Scranton, where he has resided ever since. For about twenty years he worked at his trade, and for fifteen years was the successful proprietor of the Kizer Valley Hotel. In 1884 he moved to his present residence in Frink street, where he owns four lots and several buildings. Mr. Berge belongs to the number of those foreign-born citizens who have taken up arms for the preservation of the Union. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for ninety days. At the close of his term of service he was honorably discharged, and re-enlisted as a musician in Company M, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, for three years. After serving his time and receiving an honorable discharge he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, serving as musician to the close of the war, when he was once more honorably discharged. During his military career he ever rejoiced to call his regiment into action and was always eager in the performance of duty except when compelled by stress of orders to sound a retreat. As a citizen he has proved himself no less public-spirited than as a soldier, and his neighbors have not failed to testify to their appreciation of the fact. For six years he was poor director, and for eight years county assessor, in which office he is now serving his second term. For the last seven years he has acceptably filled the position of tax collector. He is a member of Griffin Post, Grand Army of the Republic of





Scranton, and in politics is independent.

Mr. Berge married, October 6, 1865, Catherine Langen, a native of Ireland, and of their eight children the following are now living: Frederick, William H., a practicing physician of Avoca; John; Agnes, wife of a Mr. Andrews; Josephine, and Anastasia. The deceased children are: George Joseph, died at the age of about two years; Mary A., died at the age of about six years and ten months.

**CHARLES SCHLAGER**, a leading figure in the business circles of the city of Scranton, has long been recognized as among the foremost in promoting its development, through real estate and building operations, and has been also actively identified with various industrial and financial interests. While not a native of Scranton, nearly his whole life has been spent there, and it has been the scene of his active career.

His father, John Schlager, was a native of Germany, born in Wiltstedt, near Strasburg, May 25, 1812, and came to America about 1840, while yet a single man. After a brief residence in the Catskills region and at Rondout, New York, he moved to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, at the time of the construction of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad line. In 1854 he moved to Scranton and engaged in the grocery business on Pennsylvania avenue, between Linden and Mulberry streets, being one of the first to locate in that section of the city. He later removed to a farm at Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for four or five years, and then returned to Scranton and engaged in the grocery business, which he conducted for many years. He was one of the most zealous members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and assisted in moving the "little red church" owned by the English Methodists from the present site of Clark and Snover's tobacco factory to the corner of Adams avenue and Mulberry street. At that time this section was farm land. Mr. Schlager was a very earnest and active member of the church, and served as trustee to the time of his death. He contributed liberally to the support of the church, and his home was ever open to both resident and visiting clergymen. He died in March, 1892, much lamented. His wife, Mary Ferber, was a daughter of Jacob Ferber, and was also a zealous church worker, of happy disposition and charitable. John and Mary (Ferber) Schlager were the parents of eleven children, of whom five are living: Charles, Sophia C., Alfred, Elizabeth S. and Harriet S. Schlager.

Charles Schlager, eldest child of John and Mary (Ferber) Schlager, born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1849, was five years of age when his parents came to Scranton. There he acquired his education in the public schools, and at an early age set out upon a life of self-support, beginning as a newsboy for Mr. Norton. He later entered the employ of his uncle, Charles Schlager, who conducted a large bakery and cracker manufactory, as a salesman, and during the three years of his employment there frequently acted as general manager of the large plant. He subsequently spent a short time on his father's farm in Susquehanna county, but was induced by his uncle to return to Scranton and accept a position as general distributor of the products of his large manufacturing establishment in Scranton and the Dunmore and Hyde Park districts. This position he filled for two years, and in 1870 became a clerk and general manager of a retail grocery store on Penn avenue. Six months later he induced his father to purchase the store, in whose interest he conducted it until 1874, when the two became partners. Later the son purchased the interest of his father and conducted the business until 1880. In the latter year he engaged in the wholesale produce and commission business on Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, and three years later took a brother and two brothers-in-law into partnership. Becoming interested in the development of real estate he relinquished his commission business and turned his entire attention to real estate and building operations, erecting a considerable number of handsome residential and business edifices, including the Dime Bank building. He soon became the prime leader in the development of Scranton real estate, and organized the Traders' Real Estate Company (of which he is the principal owner), and which has greatly improved the real estate of outlying districts. Mr. Schlager is likewise interested in a number of other business enterprises; he is president of the Clear Springs Coal Company, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, one of the large coal operators of that region; is interested in the United States Lumber Company, which owns and controls immense timber and other valuable interests in Mississippi; and is president of the Dr. D. B. Hand Condensed Milk Company, another large business concern. He is a director of the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, of the Citizens' Bank of Oliphant, and of the National Bank of Peekville. He was one of the active promoters of the Allegheny Company, which purchased one hundred thousand acres of timber land in North

Carolina, and he recently negotiated the sale of its property for the sum of \$300,000, in which a number of Scranton's citizens were interested. Mr. Schlager is a stockholder in the Chicago Tunnel Company, the Automatic Telephone Company of Chicago, the Piney Creek Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia, and the Knickerbocker Coal Company; is president of and a large stockholder in the Escanaba Water Company, of Escanaba, Michigan, and has a number of other valuable business and financial interests. While he is thus largely concerned with distant properties, his principal interest centers in the city of Scranton, where he is known as a leader in all important movements looking to the larger growth and prosperity of the city. He married Tillie S. Patterson, daughter of P. P. Patterson, of Waymart, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three daughters; Mabelle, wife of Charles Ezra Scott, who is engaged in the steam heating business at Scranton; Louisa and Jeannette Patterson Schlager, who reside at home on Clay avenue, in one of the handsomest residences in Scranton. Mrs. Schlager died June 2, 1905.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS is a fine type of that Welsh character which has contributed in such large degree to the development of the natural resources of Pennsylvania and to the extension of its splendid industrial enterprises. While thus acting as a prime factor in the accomplishment of great results which have largely advantaged the entire community, he has also accumulated large personal interests as the reward of his own intelligent and industrious effort, preserving throughout his entire career a spotless character. Mr. Davis comes of an old Welsh family distinguished for active and clean life and unusual longevity. His paternal grandfather, David Davis, who was a resident of Slontrusint, Wales, lived to the age of seventy-nine years, and was the father of a son Thomas, who is still living in Troyerfial, Wales, at the age of ninety-three years, and two other sons, including the father of William T. Davis, are also living, aged more than four score years.

William T. Davis was born in 1849, in Wales, where he received a good practical education, and was early habituated to a life of persevering industry. In 1868, when nineteen years of age, he emigrated alone to the United States, locating in Thomaston, Ohio, near the city of Akron, where he took employment as a common laborer in a bituminous coal mine. In the fol-

lowing year he removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where the hard coal fields afforded him employment which was more congenial, on account of the mining operations being conducted more after the fashion to which he had been accustomed in his native land. In 1871 he forsook this work to take the place of driver of a delivery wagon, and this led him (in 1877) to engage in a general mercantile business as a member of the firm of Carson & Davis, his partner being his brother-in-law, George B. Carson, the business having been founded by Mr. Carson in 1870, on Washburn street. Later the firm erected a double store building, the enlargement having become necessary by reason of a constantly expanding business, which has been continued to the present time.

Mr. Davis also soon became actively identified with various other commercial and industrial interests. He became a member of the Carson Coal Company, which in 1893 built a washery at Audenried, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. After having worked this out, the partners, under the name of the Bowen Coal Company, built a washery at Winooski, which they operated for five years and until its further working had become unprofitable. During this time Mr. Davis became interested in coal lands in Schuylkill county, which are yet among his holdings. He at the same time engaged extensively in real estate operations in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, and in both has erected a large number of buildings for business and residential purposes. He is officially connected with the West Side Bank of Scranton and the Schuylkill County Coal Royalty Company, in both of which he is president and director; and the Thuron Coal Land Company, of which he is a director and treasurer. He is recognized as a most capable man of business; energetic and enterprising, yet farseeing and judicious; his judgment is particularly relied upon with reference to real estate values; and he is without a superior in his knowledge of mineral lands. His personal qualities are such as have drawn to him a host of friends who hold him in high regard for his ability, integrity and congeniality. In his early life in Scranton he was a member of the local Zouave company, connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Davis married Margaret Carson, a daughter of Thomas Carson, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Of this marriage were born two children: Catherine, married Alexan-



der G. Bender, a merchant of Scranton, and their children are: Margaret, Helen and Harriet; and Jane, married Edward R. Hughes, who is a teacher of mathematics in the Scranton high school, and they are the parents of one child, William T. Hughes.

DOMINICK J. MORAN is among the popular men of Scranton. He is a son of Michael J. Moran, who was born in Ireland, and was an early and worthy settler in the Lackawanna Valley. He was a miner by occupation. His wife was Bridget McDonough, also a native of Ireland, and of the eleven children born to them five are now living: Dominick J., mentioned hereafter; Robert, Alice, wife of John Joseph; Della, wife of Robert J. Byron; and Nora. Mr. Moran, the father, died in 1889, and his widow is still living.

Dominick J. Moran, son of Michael J. and Bridget (McDonough) Moran, was born April 28, 1877, in Scranton, and received his education in the schools of his native city. At the early age of seven he began to work in the mines, and for nine years filled various positions connected with the production of coal. During the following nine years he was engaged in the rectifying of spirituous liquors, and in 1901 entered the hotel business. He is now the proprietor of the French Roof Hotel which he owns in partnership with J. M. Haley, and also of the Central Hotel in Luzerne street. His unquestioned success as a host is due in part to his administrative ability and in part to his genial manners and obliging disposition. He is a member of the C. M. B. A. and Y. M. I. C. fraternal societies.

Mr. Moran married, November 1, 1900, Catharine Healey. Their home is the central point of attraction for a large circle of warm and devoted friends and is the abode of the most genial hospitality, the traits of character which render Mr. Moran so popular with the public being only the reflection of qualities by which his domestic life is pervaded and animated.

LOUIS CONRAD. One of Scranton's progressive and public-spirited citizens is Louis Conrad. He is a son of Andrew Conrad, who was born in 1829 in Germany, came to the United States and settled in Pottsville, where for many years he has been a teacher of music. He married Catharine Miller, who was born in 1831 in Germany, and their children are: Matilda, who became the wife of L. A. Raush, of Philadelphia; William, who lives in Scranton; Louis, men-

tioned at length hereafter; Charles, who is a resident of Scranton; Edward; Emma, who is the wife of Theodore Hamberger, of Baltimore, Maryland; Josephine, who is married to Dr. L. Wehlau, of Scranton; Louise, who was the first wife of Dr. Wehlau; and Otto R.

Louis Conrad, son of Andrew and Catharine (Miller) Conrad, was born November 5, 1861, in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. In 1866 the family moved to Scranton, where he was educated in the public schools. He began his business career as a clerk in the store of Moses Brown, and after a time opened a furnishing store where he has ever since conducted a very extensive trade. Mr. Conrad is connected with several enterprises of a progressive tendency, among which is the Correspondence Institute of America at Scranton. He was one of the organizers of Rocky Glen Park, and is a member of the board of trade. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the order of Elks and the Liederkranz Singing Society.

Mr. Conrad married, October 26, 1886, Elizabeth Morton, and they are the parents of two children: Paul, born in 1893; and Louise, born in 1898. Mrs. Conrad is a daughter of Thomas Morton, who came from England about 1868, and followed the calling of a bellhanger. His wife was Elizabeth Steel, and their family consisted of the following children: Margaret, who is the widow of Roland Davis, of Scranton; William, who lives in Scranton; Emma, who is the wife of Edward Anderson; Anna, who is married to Thomas Jones; Florence, a resident of Scranton; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Louis Conrad, as mentioned above; Thomas, who is a resident of Scranton; and Edith, who is the wife of D. A. Hall.

FRANCIS SCHEINFELTER PAULI, deceased, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Scranton, possessed a most notable and honorable lineage. He was of the tenth generation of a line that reached back to the great leaders of the church in the period of the Reformation, and among his ancestors was a long succession of ministers of the Reformed Church. Through his mother's family he was related to another ancient family, that of Van der Sloats, a celebrated professional family of Virginia.

The Pauli family originated in the famous city of Leipsic, in Saxon Germany. There Adrian Pauli was pastor of Peter's Church, and died in 1611. George, his second son, studied in the Reformed Gymnasium at Dantzic, then at Heid-

elberg University, and became professor of ethics in the first named of these institutions, and the successor of Fabricius as preacher in Trinity Church. After the death of Fabricius, in 1631, a Lutheran was called to the rectorship of the Gymnasium, with whom he had often to combat in polemics for the Reformed faith. He died in 1650. Reinhold, younger son of Adrian Pauli, was a student at the Bremen Gymnasium under Professor Martinius. He then studied three years at Groentengen and also at the University of Leyden, under the celebrated Professor Coccius. In 1663 he went to Heidelberg University, where he received the degree of doctor, and was called to the Gymnasium in Berzstein as professor of theology. He married into the family of the celebrated Reformed minister at Heidelberg, Tossamus (or Toussaint), whose ancestor Peter had been the friend of Calvin and the reformer of Monpelzard. He then went to Marburg University, where he became professor extraordinary, and in 1674 regular professor. His daughter married Professor Lewis Christian Meig, of Heidelberg, the other daughter marrying Professor J. H. Hottinger.

Herman Rheinhold Pauli, the son of the latter named, was born the year of his father's death, 1682. He studied at Marburg and Bremen. When hardly twenty years of age he became court preacher, or chaplain, to the widow of Count Adolph, of Nassau-Dilleinberg. In 1705 he went to Brunswick as the first pastor of the Reformed congregation there. He married Elizabeth Meig, and later (in 1709) a daughter of the Bremen professor, Yungst. In 1723 he was called to Frankenthal, in the Palatinate, where his mother had been born. He was then called to the Halle, to the cathedral built by the colonists from the Palatinate. On January 20, 1728, he was named by the King of Prussia as the second minister there, as a pious and learned man, "of great gifts of preaching." (At Frankenthal he had published, in 1726, a collection of his sermons, "Die Pfälzische Erstling," also an edition of the Heidelberg Catechism, and a translation of Placette's book on "The Death of the Righteous," and these works had spread his fame abroad). On May 23, 1728, he was installed at Halle. He also became the first professor of theology in the Academic Gymnasium, which had been established in 1709. When the consistorial scharden died, in 1734, he was made the head minister of the cathedral at Halle, and therefore resigned the professorship of theology. In 1736 he was appointed an inspector of the Reformed churches and schools at Halle, Wettin, Calve and

Aken. A letter which King Frederick William of Prussia wrote to show his high regard for him was dated November 28, 1727, and subsequently followed with thirteen other letters in all. He also published twelve doctrinal lectures to the students after the style of Professor Frank, of the Halle Orphans' Homes. They were full of earnest faith, and deep learning. In 1740 he published an edition of the Heidelberg Catechism. In 1745 he presented the congregation with a hymn book he had compiled, and which contained a hymn of eight stanzas written by himself, "Lobe, lobe meine Herr Zebaoth." The old Dessauer, Count Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau, who commanded the regiment of the old Anhalt at Halle, wrote him a letter dated December 15, 1737. He was a biblical preacher and theologian of the type of Coccius, whom he praised to his students as one of the greatest theologians. He was a mild adherent of pietism, yet in all he was most poetical. Great men like the famous geographer Burching and the political writer John Jacob Moser, were especially attracted by his sermons. The King made earnest endeavor to have him be court preacher at the palace in Berlin, but he declined. His sermons were published. He died February 5, 1750. His oldest son, Ernest L., became court preacher at Brensberg. The youngest son, George Jacob, became his successor at the cathedral at Halle.

Philip Rheinhold was born at Magdeburg, and was educated at the Gymnasium at Berlin and the University of Halle. He traveled through Europe, with a wealthy uncle, and then came to America in 1783 as a teacher in the Academy at Philadelphia, where he received the degree of Master of Arts. He preached in Reading, and married Miss Musch, of Easton.

Johannes Pauli was born in Magdeburg, Germany, came to America a young man, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a college professor. He was a classical scholar and a fine linguist, and was a preacher in the German Reformed Church. During the war of 1812-14 he went to the front in defense of American interests. His later years were passed in Reading, where he died.

Lewis J. Pauli, son of Johannes Pauli, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania. He was for some years a merchant in his native place. In the early days of coal development he sold his business and located on the present site of Pottsville, he and others being the owners of that tract. He was there engaged in coal mining for a time, then removing to Philadelphia, and thence to Easton, where he died at the age of sixty-four.





years, surviving his wife, who died in Philadelphia. Her maiden name was Sarah Scheinfelter, and she was born in Reading. At the time of her marriage she received quite a fortune from her father, who had become wealthy through the manufacture of a copper guard. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, and her four children were reared in the German Reformed Church.

Francis Scheinfelter Pauli, son of Lewis J. and Sarah (Scheinfelter) Pauli, was born in Reading, March 28, 1823. His childhood days were passed in the place of his birth, and in Pottsville and Philadelphia, where he was educated in private schools. About 1843 he engaged in a mercantile business near Pottsville, which he relinquished after a few years, going to Philadelphia, and then to New York City, where he was for a year in the employ of Alexander T. Stewart. In 1857 he took up his residence in Scranton, where he opened a store on Lackawanna avenue. Later he built the block at Nos. 225 and 227, on the same street, where he conducted business until 1881, pursuing a most successful career. Since that time he occupied himself with caring for his property interests, and with such sagacity that he materially increased his fortune, and came to be known as a moderately wealthy man. His family residence, at No. 1554 Sander-son avenue, was one of the first buildings erected in Green Ridge.

As has appeared in the foregoing ancestral narrative, Mr. Pauli "was heir to a quiet, reserved, pious life, which made him a faithful believer all his life, and a trusting Christian in his death." In his religious belief he was brought up in the German Reformed Church, and continued steadfast in that faith. Because of the non-existence of a church of his denomination in Scranton, when he first came to the city, he connected himself with the First Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of Rev. D. Hickok, about 1857. He remained therewith until the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church was projected, in the vicinity of the family residence. It was largely through his generous aid that this church was established and its edifice erected, and he remained one of its most useful and exemplary members through the remainder of his life. In addition, he lent continual encouragement and substantial aid to the church of his boyhood, and Calvary Reformed Church holds a grateful remembrance of him and his pious deeds. He aided various worthy objects and individuals, dispensing his benefactions with the unassuming modesty which was one of his principal charac-

teristics. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but when the Civil war broke out, he identified himself with the Republican party under Abraham Lincoln, and was ever afterward an earnest advocate of its principles and policies. He cared nothing for political preferment, was never a candidate for official position, but was always a model citizen, faithfully discharging his duties as a member of the community, and ever setting the example of an ideal christian gentleman. While in Easton he became a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, but relinquished his connection with the order on his removal to Scranton. He was a Mason, affiliated with Union Lodge, No. 291, of Scranton. In all his business relations he was known for his unimpeachable integrity. His personal qualities were admirable, and he was held in high regard by a large circle of closely attached friends, among them the many Paulis and Van der Sloots of southern Pennsylvania. A cousin was that splendid soldier and admirable gentleman (well known to the writer of this narrative in Civil war days), Colonel Joseph Audenried, of General Sherman's staff, and an uncle, Louis Audenried, the celebrated coal operator of Philadelphia.

The death of Mr. Pauli occurred April 20, 1899. He had been ill but a few days, and there seemed no occasion for alarm. But the physical was worn out, and succumbed to the exhaustion consequent upon a long life of ceaseless activity. His end was peaceful, as that of one who, "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams." Mr. Pauli married Miss Martha Young, of Easton, who survives him, and with her an only child, Miss Margaret F. Pauli.

EDWARD MERRIFIELD, of Scranton, a lawyer of great ability, and a man of broad public spirit and discernment, and who was conspicuously instrumental in procuring the creation of the county of Lackawanna, comes from a family which has been identified with the valley from its early settlement. His great-great-grandfather, Robert Merrifield, was a native of England, born in 1703, who on coming to America settled in Rhode Island. William, only son of the immigrant, was born in Rhode Island, 1752, and was brought by his father to Dutchess county, New York, and lived in that and the adjoining county of Columbia until his death, in 1836; he was a school teacher by occupation. Robert, son of William, was born in Columbia county, in 1778, and in 1819 removed with his

family to Pennsylvania, settling the then township of Providence, subsequently Hyde Park, and established his home, where he resided until his death, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-seven years.

Hon. William Merrifield, son of Robert Merrifield, came to be one of the foremost men of his day. He was born in Pine Plains, Dutchess county, New York, April 22, 1806, and was thirteen years old when his father came to Pennsylvania. He assisted in felling the mighty trees and making the home farm. His education was limited to such as was afforded by the poorly equipped schools of that time, yet he made such excellent use of his small opportunities that he became qualified to teach, and for five winters was engaged in that occupation. While teaching in Wyoming he married Almira Swetland, a sister of William Swetland, and soon afterward engaged in a mercantile business in Centre Moreland, Luzerne county. After a year he located in Hyde Park, where he was appointed postmaster, holding the office about ten years; it is to be noted that the office was established through his effort while he was teaching there two years before, and he had served as the first postmaster. During his residence in Hyde Park the second time, he erected a store building and successfully carried on business until 1864. He had early foreseen the advantages of the region as a mining and industrial centre, and in 1837 had become joint owner in the principal portion of territory now occupied by the central part of the city of Scranton. Through correspondence and other means he had attracted the attention of capitalists and in 1840 the tract was disposed of to Colonel George W. Scranton and others, by whose energy and perseverance the foundations of the present stirring city were substantially laid. In the period of its development Mr. Merrifield was a principal factor. He gave the first impetus to the growth of Hyde Park by platting his tract of land into village lots, and aiding the purchasers in the establishment of homes, and he subsequently laid out another tract in the westerly part, known as "Merrifield's plot of lots in Keyser's Valley." He was an ardent friend of education; served as school director at the time of building the first frame school house in Hyde Park, and occupied the same position during the construction of the succeeding graded school building. In 1870 he became president of the Hyde Park Bank, which under his administration became a flourishing institution, enjoying the confidence of the entire community.

He also rendered public services of a more

important nature and in a larger field. In 1843 he was elected to the legislature, and acquitted himself with such integrity and usefulness that he was twice re-elected. As a legislator he was regarded as a safe advisor and capable leader. Besides serving on other committees he was a member of that on ways and means, at one session was chairman of the committee on banks, and at another was chairman of the committee on inland navigation and public improvements, at that time regarded as one of the most responsible positions in the house. His efforts for the welfare of the Lackawanna Valley exhibit him on the legislative records as the ablest of all its champions. This is particularly true by reason of the intriguing attempts made at that time by other sections of the state to burden the anthracite region with onerous taxation. His speech upon this question during the session of 1846 was a masterly effort, and was so replete with statistical facts and weighty argument that it virtually effected the defeat of the obnoxious measure aimed against the valley. His greatest effort, however, was in behalf of the creation of the new county of Lackawanna, when he succeeded in securing the passage of an act of assembly in the lower house, though it was defeated in the senate, but by only a tie vote. He was also an enthusiastic advocate of the extension of the North Branch canal, and the project of slackwater navigation on the Susquehanna and Lackawanna rivers, with a view to opening up the Lackawanna coal fields. In 1856 he was elected associate judge of Luzerne county, serving under the presidency of Judge Conyngham, between whom and himself subsisted the most pleasant relations. Prior to coming to the bench he had read law to some degree for his own information, and this knowledge now stood him in good part, and he acquitted himself with ability and credit in the hearing of important causes in chambers. In each instance he was called to public office without solicitation upon his own part, and so bore himself as to receive the plaudits of his constituents. He was a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school, ever desirous of the welfare of the people at large, and a conscientious advocate of purity in public affairs, regarding public office as a sacred trust. He was emphatically the architect of his own fortunes. Aside from the business ability which brought him a competency, he was a ripe scholar in all that pertains to an English education. He was a profound historian, and well versed in science and general literature. He was so diligent a reader that a biographer has expressed the conviction that his addiction to this pursuit, after he had



passed his seventieth year, was the predisposing cause of his death. He passed away June 4, 1877, after an illness of a little more than two months, universally respected and mourned, and as the funeral cortege passed through the principal business street of the village, business was entirely suspended in token of respect to his memory.

Edward Merrifield, son of Hon. William Merrifield, was born in Hyde Park, in 1832. He obtained his elementary education in the common schools, and later attended the Wyoming Seminary, and the Oxford (New York) Academy, graduating from that last named. His early predilection was for the law, and on completing his education he entered the law school of Judge MacCartney, at Easton, Pennsylvania, later studied in the offices of H. and C. E. Wright in Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, since which time he has been constantly engaged in professional work, his practice extending to all the courts in the valley. He possesses an extensive knowledge of technical and general law, and his opinions have been habitually accurate in many important causes with which he was associated as counsel. His diligence as a student has not abated with his rise in his profession, and at the Lackawanna bar he is recognized as one who is ever interested in and conversant with the latest and most complicated legal propositions of the day. He enjoys an extensive clientele among the best class of citizens, and represents various of the most important commercial and financial interests in the valley. His high standing among his professional colleagues is attested by the fact that he is one of the most highly regarded members of the Lackawanna Law and Library Association, and was called to the presidency of that body for several years.

His principal service to the community at large, and one for which he will be ever held in honor, was in connection with the creation of the new county of Lackawanna. He was a leader among the influential and far-seeing men who advocated the movement, for which he labored with all the earnestness of his nature. He drafted the organic act, and was one of the most earnest and constant in securing its passage by the legislature, and, his end attained, contented himself with resuming his usual avocation, without thought of personal profit or preferment on account of his services. A Democrat of the substantial and consistent type, his political action is based upon principle rather than personal interest. In recognition of his sincerity and ability he has frequently been presented by his party for

various official stations, having been nominated for recorder of the mayor's court in 1870, and for judge of the court of common pleas in 1884. While prominent in his profession, he has ever been a loyal maintainer of the city of Scranton, has ever taken a deep-seated pride in its advancement, and has exerted his best ability to that end. In all his relations to the community his conduct has been characterized by intensity of interest, earnestness of purpose, and sagacious effort, without evidence of bustle or self-assertion. His personal qualities are such as beget confidence, and attaches friends as with hoops of steel.

**THOMAS B. McCLINTOCK.** Among the successful business men of Lackawanna county must be numbered Thomas B. McClintock, the leading florist of Scranton. He comes of old and honored Pennsylvania stock.

Benjamin McClintock, father of Thomas B. McClintock, was born at Cove, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a son of John and Sarah McClintock, who resided on a farm in that section of the state for many years. Benjamin McClintock was a contractor and builder, and he also owned and operated a large farm. He married Matilda Barnett, also a native of Cove, and the following children were born to them: Annie, Myra, Sallie, Thomas B., mentioned at length hereafter; Logan E., deceased; and John, deceased.

Thomas B. McClintock was born near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1861. He received his education in the schools of that city, and in 1878 entered the employ of John Kepple, the well known Harrisburg florist, and for a short period of time served in the capacity of foreman. In 1882 he came to Scranton and went into business for himself, renting a property on Monroe avenue, between Vine and Olive streets, where he remained up to 1888, when he purchased land on Jefferson avenue and Electric street, where he erected a commodious conservatory. In 1904, in order to keep pace with the rapid growth of his business, he was obliged to erect additional buildings. His first purchase consisted of one and one-half acres, upon which he has twenty thousand square feet of glass, and which is devoted to the growing of hardy herbs, pansies and roses. He also cultivates a tract of four acres in the nineteenth ward—on Throop street—where he grows carnations and nursery stock. Later he purchased a one-half acre plot opposite his greenhouses—on Electric street—upon which he erected his residence. He carries a large stock of palms, ferns, roses, carnations, and decorative material for supply-

ing all sorts of functions, and one special cause of the constant increase of his business is his wide-spread reputation for artistic designs. His salesrooms, office, etc., are furnished with the latest appliances peculiar to the business, and are heated by steam. He employs five men regularly and many more during the busy season. After five years of service in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, Mr. McClintock was honorably discharged. He is a member of Green Ridge Lodge, No. 597, Free and Accepted Masons, the Hep-tasophs, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Malta, Anthracite Commandery, No. 211, and United American Mechanics, in all of which he is extremely popular, and this wide and favorable acquaintance aided him greatly in his business. He is a Republican in politics. He is a man of genial nature and agreeable personality, and as a citizen is progressive and public-spirited.

Mr. McClintock married, February 20, 1885, Miss Idell Miller, born in Prattsburg, Steuben county, New York, daughter of Lee and Ellen Marion (Winnie) Miller. The former was a machinist, and died in September, 1904, at Scranton, whither he moved from Steuben county, New York, where he was much esteemed. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McClintock: Lee E., Clarence E., Marion, Ruth, Hazel, deceased; and Ethel.

**SAMSON BROTHERS.** The members of this well known firm are numbered among the progressive business men of the city of Scranton, and their well equipped establishment is located at Nos. 627-29 Cedar avenue, where they manufacture homemade sausage, hams, bacon and lard of the highest quality and conduct an extensive wholesale business, their products having gained a high reputation under the seal of "Victor" brand. The interested principals are Edward L. and Joseph L. Samson, and their energy and reliability have been the powers which have so signally forwarded their industrial enterprise. In their factory employment is given to a corps of about ten men, and power is furnished by a twelve-horse power engine. The Messrs. Samson have had excellent training in the line of their present vocation, having grown up in the business, as their father, William Samson, is an extensive wholesale meat dealer in Wayne county, this state. William Samson (father) was born in Connecticut, from whence he came to Lake Ariel, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, later removed to Avoca, but subsequently returned to Wayne county. He served in the Heavy Artillery for one year and eight months. He is a Re-

publican in politics. William and Ella (Bell) Samson had twelve children, of whom eleven are living, while three are residents of Scranton, the subjects of this sketch, and their brother Eugene H., who is in their employ.

The Samson brothers are both natives of the city of Scranton, Joseph L. having been born February 9, 1875, and Edward L. November 18, 1876. In their native place they secured their educational training in the public schools, and they accompanied their parents on their removal to Wayne county, where Edward L. continued to reside until 1898, when he returned to the Lackawanna Valley, where for three years he was engaged in the grocery business in Scranton. The two brothers founded their present thriving enterprise in 1903. In politics they are supporters of the Republican party, and in a fraternal way Edward L. is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Malta.

In 1900 Edward L. Samson was united in marriage to Miss Cora House. Joseph L. wedded Miss Mary E. Keizer, in 1897, and they have one child, Lourine.

**THOMAS D. DAVIES**, deceased, for more than forty years actively identified with the industrial affairs of Scranton, was numbered among the most forceful and useful of its citizens, his interest extending to all that was of advantage to the community, not alone in material concerns, but education, religion, and well conceived works of charity. A Welshman by birth, he was an admirable representative of the splendid race from which he came, and it was his distinction to enjoy wide recognition throughout the state and nation for his active and intelligent labors in perpetuating in America knowledge of the rich Cambrian literature and music of the bardic days, reaching back to an era when present-day English was not.

Mr. Davies was born April 15, 1835, in Rhandirmwyn, Carmarthenshire, South Wales. He came to America in 1858, at the age of twenty-three years, and located at once in Hyde Park, where he has since continually resided with the exception of a brief period when he lived in the North End, in that part known as the Notch. A thoroughly equipped, practical miner, trained to that degree of thoroughness and carefulness for which Welsh miners have ever been distinguished, he commanded instant confidence, and was advanced from position to position as opportunity offered. For six years he had charge of the old Luzerne slope at the Notch, in North Scranton, operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company. From this post he was trans-





ferred to Bellevue shaft, as foreman, and subsequently served in the same capacity at the Dodge mine. During all these years the value and safety of the properties entrusted to him were so enhanced as to attract the particular attention of his superiors, and in 1872 he was made assistant to General Manager Benjamin Hughes, in which confidential and highly responsible position he served with conspicuous ability and entire fidelity until he was incapacitated through the effects of the illness from which he soon died.

The excellences of the personal character of Mr. Davies were signally exemplified in his conduct in relation to the community. Candid, sincere, and entirely devoid of self-assertion, he had no disposition to be made conspicuous, much less to thrust himself forward. At the same time he had lofty ideas of the dignity and responsibilities which belong to true citizenship, and took an active interest in all matters affecting the progress and welfare of the community. He was particularly devoted to the cause of common school education, and for some years rendered efficient service as a member of the board of school directors of the borough of Hyde Park, and when that section was incorporated with the city of Scranton he was continued as a member of the city board of control. He also represented his ward in the select council for four years. He was among the incorporators of the West Side Bank, and was a member of its board of directors from its organization until his death. He was also from time to time called to various positions of trust as administrator of estates, etc. Careful in all concerns of life, his investments were judiciously made, and he accumulated a handsome estate, being a stockholder in several manufacturing and financial institutions, and a considerable real estate owner in Scranton and elsewhere. He was a most exemplary Christian, and for forty years was numbered among the most consistent and useful members of the First Welsh Baptist Church, in which he had filled every lay office, serving as trustee and deacon, and as superintendent of both the home and missionary Sunday schools. He was keenly alive to the necessities of the afflicted, and was an efficient aid to the Lackawanna Hospital, which he served for several years in the capacity of director. He also liberally aided that institution out of his means, and his benevolence extended to all worthy causes and persons whose necessities came to his attention. His charitableness led him to connect himself with the leading fraternal societies, and he was an organizing member of Siberian

Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was the first noble grand.

Thorough American as he was, in every thought and action of life, he held a warm affection for the land of his birth, and a peculiar reverence for its literature, its music and its historical traditions. He was a high authority upon all these subjects throughout the United States, and in the great meetings of the Welsh of America he was a conspicuous figure, and honored almost to the point of reverence. He was a grand officer of the lodge of Welsh Ivorites, and as a member of the board charged with the undertaking, aided most efficiently in effecting the union of the various lodges of the order. He was also president of the Eisteddfod committees of 1875, 1880 and 1885, and to him was due in largest degree the great success which attended the great meetings of those years.

For the last six years of his life Mr. Davies had been a great sufferer from bronchial catarrh, but his indomitable resolution would not permit him to lay aside his duties and restrict himself to his home until a fortnight before the end came, on May 28, 1898. The sad announcement was received with profound sorrow and regret by the people among whom he had so long been a familiar and honored figure. The place which he held in the hearts of all found significant expression at the funeral, in the participation in the services of so many as four of the most prominent clergymen of the neighborhood—Rev. Hugh Davies, of the Welsh C. M. Church; Rev. Mr. Harris, of Taylor, Pennsylvania; Rev. David Jones, of the Tabernacle Church, and Rev. T. T. Morris, of Bellevue C. M. Church. The tributes to the worth of the lamented dead were eloquent in their fervor and truthfulness. The life of Mr. Davies had been one of remarkable activity, usefulness and beauty. In all his efforts he had held himself near to the hearts of his fellows, particularly to those who were under his charge as workmen, using his abilities and means as though they were committed to him for the benefit of others. Amid all the activities and annoyances of life he kept his name unsullied, nor was ever an act ascribed to him but was becoming to the Christian gentleman. In his family circle his presence was ineffably sweet.

"Years sat with decent grace upon his visage,  
And well became his graving locks.  
He bore the marks of many years well spent,  
Of virtuous truth well tried, and wise experience."

Mr. Davies was survived by his wife and their three children, Mary, Margaret, and T. Ellsworth Davies.



CHARLES HENWOOD, deceased, of Scranton, a man of excellent traits of character, enjoying the esteem of the entire community, who was in large degree a contributor to the material development of the city, and a strong moral force in society, was born in Penzance, Cornwall, England, May 28, 1846. His parents were Charles P. and Sarah (Hosking) Henwood, natives respectively of Liskeard and Penzance. The Henwood family was one of the oldest in the English shire where was its home. The father of Charles Henwood, Charles P., was employed in the governmental revenue service, stationed at various places in England and Scotland. He died in Wellington, Somersetshire. The mother of Charles Henwood traced her ancestry to Thomas Harris and Amy Harvey, whose descendants became interested in the Harris-Hartley estate litigation, a cause celebre in the chancery annals of Great Britain. She died when her son Charles was about seven years old, and also left a daughter Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Scott Hammett, of Wellington.

Charles Henwood accompanied his father to the various places to which his official duties called him, until he was approaching young manhood, when the family home was established in Wellington. He was educated in Ottery, St. Mary, Devonshire, and in William Corner's academy. In 1861, when fifteen years old, he was apprenticed to a pharmacist, Thomas E. Hooker, afterward widely known as a London electrician. After a service continuing for five years, Mr. Henwood went to Bath, where he secured an excellent position as assistant pharmacist. He was well equipped for his profession, and a successful career was before him, but his ambition to enter upon a broader life led him to America, and in the autumn of 1867, the year of his coming of age, he located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, which was henceforth to be his home and the scene of his busy effort. For three years he served as pharmacist for Matthews Brothers, and January 1, 1870, he purchased the store of Richard J. Matthews, on the corner of North Main avenue and Market street. His business grew to large proportions, and in 1877 he removed to larger and more eligible quarters at 1009 North Main avenue, where he remained during all the years to the time of his death. Since 1886 he had as partner a cousin, Sydney R. Henwood. In his business Mr. Henwood was systematic and accurate, possessed of a surpassing technical knowledge of pharmacy, and withal deeply conscientious.

In an unobtrusive way, he exerted a strong

influence in community affairs, and was ranked among the most progressive men of the city. There was a definite method in all that he attempted, whether as principal or aider. He was not to be drawn into visionary schemes, nor was his mind capable of conceiving such. His well balanced mind accurately measured conditions and necessities, and when he favored an enterprise it went without saying that it was practicable, honorable, and that it would materially advantage the people at large. His attention was principally directed to the establishment of such works as would afford employment to wage earners, and he aided usefully in interesting local capitalists to lend their means to such. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Scranton Woodworking Company, of which he was treasurer for several years prior to his death. In all his business relations, whether personal or in association with others, he was the soul of honor, and his simple word was sufficient assurance that whatever he favored was practicable and salutary, and that whatever obligation he assumed would be discharged to the uttermost. His counsel was relied upon by all with whom he was at any time or in any way associated, and there were many who ascribed their successes in life to the advice which he gave them.

Mr. Henwood was of a deeply religious but undemonstrative nature. He was an exemplary member of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, in which he long served as deacon, and he afforded most liberal support to its maintenance and to that of its various benevolences. He was also greatly interested in the North Main Baptist Church, which he served in the capacity of trustee, and much of its usefulness is ascribable to his helping hand in affording it a firm establishment. His benefactions were not circumscribed by his church relations, but his warm sympathy for the suffering and distressed called out his liberal aid. Next to his religious obligations he esteemed those which pertained to citizenship, and his political views were firmly entrenched in his conscience. He supported the principles and policies of the Republican party with all the ardor of his nature, rendered useful service as a member of the central committee of his party, and in other capacities, but with entire absence of self-seeking, and aspired to no official position. He was a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and furthered the purposes of that beneficent organization with his influence and means. He was an honored member of the Board of Trade and the Druggists' Association. In his personal qualities he was most lovable,





endearing himself to all who came within the sphere of his presence. Wise counsellor and sympathizing friend as he was to all who claimed his acquaintance, his deepest enjoyment was in his family and home, where he was in the highest degree the devoted husband and loving parent, his life a perpetual benediction upon his wife and children.

Mr. Henwood married, in Glenwood, Miss Ada Hartley, who was born in Glenwood, Susquehanna county, daughter of James Hartley, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Five children were born of this union—Elizabeth May, Frederick, died at eight years of age; Julia Alice; Charles Hartley, and Ethel, died at four years of age. Death came to him suddenly, from heart failure, February 27, 1902, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. The sad event came to the community as a great shock. On the evening before, Sunday, he was in reasonably good health. He retired as usual, and when he fell asleep his family noticed nothing in his condition to occasion alarm. On Monday morning, however, he was only semi-conscious, and his family noticed that his breathing was heavier than usual. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but proved ineffectual, and he passed painlessly away. The funeral services at the family residence on the Wednesday following were attended by a large concourse of deeply affected friends, and during their continuance the business places about the public square in Providence were closed out of respect for the beloved dead. The services were conducted by his pastor and closely attached personal friends, the Rev. R. F. Y. Pierce, and the esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes was evidenced by the presence and assistance of the Rev. George E. Guild, of the Providence Presbyterian Church; the Rev. R. S. Jones, of the Welsh Congregational Church; and the Rev. A. H. Smith, of the North Main Avenue Baptist Church. Interment was made in the Forest Hill Cemetery. And so passed away one

"Whose noble spirit kept its youthful power  
Nor weakness in his life its strength had marred;  
And serving God and man till his last hour,  
Passed all victorious to Heaven's great reward."

J. SEYMOUR REYNOLDS. One of the men whose influence under all circumstances and in all environments invariably makes for progress in the various departments of the life of the community is J. Seymour Reynolds, of Scranton. Mr. Reynolds is descended from New England ancestors, who transmitted to him many of the

traits of character which have contributed to make him what he is.

George Reynolds was born in 1786, in Rhode Island, and in 1819 moved to Pennsylvania. He settled near Crystal Lake, where he followed agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his life. He was the owner of six hundred acres of land, on which he built a saw-mill and engaged extensively in the lumber business, using the timber on his own land. He was twice married, his first wife being Hannah Arnold, also a native of Rhode Island, by whom he was the father of the following children, all of whom are deceased: Henry, Arnold, Amy, Ellen, Mercy, George, mentioned at length hereinafter; Samuel, Sheffield, Hannah, Dorcas and Alice.

George Reynolds, son of George and Hannah (Arnold) Reynolds, was born in 1817, in Rhode Island, and was but two years old when taken by his parents to Pennsylvania. Until 1842 he led the life of a farmer, and in that year engaged in mercantile business in Scranton, where for about thirty years he was a successful dealer in provisions and groceries. He married, February 19, 1845, Mary A., daughter of James H. and Elizabeth (Hanson) Phinney. Mr. Phinney came to the Lackawanna valley in 1829, and was the proprietor of hotels in Wilkes-Barre, Providence and Hyde Park, and he was also builder of the first storehouse in Providence. During the war of 1812 he served in the army with the rank of first lieutenant. His family consisted of thirteen children, only two of whom are now living; a daughter who married Samuel Means, of Philadelphia, and Mary A., mentioned above as the wife of George Reynolds. Mr. Phinney died at the age of seventy-six. He was one of the influential and respected men of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the parents of the following children: J. Seymour, mentioned hereafter; George F., Ida E., who is deceased; Clarence E., E. Phinney, Anna A., John C., and Blanche G. The three last named are deceased. Failing health compelled Mr. Reynolds to retire from business and he took up his abode in Scranton, where he died in October, 1900. He was a man of strict integrity and was universally esteemed. Mrs. Reynolds, who was born in 1823, in Berwick, Pennsylvania, is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one years, and is in the enjoyment of vigorous health.

J. Seymour Reynolds, son of George and Mary A. (Phinney) Reynolds, was born October 10, 1846, on his father's farm in the Lackawanna

valley, and received his education at the Scranton high school. After leaving school he was employed for a time in performing clerical work for a general store, and subsequently became a clerk in the store of the Lackawanna Coal Company, at Scranton, remaining for five years, and was also superintendent of one of the stores. Later he opened a store for himself at South Canaan, which he conducted until 1887, in which year he located at Laurel Springs, New Jersey, where he organized two land companies, and where he served as postmaster under President Harrison's administration. He came to Scranton in 1894 and took up his abode on Lincoln Heights.

It was chiefly owing to his efforts that a real estate company was formed called the Keystone Land Company. This company purchased eighty acres of land upon which Lincoln Heights now stands, and the first year sold lots the value of which amounted to forty thousand dollars. On this land three hundred houses—fine modern structures—and two schoolhouses, have been erected. In 1901 Mr. Reynolds added to Lincoln Heights what is known as Reynolds' addition in Taylor borough, which in 1905 was taken into the city of Scranton as the twenty-second ward.

Mr. Reynolds married in 1869 Margaret, daughter of David Mason, and six children were born to them. Of these, J. Seymour, Ida M., George M. and Helen are deceased. Two daughters are living: Maud F., who is the wife of Louis Boynton, of New Jersey, and has two children, Louise and Lucia, aged respectively five and six years; and Edith M., who is superintendent of a sanitarium in Louisiana. Mrs. Reynolds, the mother of these children, died in 1887, and in 1888 Mr. Reynolds married Mrs. Emma (Rogers) Kirkbride, who was born November 9, 1859, in Kirkwood, New Jersey, and was the mother of one son, Edwin N. By his second marriage Mr. Reynolds has become the father of a son, J. Seymour, Jr., who was born in 1896.

**CHARLES F. GREENBURG.** Among the prominent and energetic business men of Scranton, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, may be mentioned the name of Charles F. Greenburg, proprietor of the Greenburg Soap Company of that city, one of the leading industries. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, 1853, a son of Carl and Catharine E. (Schmidt) Greenburg, both natives of Germany. The father died prior to the birth of this son, and subsequently his widow was united in marriage to John Schwenk,

in Paterson, New Jersey. John Schwenk emigrated to the United States in 1872, learned the trade of soap maker in Paterson, which line of work he followed up to the time when old age incapacitated him for active pursuits. He is living at the present time (1904), aged seventy-six years; his wife, who was born in 1823, died in 1898. Their family consisted of three children: Henry, deceased; Augusta, deceased; and J. Fred, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

When Charles F. Greenburg was nine years of age, his stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Schwenk, removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in the schools of that city he was educated. For seven years he engaged in mining, after which, in 1882, he purchased the soap factory established by his stepfather about the year 1861, and since then has operated the same very successfully. His plant is located on Elm street, covers an area of nine lots, and here he manufactures a first class grade of laundry and toilet soap, also the famous brand, Self-Washo soap, the superior quality of his goods being sufficient recommendation for their ready sale. As a citizen Mr. Greenburg favors measures having for their object the promotion of the welfare of the people, and is always to be relied upon in matters affecting the public interests. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On May 23, 1874, Mr. Greenburg married Miss Elizabeth Weisin, born July 1, 1855, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Weisin, both natives of Germany. The Weisins emigrated from Germany at an early date in the history of the Lackawanna Valley. They located in the latter place about 1839. Mr. Weisin was a miner by occupation, but subsequently became a farmer. He was born in 1814, and died in 1895, aged eighty-one years and eight months; his widow is living at the present time (1904), aged seventy-seven years. Their family consisted of five children: Caroline, Elizabeth, Mary, Christine and Nicholas Weisin. Six children were the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Greenburg, namely: Charles, deceased; Alfred, deceased; John C., who is engaged in business with his father; Frederick, Mabel J., and Charlotte.

**JOHN T. PORTER.** The prominence of John T. Porter in the commercial and financial concerns of the city of Scranton and the Lackawanna Valley is attested by his long official connection with various of their most important cor-







perations, prominent among them being one of his own founding, the John T. Porter Company, wholesale grocers, the largest house of its class in the entire northwestern portion of Pennsylvania, and whose trade extends into the adjoining states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware. A fact which further testifies to his ability, enterprise and public-spirit is his active identification with the Scranton board of trade almost from the day of his arrival in the city, and of which excellent organization he has been president for two terms.

Mr. Porter is a native of the state of Delaware, born in Middletown, May 24, 1850. Here was born Abel J. Porter, father of John T. Porter. Abel Porter passed his life there, following his twofold calling of farmer and miller. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Sarah Ann Van Pelt, who was of Dutch extraction, her father, Jesse Van Pelt, being a native of Holland. To Abel and Sarah Ann Porter were born the following children: Lydia, Anna Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Price, of Maryland; and John T. Porter.

John T. Porter was educated in Smyrna (Delaware) Seminary, and when he had attained the age of nineteen years was well equipped for making his beginning in an independent career. After leaving school he at once went to New York City, where for five years he was engaged as a salesman in a foreign fruit importing house. Here he served with such efficiency as to win the confidence and esteem of his employers, while the experience which he obtained was invaluable to him personally, and afforded him a substantial foundation for an early establishment in business upon his own account. In 1875 he located permanently in Scranton, where he established a wholesale grocery business at Nos. 26 and 28 Lackawanna avenue, a site which his house has occupied uninterruptedly to the present time. While catering to all immediate demands, he was constantly developing his business into larger channels, and added to his lines of goods large quantities of his own direct importation from foreign markets. Handling every description of staple and fancy groceries, canned goods, produce and fruits, he made his house a rival in a large field of those of the more pretentious metropolitan centres. He conducted this great enterprise under his individual name until the year 1903, when he effected its incorporation under the style of the John T. Porter Company. This house gives constant employment to more than thirty employes, many of whom are heads of families.

While it would seem that the upbuilding and

management of so large an enterprise would fully tax the capabilities of any one person, Mr. Porter's unbounded energy and activity have found other avenues in the part he has taken in connection with numerous other large undertakings, all of which are useful factors in the business of the community. He was one of the original incorporators of the Traders' National Bank, served long upon its directorate, and has been president since 1895. This bank, organized in 1890, with a capital of \$250,000, now has a surplus of \$200,000, and is recognized as among the safest and most prosperous financial institutions in the country. It has afforded judicious and valuable support to numerous commercial and industrial enterprises of merit, and in all ways has contributed in large degree to the promotion of the material interests of the community. Associated with Mr. Porter in the officary are the following named gentlemen of acknowledged financial and personal standing: J. J. Jermyn, vice-president; F. W. Wollerton, cashier; E. W. Dolph, assistant cashier; directors: H. H. Brady, Jr., W. L. Connell, Thomas H. Dale, T. J. Foster, Joseph J. Jermyn, Cyrus D. Jones, Edward S. Jones, John L. Kemmerer, Charles P. Matthews, John T. Porter, Charles Schlager, James G. Shepherd, W. W. Watson, C. S. Woolworth. Mr. Porter is also a director of the Citizens' Bank of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, and of the Taylor Bank. He is a stockholder and director in the Mississippi Central Railroad, and holds similar relations with the United States Lumber Company, which has extensive lumbering and other interests in the state of Mississippi which are being developed into mammoth proportions. Mr. Porter has been for twenty-five years a member of the board of trustees of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he holds membership. He is an independent in politics. He is a highly regarded member of various leading social bodies: the Scranton Country Club, the Southern Society of New York, and the Sons of Delaware, in Philadelphia.

He married Miss Harriet Schlager, a daughter of the late John Schlager. Of this marriage have been born six children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of R. E. Weeks, of the firm of Foote, Shear & Co., in which he is secretary and treasurer; Florence S.; Clara; John Kenneth; James Russell; and Eleanor.

AMBROSE MULLEY. "In the sunset of life, in the early morning of the dying year, Ambrose Mulley passed away. Death came peacefully, and calmly as in sleep were his eyes closed

in the eternal rest that knows no waking among men. It was a sublime passing from the earthly existence into the eternal home. By his bedside, as life ebbed away in the midnight hours, was the wife of his youth and his age, the wife who had journeyed with him through all the years of his busy life. Solemn indeed was the close of life."

Such was the touching announcement in a local journal of the death of Ambrose Mulley, on Sunday, December 31, 1899, at the age of seventy years, nine months and one day. For the unusual period of fifty-four years his activities had been unceasingly exerted in the community among whom he died. In the ordinary affairs of life he was the soul of honor, and his personal life was modeled after the loftiest standards. Without ambition for public preferment, he was an ideal public spirited citizen, taking a deep interest in all which would benefit the people in the mass, and entertaining an exalted view of the duties and dignities of American citizenship.

He was a native of England, born in Essex, March 30, 1829, and was a mere child when his parents came to the United States. The family settled on a farm on the Hudson river, in New York, and there the lad was reared, receiving his education in the common schools. He remained at home until he was nearly twenty years old, when he went to California with the "forty-niners," making the voyage from New York via Cape Horn in the ship "Sarah Sands," one of the famous clippers of that day, and which figures largely in one of Rudyard Kipling's stories. His stay in the land of gold was extended to some years, but was not productive of the fortune looked for. Returning home, Mr. Mulley came in 1854 to the vicinity of Scranton, where for two years he worked industriously at carpentry. In 1856 he opened a small grocery store near the public square in Providence. His entire capital, the closely hoarded savings out of small wages, and only accumulated through close economy and stern self-denial, was the modest sum of seven hundred dollars. In course of time this humble little venture was developed into the "Providence Triple Stores," once the only first-class department store in the city, with twenty-five thousand square feet of floor room, carrying a stock of goods ranging in value from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars, and giving steady employment to nearly half a hundred people. This splendid result was due to no favoring smile of fortune. Its development was best epitomized in the modest yet impressive words of Mr. Mulley himself, who the very year before his death addressed to the patrons of his

house a little catalogue volume in the preface of which he said: "The house, like most of the prosperous enterprises of the land, has been characterized by slow growth. It was a small beginning without friends, prestige or credit, but more valuable aids were self-reliance, tenacity of purpose, untiring industry, a disposition to learn, and the closest economy consistent with a due regard for the property rights of others. To the young I would say (and never was an ever-needed lesson more strongly laid down.—Ed.) that after sixty years of labor I am still learning to work, and working to learn."

A man so constituted as was Mr. Mulley would have proven successful in any calling to which he would devote himself. He would have made an accomplished mechanic, as was evidenced by his skill in carpentry in his early life. He gave another exemplification when, in order to illustrate mining operations in California, he constructed a one-fourth size model of a sluicing box, and a complete set of mining tools, patterned after those in use in the gold mining camps in 1849. This is now in possession of one of Mr. Mulley's daughters, and is regarded by the family as a priceless heirloom.

While devoting himself faithfully to his personal business, meeting the every requirement of its development after plans of his own laying down, Mr. Mulley took an active and intelligent part in public affairs, and no one contributed in larger degree to the industrial and commercial advancement of the city. While Providence was yet a borough he was a most efficient member of the school board. He was ever a warm advocate of education, his solicitude for the rising youth growing out of his keen appreciation of his own early disadvantages—disadvantages which, however, he compensated for by diligent personal reading and habits of close observation. He subsequently served upon the city council of Scranton, and his earnestness of purpose, rugged integrity and firm grasp of public affairs were potent factors in shaping the early legislation of the city, and establishing a rule of law and order. At times stormy scenes were witnessed in the council. In these he bore himself with native dignity, standing unflinchingly for what he deemed honest and right and for the best interests of the community, yet in such manner that those who opposed him, at times in even angry mood, could not but recognize his unbending integrity and uprightness of character and purpose. It is of particular interest to note, as evidence of his local pride, that in 1881 he published at his own expense a directory of the city

of Scranton—the first, and one after which all subsequent publications have been modeled.

His personality was a thing of itself. In appearance he was unusually attractive, with an admirable physique, and a countenance which was really handsome, and which lighted up most admirably in conversation. He was extremely neat, even fastidious, in his personal habits, every act and pose indicative of a refined and aesthetic taste. He wore a long flowing board, well kept, which with his figure and face gave him the appearance of an ideal artist. In all he was highly regardful of the rights and comfort of others. An illustration of this, full of meaning, is found in the fact that, persistent smoker as he was, he never smoked in his home, nor in the presence of ladies, even his own family.

In 1854, at Sing Sing, New York, Mr. Mulley married Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, who bore to her husband nine children, eight of whom, with their mother, survive the husband and father. They were: Miss Isabel Mulley, Joseph H. Mulley, Mrs. L. T. Mattes, William A. Mulley, Mrs. John McDonnell, Mrs. Richard Cowles, Mrs. G. D. Hinds, and George M. Mulley. A son Ralph died in infancy.

Although well advanced in his seventy-first year, and after fifty-four years of incessant and arduous labor, accompanied with great though self-imposed responsibilities, up to the very evening before his death he was in usual health and spirits. Shortly after midnight he passed peacefully away. His end could not have been more fitting, more in consonance with his habit of thought. It is of pathetic interest, and eloquent as an expression of his religious convictions, that from its first appearance he was particularly fond of Tennyson's last great poem "Crossing the Bar," (which might well ever accompany Bryant's "Thanatopsis,") and he often repeated from it the lines:

"Sunset and evening star,  
And one clear call for me,  
And may there be no moaning of the bar  
When I put out to sea"

And so this excellent man set out on his last voyage, to

"Meet my pilot face to face,  
When I have crossed the bar"

Funeral services were held in the Providence Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the lamented deceased had been a loved and useful member for many years. The high esteem in which the dead man was regarded was evidenced by the presence in the pulpit of four well known clergymen—the Rev. William Edgar, pastor of

the church; the Rev. George E. Guild, D. D., of the Presbyterian church; the Rev. R. S. Jones, D. D., of the Welsh Congregational church, and the Rev. Judson N. Bailey. The church was filled to overflowing, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Rev. Mr. Edgar spoke feelingly from the words of Paul: "He being dead yet speaketh," and closed with repeating a poem of the Quaker poet Whittier, which was a favorite of Mr. Mulley's, and which he read to his family on the Thursday preceding his death. The character of Mr. Mulley was voiced in resolutions adopted by the Sunday school of the church with which he held connection, and which found an approving echo throughout the entire community:

"In his death we feel the loss of a dear friend, a safe and ready counsellor, a sympathetic and kind benefactor, and a noble example of Christian manhood. Judged by the world at large he was honest and industrious, punctual in every engagement, truthful as to his word; a philanthropist, benevolent and charitable. Fearless in voicing and maintaining his own convictions, he was great enough to forgive an enemy; dignified in bearing, he was withal a tender husband, a loving father, a sympathetic friend and a faithful Christian. His manhood personified, in storm and trouble he was a stately and fearless oak; in summer and sunshine he was a sweet flower emitting fragrance to those around; and were every one for whom he did some loving act to bring but a single blossom, he would now sleep beneath a wilderness of flowers."

CHARLES H. SHEDD, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, whose success in business affairs has come to him through persistent and painstaking labor, reliable methods, honorable transactions and a constant desire to supply his customers with the very best quality of product, is a native of Kankakee, Illinois, born July, 1864, the youngest in a family of five children, born to Walter R. and Sarah (Griffin) Shedd, natives, respectively, of Eagle Bridge, near Saratoga, and Griffin Corners, Delaware county, New York.

The maternal great-great-grandfather of Charles H. Shedd was William Griffin, of Connecticut, who served as a soldier in the Colonial army, fighting in defense of freedom and independence in the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandfather of Charles H. Shedd was John Shedd, whose wife was Phoebe Center, and both were natives of Washington county, New York. They were farmers and worthy people of that county, respected and esteemed by all who

had the honor of their acquaintance. Their family consisted of the following named children: Julia A., Gilford D., Walter R., Emeline M., Sheldon A., and John J. The latter was a soldier in the Civil war, was a member of an Illinois regiment, brave and patriotic in the performance of duty, and his death was occasioned by the privations endured during that terrible period, from the effects of which he never recovered. The maternal grandfather of Charles H. Shedd was William Griffin, a native of Delaware county, New York, whose ancestors were residents of Connecticut. His wife, Esther (Ackerly) Griffin, was also a native of Delaware county, New York.

Walter R. Shedd, father of Charles H. Shedd, at an early age accompanied the other members of his father's family west to Illinois. There he grew to manhood on a farm, and being familiar with the duties thereof selected that line of work for a means of livelihood. He followed that occupation for a number of years in Kankakee county, Illinois, but in 1809 returned east and for several years made his home in Clarks Green, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, subsequently removing to Scranton, same state, where he led a retired life. His wife, Sarah (Griffin) Shedd, bore him the following named children: Frank E., Center J., deceased; Ruth, wife of H. J. Hall; Ira, and Charles H.

Charles H. Shedd accompanied his parents when they removed from the state of Illinois to Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, he being then but five years of age. He was reared and educated at Clarks Green, from whence he removed to Scranton in 1884, and four years later he established a dairy business. He had only one wagon at first, but as his patronage increased he also enlarged his facilities for business, in due course of time having three wagons. His office and depot of supplies at No. 536 Spruce street is fully equipped with every facility for the successful conduct of a large wholesale and retail trade, including the telephone, which he also has at his residence at No. 616 South Keyser avenue. In 1901 he moved to his present farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, which was formerly known as the old Dale farm. He owns one of the nest herd of grade Jerseys in the Lackawanna Valley, consisting of thirty-two head, and this herd yields two hundred and fifty quarts of pure milk per day, which is sold to his customer directly from the cow, and commands the first place in the market. Mr. Shedd, unlike other dairymen, uses only his own productions, which

consists of milk, butter, fresh eggs, cottage cheese, bakery goods and the celebrated Scott Valley cream. Mr. Shedd is a member of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, and an adherent of the Republican party. He also holds membership in the Order of Heptasophs, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Green Ridge Lodge, No. 603, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In Scranton, Pennsylvania, Mr. Shedd was united in marriage to Jennie E. Storie, daughter of Samuel Storie, a farmer of Delaware county, New York, where she was born. Their children are: Donald, Margaret, and Louise Shedd.

**FREDERICK W. NAYLOR.** One of the most popular and at the same time respected citizens of Old Forge is Frederick W. Naylor. Mr. Naylor is the son of Frederick and Sarah (Joy) Naylor, both natives of England. Their family consisted of ten children, of whom the following emigrated to the United States: William H.; George; Walter; Frederick W., mentioned at length hereafter; and Charlotte. The last named, however, has now returned to her native country.

Frederick W. Naylor, son of Frederick and Sarah (Joy) Naylor, was born April 27, 1856, in England, and was educated in his native country. In 1884 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Old Forge, where he has since remained. His first four years in the place were spent as a miner, and for eight years thereafter he was engaged in business as a butcher, an occupation which he followed successfully. He then became the proprietor of the Rockaway Hotel, which is one of the finest buildings in Old Forge, and this house he still conducts. It was erected by Mr. Naylor in 1897, is commodiously constructed, having all the modern appliances and conveniences, and is admirably conducted, enjoying a liberal patronage. A more popular host than Mr. Naylor or one better fitted to discharge the duties of his position it would be difficult to find. He is a public-spirited citizen, and in that character also is highly appreciated by his neighbors. He has served for two years on the council of Old Forge borough and has held the offices of assessor of the fourth ward and registrar of votes, being still the incumbent of the latter office. He is a member of Sons of St. George, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Mystic Chain, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Naylor married, June 22, 1877, Sarah Jane Greene, also a native of



England, and of the seven children born to them three are now living: Emma J., Ehrick W., and another daughter who is the wife of J. R. Johnson, of Old Forge.

PHILLIP RINSLAND, city assessor of Scranton, and largely identified with real estate interests as well as manufacturing and other corporate enterprises, is a conspicuous example of a noble character selfmade and an honorable and useful career selfwrought. No man among the younger generation of the residents of Scranton has done more for the upbuilding of Scranton and its general growth and development than Mr. Rinsland, who has proved a valuable acquisition to the citizenship of this locality. He was born at Calicoon, Sullivan county, New York, January 20, 1873, a son of John and Victoria (English) Rinsland, and a descendant of an honorable German ancestry.

John Rinsland (father) was a native of Oppenheim, Germany, from whence he came to the United States, locating in the city of New York. He was a tanner by trade and this business he followed for a number of years in New York, later at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, where he resided up to his death, 1883, which was the result of an accident, he having been run over by a train at Carbondale while in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. He was then fifty-two years of age. Politically he was a Republican, and fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Rinsland married Victoria English, born January 13, 1843, who bore him the following children: Lewis, Henry, Josephine, Phillip, and Christine Rinsland.

Victoria (English) Rinsland was a daughter of John English, of German birth, who came to New York, was a tobacco manufacturer at 62 Bleecker street, New York city, and finally disposed of his business to the Lorillard Tobacco Company. He then removed to Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, and there resided up to the time of his demise, September 14, 1852. At the time of his removal from the city of New York there was a small balance to his account in the Bleecker Street Bank which was overlooked by him. This account was advertised regularly by the bank for fifty-two years in the effort to find the rightful heirs, but it was not until 1904 that the fact was discovered by the heirs, the proper title proven, and the account settled. John English married (first) Barbara Speizer, October 10, 1833, and their children were: Mary,

born June 19, 1835; John, born September 9, 1837; Elizabeth, born July 30, 1840; Victoria, born January 13, 1843, aforementioned as the wife of John Rinsland. Mrs. English died July 15, 1846. Mr. English had two children by his second marriage: Josephine, born November 19, 1848, and Louis, born September 10, 1851.

Phillip Rinsland pursued his studies in the public schools of Scranton, and after his graduation therefrom learned the trade of barber in the shop of John Wahl. After attaining proficiency in this particular branch of trade, he established a shop of his own and for several years enjoyed the largest trade in the city, winning the confidence of his customers and patrons by his industry, energy and willingness to work and please. He is now (1905) a member of the firm of Rinsland & Jones, who are interested in the development of the Rinsland & Jones addition in Hyde Park to the city of Scranton, one of the most desirable suburban districts for residential purposes in this locality. Mr. Rinsland is a close student of real estate values all over the city, and consequently his judgment is rarely in error. He purchased the old Nettleton property at 920 Green Ridge street, and made it an ideal home for several fraternal organizations of the Green Ridge section. The building is three stories in height, has modern fire escapes and sanitary adjuncts, and is known as "Rinsland's Hall." The third floor has been transformed into one of the best equipped fraternal society halls in this part of the state, having windows on front, rear and sides, and it is now the home of the Green Ridge societies of the Royal Arcanum, the Junior Mechanics of America, the Knights of Malta and the Ladies' Branch of Modern Woodmen.

The esteem in which Mr. Rinsland is held by his fellow townsmen is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen as a candidate for the very responsible position of assessor against a field of seventeen candidates and duly elected. He was re-elected in 1902, which is an eloquent testimonial to his sterling integrity, and during his incumbency of office has proven himself an able, conscientious, industrious and courteous official. He is president of the Moscow Sand & Gravel Company, a director of the Clark Summit Land Company, a member of the Mogaone Investment Company, owning gold and silver interests in New Mexico, also interested in the "Edward F." gold mine in Montana, and was one of the prominent factors in the organization of the Youngstown Hard Wall Cement Company, which promises to be an important industry for Scranton, and



whose extensive plant is now (1905) being erected. For a period of five years Mr. Rinsland was a member of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Scranton, and a Republican in politics, exercising a potent influence in behalf of the party whose principles he advocates. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of America, and Modern Protective Society, Order of the Unity. He possesses good personal qualities, and enjoys the friendship of the best people of the city of Scranton.

WILLIAM McCLAVE, senior member of the firm of McClave-Brooks Company, of Scranton, is not only known as one of the principal manufacturers of that city, but is also recognized in the mechanical world as an inventor of real genius, the patents issued in his name from the United States and foreign offices now numbering upwards of fifty, all covering devices of approved practicability and worth.

Mr. McClave is a native of Scotland, born February 7, 1844, and was but two years old when he was brought to this country, and his first four years here were passed in Boonton, New Jersey. In 1850, when he was six years old, he came to Scranton, where he received his education in the public schools. At the age of fourteen he entered the service of the firm of W. G. Doud & Company, at Hyde Park, in order to learn the tinsmith's trade, and was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out. His loyalty to his adopted country moved him to enlist in defense of the Union, under President Lincoln's first call for troops, as a member of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1862 he re-enlisted, this time in Company K, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, being chosen to the grade of first (orderly) sergeant. He served efficiently under General McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, but the excessive duties and continual exposures incident to those operations, in a region of swamp, and during the rainy season of the year, so impaired his health as to bring upon him a severe attack of typhoid fever, and he was honorably discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability. Returning home, he was long invalided, but by careful nursing finally recovered his health and returned to his trade. He worked for several years as a journeyman, and subsequently opened a business of his own in Pittston, carrying a full line of stoves and hardware, and it was this venture which afforded him

a substantial foundation for his subsequent success. In the autumn of 1877 he invented a stove-grate, known as the Dockash grate, which was placed in the stoves manufactured by the Scranton Stove Works, and proved of such practical value as to at once attract the favorable attention of dealers. As a result, Mr. McClave disposed of his store, and for three years traveled in the interest of the manufacturers of the stoves fitted with his device, and made a large market for their product. His discontinuance of travel followed the sale of his patent to Colonel J. A. Price, of the Scranton Stove Works, and he gave his attention to the invention of means for more effectually consuming the waste products of the anthracite coal fields, culm and buckwheat as they were known. Various attempts had already been made in this direction, but with only partial success. Undeterred by the disappointments of his predecessors in the attempt, Mr. McClave persisted in his experiments, and finally perfected the excellent device known as the McClave grate and argand steam blower. His success abundantly demonstrated, he associated with himself Reese G. Brooks, and for a number of years they had the grates and blowers manufactured in the machine shops of I. A. Finch & Company. There was a large field for it, and their trade increased to such an extent that it was found advisable to carry on the work of manufacturing upon a larger scale, and to this end was organized the firm of McClave, Brooks & Company, which rented the old foundry of the Scranton Stove Works, in West Lackawanna avenue. Subsequently the firm purchased a site on Seventh street, near the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad bridge, with a six-story building upon it, and a commodious foundry and suitable office buildings were erected, affording ample accommodations for that time. In 1902 the partnership firm of McClave, Brooks & Company was incorporated as the McClave-Brooks Company, and a site was purchased comprising about thirteen acres on Diamond Flats. Upon this was at once commenced the erection of an immense modern plant, which now covers nearly eight acres of the area, increasing the capacity of the works five-fold. These additional facilities permit, in addition to the work previously carried on, of the manufacture of mechanical stokers, and other devices in the same line, and of employing four hundred men when running to full capacity. The McClave appliances have from that time to the present been in general use, and well-nigh without a rival. They are adapted to every descrip-





tion of fuel, and can be placed under boilers and in furnaces of nearly every description. Their trade extends throughout the United States, maintaining branch offices in nearly all the principal cities.

Mr. McClave is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of Scranton, and is an active member of the Board of Trade, and of the Engineers' Club. He is an earnest member of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, in which he serves as a trustee. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is an active member of Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic; president of the Fifty-second Regiment Association of Pennsylvania Volunteers; and is a member of Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 325, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a man of broad intelligence, and has added much to his generous fund of information through discerning observation in much travel, which has extended to the far west and south.

Mr. McClave was married April 11, 1864, to Miss Mary Rowland, who was born in Wales. To them was born one child, a son, William R. McClave, who was formerly connected with the Scranton Steel Works in the capacity of assistant paymaster, and is now associated with his father in business, being manager and treasurer of McClave-Brooks Company. He was married to Miss Margaret Brooks, daughter of Reese G. and Mary H. (Morgan) Brooks. To them were born three children: Robert Brooks, Mary Brooks and Arthur Brooks McClave.

**WILLIAM MACDONALD.** One of the leading florists of the county is William MacDonald, of Moosic. Mr. MacDonald is the son of Allen P. MacDonald, who was born in Scotland, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States. He settled in Schuylkill county, near Pottsville. His occupation was that of a stationary engineer, a calling which he followed all his life. He married Jessie Engleton, also a native of Scotland, and they were the parents of the following children: John H., William, mentioned at length hereinafter; Margaret, who married Oscar E. Johnson; Allen; and another daughter, who is the wife of A. J. Wisley, a Presbyterian minister. The death of Mr. MacDonald, the father of the family, occurred in 1901. He was in all respects an upright and worthy man.

William MacDonald, son of Allen P. and Jessie (Engleton) MacDonald, was born in 1862, in Schuylkill county, and received his education in the schools of Luzerne county, whither his par-

ents moved in 1872. He passed through the various stages of coal production until he reached the position of contract miner, which he filled successfully until 1892, when he turned his attention to the business of a florist. He began with but fifty square feet of glass, his facilities in all respects being very meagre. His success may be estimated, at least in part, by the fact that he now has twenty thousand square feet of glass and that his establishment is supplied with all the modern improvements. His specialty is the cultivation of geraniums for spring trade. He owns three acres of land on which he has erected a comfortable and attractive residence. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Royal Arcanum and the Ridgley Protective Association. Politically he is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. MacDonald married, in 1885, Mary, daughter of John Nicol, of Pittston, and they are the parents of four children: Jessie, Ray and Archie (twins), and Anna.

**JOHN SURBER.** One of the most respected residents of Old Forge is John Surber, who has been identified with the interests of that community for many years. Mr. Surber is a native of Switzerland, where he was born in 1844, and where he received a common school education.

In 1863 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Ransom, Lackawanna county. There he purchased a farm of seventy-five acres, which he cultivated successfully for fifteen years. During this time, in connection with his agricultural labors, he engaged in various other pursuits. In 1882 he purchased the Ransom Valley Hotel, which he fitted up in modern style and of which he became the proprietor, and after conducting it successfully for five years sold it at a profit. His prosperity while in Ransom appeared in the fact that he there erected two houses. In 1887 he moved to Old Forge, where he became the possessor of the old Babylon Hotel, one of the principal stopping places between Pittston and Taylor. The hotel is one of the oldest in the valley, having been built in 1788. During the proprietorship of Mr. Surber it was acknowledged to be one of the best regulated hotels in the borough of Old Forge. In 1904 he sold the property, and is now living retired from active business. Mr. Surber's undaunted spirit in the face of difficulties was shown when in 1897 his hotel was destroyed by fire, but in a short time, owing chiefly to his exertions, it was rebuilt in modern style. Since

he became a resident of Old Forge Mr. Surber has erected twelve tenement houses, which have proved an extremely profitable investment. His fellow citizens have done him the honor of electing him to the office of borough treasurer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., affiliating with Pittston Lodge. During his residence in the United States Mr. Surber has made no fewer than four trips to his native country. While he is a good and loyal American citizen he yet cherishes for the land of his birth a love which is commendable in the highest degree, and in which respect it is to be wished that all other foreign-born citizens would follow his example. While he loves America more he loves his native mountains none the less. Mr. Surber married, in 1877, Sallie Hazzard. They are without children. Mrs. Surber belongs to a family of Spanish origin. Joseph Hazzard, a full-blooded Spaniard, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He married Comfort Pritchard, and their son, also named Joseph, was born in Pittston. He married Polly Schneider, a native of Easton, and their children were five in number. Of these three are now living, one of them being Sallie, who became the wife of John Surber, as mentioned above. One of those who are now deceased was Christopher, who inherited the martial spirit of his grandfather, enlisted in the Union army at the time of the Civil war, and laid down his life on the battlefield.

EDWARD J. LYNETT, who has made for himself a brilliant career in the field of journalism as editor, publisher and proprietor of *The Scranton Times*, one of the most influential newspapers of the Wyoming Valley, is of Irish lineage and American birth. His paternal grandfather, Edward Lynett, was a native of county Sligo, Ireland, where he passed his life, following the occupation of a farmer.

William Lynett, father of Edward J. Lynett, was also born in county Sligo, in 1820. He emigrated to the United States in 1836, at the age of sixteen years, his mother having preceded him some few years. For a time he resided in New York, whence he removed to the Dunmore settlement, near Scranton, where he lived for more than fifty years ending with his death. He was a mining contractor by occupation, and was known as a most faithful and capable man in that line. With a good practical education and excellent business ability, he made himself felt in the community, and was called to various important public positions, among them those of school director,

treasurer of the borough and treasurer of the school district. In politics he was a Democrat, and exercised a potent influence in the borough and neighborhood in the maintenance of the principles of his party and in behalf of its candidates. He married Catherine Dowd, and to them were born the following children: 1. Ann, of Scranton, married Thomas F. Cawley, of Dunmore. 2. Margaret, who died in infancy. 3. Mary, who married D. T. Boland, of Scranton, and died. 4. Edward J. 5. Catherine, who became the wife of Thomas N. Cullen, of Scranton. 6. Margaret, unmarried. 7. Ellen, died in 1889, single, and who was a teacher in the Scranton public schools. 8. William, who died in childhood. The father of this family died in 1891, at the age of seventy-one years, the mother surviving him and dying November 20, 1896, at the age of seventy years.

Edward J. Lynett, fourth child of William and Catherine (Dowd) Lynett, was born July 15, 1857, in Dunmore, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the borough schools and the Millersville State Normal School. He came from the last named institution amply equipped for a business career, and became deputy clerk of the mayor's court for the city of Scranton, a position which he occupied most capably for a period of three years. He subsequently studied law under the preceptorship of D. W. and J. F. Connolly, at Scranton, for one year. His predilection was, however, for journalistic work, and he entered upon an engagement with the *Scranton Free Press*, a Sunday paper published in Scranton. He developed marked aptitude for his new calling, and soon became manager and editor of the paper, and remained with it in that twofold capacity until October 10, 1895. At that time he purchased the *Scranton Times*, of which he has since continuously been the owner and responsible editor. The history of this journal is an interesting narrative of itself. It was established January 1, 1869, by J. H. Burtch, a practical printer, but was soon transferred to Hon. John Handley, Joseph H. Campbell and Hon. Peter Walsh. The late Hon. W. H. Stanton became editor, but was soon succeeded by Mr. Aaron A. Chase, who subsequently became sole owner and active publisher and editor, and the paper remained under this proprietorship until the early eighties, when it passed into the control of Patrick A. Barrett, who two years afterward sold it to the Scranton Publishing Company, of which Dr. William Haggerty, P. H. Coyne, T. C. Snover, and D. J. Campbell were

the principal stockholders. Some time in the late eighties Charles Robinson acquired a controlling interest, but after one and a half years he transferred his interest to Daniel J. Campbell, who conducted the paper until 1894, when he leased the plant and good will to William J. Bell and Samuel Hudson. Mr. Bell soon retired, and his interest was taken by Charles J. Watkins, the property during this time belonging to Mr. Campbell. In October, 1895, Mr. Lynett bought the property, plant and paper of Mr. Campbell.

On becoming owner of the *Times*, Mr. Lynett devoted all his energies to the development of the business, and steadily advanced the character, circulation and prestige of the paper. He prospered to such a degree that five years later, in 1901, he erected the present *Times* building, the first which it was privileged to occupy as a home of its own. When Mr. Lynett purchased the paper nine years ago, it had a circulation of only three thousand copies—the smallest circulation of any newspaper in the city. It now enjoys a circulation of about twenty-five thousand, more than all the other three city dailies combined, truly a very remarkable record for so short a time. This great success, entirely his own achievement, while it speaks well for the literary quality of his journal, more strongly testifies to Mr. Lynett's integrity of purpose and business ability. Honest, fearless, aggressive when need be, he has at all times championed the interests of the people at large, defending them in their rights, and earnestly contending for the remedying of their wrongs. His public spirit has been reflected in his columns in the initiation and furtherance of various salutary measures and enterprises, and he has unselfishly seconded every laudable effort to similar ends, no matter by whom conceived or urged. While the material rewards of his labors have not been meagre, with the true spirit of the conscientious journalist he takes pride in his reputation as the maker of a clean, honest and well appreciated newspaper, the most popular and most liberally supported in the city. His establishment provides for a large jobbing trade, well provided for by a completely equipped plant which was installed in 1891. The business conducted by Mr. Lynett has reached such dimensions that he is now laying plans for greater mechanical facilities, and a new building. The *Times* is Democratic in politics.

While his newspaper is his first care, Mr. Lynett has other important interests which claim his attention. He is a director in the Dime De-

posit and Discount Bank, of which he is also secretary; a director and the secretary of the Paragon Plaster Company; and a director of the Schuylkill Coal Royalty Company. He was for three years (1878-81) auditor for Lackawanna county; for thirteen years secretary of the Scranton poor district; for three years a member of the school board of the borough of Dunmore; for two years the burgess; and was for several years a director of the Associated Charities of Scranton. He is a communicant of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and was a delegate to the National Catholic Congress held in Chicago in 1893. He is a member of the Scranton Press Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City in 1900, and to various state Democratic conventions.

Mr. Lynett married, September 30, 1896, Miss Nellie A. Ruddy, a daughter of Thomas Ruddy, a merchant of Scranton. Of this marriage were born two children—William and Elizabeth.

JOHN GUY, deceased, was held in honor through a long and active life for those traits of character which mark the model man and the beloved neighbor. Modest and unassuming, he was entirely unconscious of the salutary influence which he exerted in the community, having no thought of being regarded as an exemplar, but only of so acting his part in life as to merit the approval of his own conscience. He came of an excellent English family, of which he was the only member to emigrate to the United States. It was understood that he was one of the heirs to a valuable estate in England, descended from his ancestors, and it had been his purpose to revisit his native land to again join hands with his kinsmen, and to ascertain the truth with reference to the inheritance, but he was not destined to carry out his wishes.

He was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 4, 1829, son of William Guy. He was self-educated through experiences of life. He was reared as a farmer, and labored at home until he came of age, when, with a bride, he came to the United States, locating in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. There, through his industry and economy, he acquired a productive farm property, which he cultivated with marked success for a period of twenty-six years. In 1876 he removed to the city of Scranton, where he followed teaming until about five years before his death, when, having arrived at the age of sixty-five years, he retired from ac-

tive pursuits, and took up his residence with his daughter Sarah, Mrs. Oscar L. Colvin. His wife, Mary Ann Clark, who was born May 1, 1830, died July 9, 1900, at the age of seventy years.

During the Civil war Mr. Guy was drafted for military service. His heart was entirely with his adopted country in its struggle for existence, but was not so situated as to be able to leave his family, and he provided a substitute. He was a man of strong and robust constitution, and always enjoyed excellent health until after the death of his wife. Her removal from his side was a sorrow from which he never recovered, and he rapidly failed, though his devoted daughter rendered every loving aid in the hope of restoring him to his accustomed vigor of body and buoyancy of spirits. His death occurred July 6, 1904. He was from early manhood a member of the Baptist Church, and lived a most exemplary Christian life, and in that communion to the end of his days. In his later years he attended the Green Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, but was too closely attached to his own beloved denomination to enter into membership with it. His remains were laid to rest in Forest Hill cemetery, a propensity in which he felt a deep interest, and to whose care he had afforded liberal aid with his personal effort and means. On the occasion of his funeral the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Charles Benjamin, paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased, dwelling upon his many personal excellencies, and holding up his character as well worthy of admiration and imitation. The services were attended by a large concourse of deeply affected neighbors and friends, who had held him in high regard, and who deeply sympathized with his bereaved children.

Mr. Guy was the father of three children: 1. Sarah A., who was twice married; her first husband, John M. Acker, died leaving one child, John G.; she married (second) Oscar L. Colvin, a harness maker of Scranton. 2. Mary F., who died at the age of nine months. 3. George S. Guy. All these children were born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

JOHN ZEIDLER, deceased, one of the wealthy and influential citizens of the city of Scranton, to which he removed in 1854, a man of generous impulses, whose heart and hand were ever ready to assist those in distress and financial straits, was a native of Selb, Bavaria, born January 15, 1828.

In 1846, at the age of eighteen years, John

Zeidler emigrated to the United States and at once set about making a home for himself amid new scenes and new friends. Eight years later he settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and established a bakery business at No. 217 Lackawanna avenue, removing later to Franklin avenue, and this vocation he followed until the time of his death, the business then being taken charge of by his daughter, Miss Maggie Zeidler. He built Germania block on Lackawanna avenue, where he also conducted what was known as Zeidler's Restaurant, and subsequently built the Zeidler or Valley Home block, also on Lackawanna avenue, which was the most extensive block in the city at that time. He went as endorser on many notes, and when the panic of 1873 came, he was compelled to make good these notes, with the result that he lost all the property he had accumulated. Although disheartened and discouraged by this calamity he, with the characteristic determination of his countrymen, at once set about to retrieve his lost fortune and succeeded so well that at his decease he left a large and valuable estate.

In 1857, at Pittston, Pennsylvania, Mr. Zeidler was united in marriage to Mary Bechtold, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, 1834, and in 1848 was brought to this country by her parents who located at Pittston. Six children were the issue of this union, five daughters and one son, Mrs. Rudolph Bloeser, Mrs. F. G. Diem, John L., of St. Joseph, Missouri; Miss Maggie Zeidler, Mrs. Louis Linder, and Mrs. Harry S. Poust. Both Mr. and Mrs. Zeidler were consistent members of Zion Lutheran Church on Niffin avenue, Scranton, to which they contributed liberally, also to various charities of the city, being noted for their generosity and kindheartedness to the poor and afflicted. Mr. Zeidler died January 23, 1892, and the services in the Lutheran Church were largely attended, among those present being many of the representative people of the city, who had known and esteemed him throughout his long residence there. The interment was in Washington avenue cemetery. His widow passed away September 15, 1897, and her funeral services which were conducted from the same church were attended by many prominent in the business life of Scranton. Her pastor, the Rev. Mr. P. H. Zizelmann, preached an eloquent sermon in which he extolled the many virtues and graces of Mrs. Zeidler, and he spoke in highest terms of her generosity to the church of which she was a member. She was survived by her six children, above named.







**WALLACE ORMSTON.** It may be asserted without danger of contradiction that one of the most popular men in Lackawanna county is Wallace Ormston, of Old Forge. Mr. Ormston's father, Thomas Ormston, was born in England and married Ann Vickers, a native of the same country. Their children were: Anna, who became the wife of John Trotter; William; Wallace, mentioned at length hereinafter; Jane A., who married George Park; and Jonathan.

Wallace Ormston, son of Thomas and Ann (Vickers) Ormston, was born August 31, 1845, at Durham, England. He was trained to the calling of a miner, having entered the mines as a door-tender at seven years of age, and for several years filled the position of fire-boss. In 1869 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, taking up his abode in Jermyn, where for several years he was employed as a miner. He had been preceded to this country by his uncle, Robert Carter, who was an experienced miner and for several years was employed as boss by the Jermyn Coal Company. In 1874 Mr. Ormston moved to Old Forge, where he has since resided continuously. For fifteen years he engaged successfully in contract mining, and during that period sunk several shafts for William Connell. He also engaged in rock mining as well as coal mining. His experience is far beyond that of the average miner, inasmuch as for fifty-two years he has been engaged in different capacities as a worker in ore. During all these years, to his credit be it said, he never met with an accident. Since taking up his abode in Old Forge Mr. Ormston has built for himself a dwelling house, and has also erected the Durham Hotel, of which he has been the proprietor since 1891. His hotel is one of the finest in the borough of Old Forge, and of his popularity as a host it is needless to speak. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias, and has passed the chairs of both orders. Mr. Ormston married, April 1, 1867, two years before leaving his native country, Mary A. Oliver, who was born in England, February 7, 1845, a daughter of Thomas Oliver, and they have one son, Wallace, who was born May 23, 1877. Wallace Ormston, junior, is an engineer in the service of the Jermyn Coal Company. He married Amy Stewart, daughter of John Stewart, of Old Forge, a native of England, who was born in England, November 2, 1872, and they are the parents of two daughters: Esther and Florence.

**DANIEL LANGSTAFF,** deceased, was held in the highest estimation during his long and eventful life for his nobility of character, and broad public spirit. He was one of the foremost factors in the upbuilding of the city of Scranton and in the development of its great industries, and his worth and usefulness are attested by the fact that he had for his most intimate personal friends and closest business associates such famous characters as J. J. Albright, James Blair, Thomas Dickson, Dr. B. H. Throop, and others of similar class.

Mr. Langstaff came of an English family of wealth and influence. His father, John Langstaff, born in England, after completing his education traveled in South America, and finally located in New York. He was an accomplished musician and he gave instruction in the divine art in New York and in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, for sixteen years. In 1837 he took up his residence in South Montrose, Susquehanna county, where he died in 1840. His wife, Rachel Bush, born in Stroudsburg, was a member of an old Pennsylvania family of German extraction. She was a woman of noble character, a devout Methodist, and survived her husband some thirteen years, dying in 1853, at the age of fifty-two years. She bore to her husband six children who came to maturity: John, who resides in Washington, New Jersey, and served with the rank of captain in the Civil war; Daniel, to be further mentioned hereinafter; Levi, who was an army officer in the rebellion, and resides in Dubuque, Iowa; Thomas, who died in Rockford, Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Culver, of Mineral Point, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Mary Sterling, of Oneonta, New York.

Daniel Langstaff, second of the four sons of John and Rachel (Bush) Langstaff, was born in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1828. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a carpenter. On coming of age he located in Providence (now a part of Scranton) and engaged in working at his trade. In the following year he went to Hawley, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in car building for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. In 1851 he returned to Scranton, where he entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and aided in completing their shops and building their turntables. An incident of this time was his assisting in building the first car constructed for this road. While he was thus engaged, the Civil war was at its height, and in response to the emergency call of 1862

Mr. Langstaff enlisted in the Keystone Guards (commanded by his brother, Captain John P. Langstaff), and was mustered into service with the rank of second lieutenant. The company was stationed at Hackettstown and Newcastle during its ninety days' term of service, and during this period Lieutenant Langstaff acquitted himself as was becoming in an officer and soldier, and received the warm commendation of his superiors.

Returning home, he resumed his work, in which he continued until 1864, when he was made superintendent of the Diamond mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, with charge of two breakers. It is a tribute to his capability to note that he was continued in this position for the long term of twenty-four years, and it is also worth stating that on his retirement he was succeeded by his son, W. S. Langstaff. Meantime Mr. Langstaff had become interested in the firm of Tripp & Company, retail coal dealers on the Providence road, and when he left the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company he gave his entire attention to superintending the Tripp mine business, and was so engaged until 1895, when he retired from active pursuits. He continued, however, to give careful supervision to his financial interests, but refraining from any such prolonged duties as would interfere with one of the principal purposes of his life at this time—to seek physical invigoration and mental improvement by travel in his own country and congenial foreign climes, to his own great advantage and to the infinite satisfaction of his family and friends, who rejoiced in the improvement thus brought to him.

While Mr. Langstaff was widely successful in his own affairs, and acquired a handsome estate, he was not at all neglectful of the interests of the community, but exerted himself in its behalf zealously and with a large degree of usefulness. He was particularly friendly to the cause of education, and for four years as member of the board of school control rendered intelligent service in the development of the public school system, and for many years was a trustee of Keystone Academy at Factoryville. With his wife he was a member of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, and for eighteen years served faithfully as a member of its board of trustees. In politics he was an ardent Republican, his connection with the party dating from its formation in 1856, when he cast his vote for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont. Throughout his life he held to his party faith, and was known as a forceful and influential exponent of its principles.

Among the various properties which he owned was his handsome residence at 101 Mulberry street, Scranton, and an elegant summer residence adjoining the Keystone Academy in Factoryville, on the boundary line of Wyoming and Lackawanna counties. Fond of outdoor pursuits, he took particular delight in finely bred horses, and was the owner of "Russell," a Kentucky horse with a record of 2:24, said to be the hand-somest and speediest animal in Wyoming county.

In June, 1851, at Montrose, Pennsylvania, Mr. Langstaff married Miss Sarah E. Shipman, a native of that village, daughter of William and Sarah (Vaughn) Shipman. Her father was born in Chester, Connecticut, and was a carpenter and builder by trade. In youth, with others of his family, he came to Pennsylvania, making the journey with wagons, and guided at frequent intervals by blazed trees. They reached Susquehanna county, where they built a log house. William Shipman resided in this place until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. His wife, Sarah Vaughn, was born in Rhode Island, and died in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventy-five years. She was a descendant of Revolutionary patriots, and a daughter of Jonathan Vaughn, a pioneer farmer of Susquehanna county. Her mother was a daughter of Captain Henry W. Congdon, an old sea captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Langstaff were the parents of three children. 1. William S. is superintendent of the Diamond mines, and was for several years a member of the Scranton board of school control. Edward was for two years engaged as an engineer in South America, and since his return home has been engaged in the same capacity with the Kings County (New York) Elevated Road. The only daughter, Cornelia, was highly educated, and graduated from the Keystone Academy and the Bloomsburg Normal School. She became the wife of O. B. Schreifer, who was superintendent of the coal waybill office of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company at Scranton, and has served as president of the Scranton board of school control.

Mr. Langstaff died November 28, 1901. His death was widely mourned out of respect for his high character, usefulness of life, and the urbanity and generosity which marked his dealings with all men. Eminently successful in the acquisition of personal fortune, he had made the community sharers in it by his labors in promoting its various interests, multiplying and broadening the

avenues of employment, enhancing the value of properties, and aiding to make the city a desirable residential spot through the greater excellence of its churches, schools and charitable institutions, and all other agencies which stand for bodily comfort and mental improvement. Hence he is properly to be classed among the most efficient of public benefactors, and the present pre-eminent position of importance and fame which is enjoyed by the city which was his home and the scene of his effort, is in some degree a monument to the memory of his own well spent life.

**WALTER L. SCHLAGER**, president of the Traders' Coal Company and of the Federal Granite Brick Company, and prominently identified with many other business and financial institutions of Scranton and vicinity, is a native of that city, being a son of Charles Schlager, one of the prominent business men of Scranton half a century ago.

Charles Schlager was born at Wiltstedt, near Strasburg, Germany, and was the youngest son in a large family of children who came to America at different periods, Charles accompanying his parents about 1840, and locating with them at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. In the early fifties, with an elder brother, he located in Scranton, where he established a bakery, at the corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues, in the building now occupied by Watkins' carpet store. This bakery was for many years the leading one in Scranton, doing a large and prosperous business, and also operating a cracker bakery at Pittston. Through industry and economy Mr. Schlager acquired considerable property on Washington avenue, Spruce street and Lackawanna avenues. His own residence was the seventh brick building erected in Scranton, and stood next to the Mears building, the site of the present Burr building. He also owned other property on Lackawanna avenue and Spruce street, including the site of the present Pauli building, then occupied by several frame buildings sold to the late Francis Pauli, and at the time of his death was regarded as one of the most extensive real estate owners in Scranton. In his later years he became interested in coal lands at Heidelberg (a place which received its name from him, since known as Dupont), and just prior to his death was preparing to develop these properties, which have become very valuable, worth more than a million dollars. Had he lived he doubtless would have shared well in the immense accumulation of wealth from the development of

the coal industry in the region, and would have been one of Scranton's wealthiest citizens of this, as he was of his own day. He was interested in all that pertained to the best interests of the growing town of Scranton, and was closely associated with the solid substantial men of that day. He was a contributing member of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, which then stood on Washington avenue on the site now occupied by J. D. Williams & Brother Company. Mr. Schlager, though of foreign birth, was a thorough American, early adapting himself to the customs of his adopted country, and sincerely entering into the spirit of its institutions. In politics he was a staunch Republican, taking an active interest in the success of his party. He was a charter member of Schiller Lodge (German), Free and Accepted Masons, and was affiliated with various social organizations of his day. He was a man of domestic tastes, and devoted to his home and family. In personal appearance Mr. Schlager has been likened, by those who remember him best, to the familiar characterization of "Uncle Sam," or Lincoln. Tall, straight, and of commanding appearance, having performed military service in Germany, he had a fine military bearing. While accumulating a competency he lived in a becoming manner, and surrounded his family with all the comforts that means could procure.

Mr. Schlager married (first) Salome Fritch, a native of Germany, and they were the parents of eight children: Emma, Salome, Louise, Ruth, Carl, Minnie, Charles and Walter L. He married (second) Julia Schaffer, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and had two children who died in infancy. Mr. Schlager died in 1870, when a comparatively young man, and in the zenith of his usefulness.

Walter L. Schlager, youngest son of Charles and Salome (Fritch) Schlager, was born in Scranton, October, 1864. He was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was but three months old, and his father when he was at the age of six years. He attended the Merrill Academy and the high school at Scranton, and later the public schools of Philadelphia, where his step-mother resided, and later attended the Pennsylvania State Normal school at Bloomsburg. His step-mother having married his uncle, Jacob Schlager, he went to Lanesboro, Pennsylvania, where his uncle resided. After two years employment in a chair factory at Brandt, in which he was financially interested, he learned the drug business and later conducted drug stores

at Moosic, Avoca, and Olyphant, in turn. Relinquishing this business, he bought the insurance agency of Charles Schlager, and conducted it for some time, then selling out to engage in the coal business, having purchased the Keystone Coal Company's plant, now known as the Traders' Coal Company, of which he became president and manager. He later became identified with a number of other industrial and business institutions in his native city. He is treasurer of the Scranton Yarn Finishing Company, and president of the Federal Granite Brick Company, and was one of the organizers of the Traders' Real Estate Company, of which he is vice-president; and was also one of the organizers of the Nay Aug Lumber Company, and is president of the Reliance Coal Company, and connected with several other important business and financial enterprises.

Mr. Schlager is a member of Kingsbury Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Olyphant; past high priest of Lackawanna Chapter, No. 185, Royal Arch Masons, and is a past eminent commander of Melita Commandery, No. 68, Knight Templars, and a member of Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics Mr. Schlager is an Independent, but supports the principles of the Republican party. In religion he is a contributing member of the First Presbyterian Church. He is a man of broad information, genial disposition, and tender susceptibilities. He is a loyal supporter of all movements of advantage to the community in a material way, and extends cordial and liberal aid to religious, educational, and charitable institutions. In social circles he is as highly esteemed for his personal worth as he is in the business community for his masterly abilities, sagacious enterprise, and earnest public spirit.

Mr. Schlager married, June 4, 1884, Miss Ruth Church, daughter of Almon Church, one of the pioneer settlers of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: Helen and Emma, both of whom are students at Wells College, Aurora, New York.

**JAMES P. LAW.** In every town or city that has attained any prominence along any particular line of industry there has always been a leading spirit, a standard bearer, as it were, who possesses wisdom, forethought and courage to lead to victory and success. Such a person is James P. Law, one of the progressive men of Taylor, where he has made his home since 1886. He was born in Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1861.

Alexander Law, father of James P. Law, was one of the pioneer settlers of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, enduring all the hardships and privations incident to those early times. He held a position with the Delaware and Hudson Company, and was faithful in the discharge of his duties. In Honesdale, Pennsylvania, he was united in marriage to Mary McKeon, a sister of Patrick McKeon, who built the first frame house in Honesdale, and their family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom attained years of maturity and are living at the present time (1905): John, Thomas, James, Alexander, Bernard, Charles, Francis, Margaret and Lizzie. The sons are employed on the railroad, five of them serving in the capacity of conductors.

James P. Law was reared in Kingston, Pennsylvania, to which place his parents removed during his boyhood, and his education was acquired at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He gained his first practical experience in business life as station agent and telegraph operator for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company at Taylor, which position he resigned in 1893 after seventeen years connection therewith. During that period and up to the present time (1905) he has acted as agent for all the Atlantic Steamship lines, and is also the proprietor and manager of a foreign and domestic exchange. Whatever enterprise that tends toward the development and progress of the town of Taylor receives from Mr. Law a hearty and earnest support. He was one of the promoters and is now a director in the Taylor Building and Loan Association, was instrumental in the bringing of the two silk mills to Taylor, in each of which he is a stockholder, is part owner in the Taylor Coal Company of Scranton, and is the owner of extensive real estate holdings in the town. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens is evidenced by the fact that he was elected to the office of treasurer of Lackawanna township. He is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. May 10, 1887, Mr. Law was united in marriage to Miss Anna Grogan, daughter of Patrick and Margaret Grogan, and their children are as follows: Mary, Margaret, James, Annie, Francis, Joseph and John.

**WESLEY A. FATZINGER**, a prominent business man of the borough of Taylor, where he crative trade, was born in Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1864, a son of Uriah and Sarah (Stout) Fatzinger, grandson

has succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative business of James and Judith (Sigfried) Fatzinger, and great-grandson of James and Christiana (Seip) Fatzinger, the latter named couple having been natives of Alsace, France, from whence they emigrated to this country at an early date, taking up their abode in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

James Fatzinger (grandfather) was a native of Allentown, Pennsylvania. He followed the occupation of drover for several years, driving his stock from Buffalo to Allentown prior to the introduction of railroads in that section of the country. He afterward became a miller and later engaged in a general merchandise business. At the age of forty he became a convert to the Evangelical faith, the doctrines of which he firmly adhered to for the remainder of his life. He married Judith Sigfried, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who bore him twelve children, among whom was the following: Edward, deceased; Elmira; Theodore, deceased; Franklin; Uriah; James, deceased; Tilghman, deceased; and Harvey, deceased.

Uriah Fatzinger (father) was born in Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1843. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Lehighton for several years, and later in company with his father conducted in a prosperous manner a general merchandise business. He was a staunch supporter of the Evangelical Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Stout, was born in 1846, and died June 19, 1892, aged forty-six years. Their family consisted of twelve children, four of whom are living at the present time, namely: Wesley A., mentioned hereinafter, the only one residing in the Lackawanna Valley; Elsie H., Franklin T., and Lillie M. Fatzinger.

Wesley A. Fatzinger was reared in Lehighton, attended the schools of that town and was graduated therefrom upon the completion of his studies. He then served an apprenticeship at the trade of painter, decorator and paper hanger at Mauch Chunk, after which he moved from his home in Lehighton to Freeland, Luzerne county, where for seven years he engaged in the clothing business. In 1888 he took up his residence in Taylor, purchased a lot upon which he erected a shop of considerable dimensions and at once engaged in the painting, decorating and paper hanging business. His shop is well stocked with a large assortment of the finest paper, paint and other articles necessary to that trade, and by honorable and straightforward transactions he has established himself in the confidence of the best citi-

zens of the town, and his constantly increasing patronage is taxing the capacity of his shop to its utmost limit. He has a reputation for performing nothing but first-class work, gives employment to none but skilled artisans, and this in connection with the fact that he keeps advancing with the needs and demands of the times is the reason for the success he has attained in his career. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 579, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Protective Order Sons of America. On May 28, 1890, Mr. Fatzinger was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Cooper, who was born in Wayne county, New York, February 25, 1868, daughter of Jabez G. and Elmira (Warfield) Cooper, and the issue of this union was three children: Uriah, born May 21, 1891; Myrtle, born April 8, 1895, and Raymond, deceased. The family hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Taylor, in which Mr. Fatzinger is a member of the official board and secretary of the board of trustees. For several years he acted as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, but finally resigned, preferring to teach a class to which he devotes considerable time and attention.

Jabez G. Cooper, father of Mrs. Fatzinger was born in New Jersey, in 1825, and was a carpenter by occupation. The Cooper family dates back to the arrival of the "Mayflower," four of their ancestors having been immigrants on board that historic vessel, namely: Captain John Holland and his wife Elizabeth Tillay, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Carver) Tillay, and Captain John Gorham and his wife Desire Holland. Other ancestors of the family were Job Smith, who founded Seneca Falls, New York, in 1787; Jabez Gorham, who founded Watertown, New York, and built the first bridge over the Seneca river which bears his name to-day. Both these men were active in the Revolutionary war. The ancestors in the direct line were: Price Cooper, who made his home in the Wyoming Valley some time previous to the Revolutionary war, was one of the first settlers in the valley and also one of the first physicians. Price Cooper, who was a member of the Connecticut militia, served as a mounted trooper in Captain Sampson's company during the Revolutionary war and was wounded at the battle of Monmouth. John Price Cooper, who was a man of marked intelligence, and a well-to-do agriculturist. Jabez G. Cooper, died in 1884. His wife, Almira (Warfield) Cooper, born in 1834, a descendant of a Connecticut family, died in 1895.



**EBER BRANNING.** Among those industrious, law-abiding citizens who constitute so important a factor in the prosperity of every community and of which Luzerne county has its full share must be numbered Eber Branning, of Dunmore. Mr. Branning comes of German lineage. His grandfather, Jacob Branning, was a native of Orange county, New York. C. L. Branning, son of Jacob Branning, was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and was also engaged in the lumber business. He married Laura Smith, also a native of Wayne county, and their family consisted of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity and six of whom are now living: Eber, subject; Eleanor; John, deceased; Henry, Mary, Huldah, George and Cornelius. Mr. Branning, the father, spent the last four years of his life in Dunmore, where he died in 1895, at the home of his son, Eber, being then seventy-seven years of age. The death of his wife occurred in 1898, when she had reached the age of seventy-nine.

Eber Branning, son of C. L. and Laura (Smith) Branning, was born July 16, 1839, in Damascus township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and obtained his education in the common schools of his native place. In early life he engaged in farming and also in the lumber business, for some years running rafts on the Delaware river. He then went to Salem, where he was engaged for several summers in peeling bark, and in 1873 removed to Dunmore, where he has since remained. For some time he was in the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, working on the Gravity Railway. In 1886, after that road was abandoned, he held the position of foreman for three years, and was then placed in the paint and repair shop. He is now in business for himself. He has contributed to the growth of Dunmore by building two fine houses of considerable dimensions. As a citizen he enjoys a well-deserved popularity, and has served his borough as judge of elections of the third ward six terms. He has been for thirty-four years a member of the I. O. O. F., in which organization he has held all the prominent offices, in addition to serving as treasurer and trustee. Several times he has acted as representative to the grand lodge. For sixteen years he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias. He also belongs to the Knights of Malta, in whose lodge he has sat for seven years. Politically he is a Democrat and a staunch upholder of the principles of the organization. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dunmore. Mr. Branning married

June 25, 1874, Emma Little, who was born May 16, 1851, in Hawley, Pennsylvania, and of the four children born to them three are now living: Harry D., who was born July 12, 1876, and is a patternmaker; Bertha A., who was born November 9, 1880; and Walter E., who was born August 23, 1889, and is a clerk in the service of the Erie Coal Company.

**JOHN CARNEY.** No more enterprising business man can be found throughout the length and breadth of Lackawanna county than John Carney, of Dunmore. Although of foreign birth Mr. Carney has been for fifty-six years a resident of this town, with which he is thoroughly and completely identified.

Michael Carney was born in Ireland, in 1798, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States. He settled in Dunmore, where he was engaged about the mines in various capacities. He married Winifred Connell, also a native of Ireland, and they were the parents of seven children, all of whom grew to maturity and six of whom are now living: John, mentioned at length hereinafter; Owen, Mary, Julia, Nora, and Winifred. Mr. Carney, the father, died in 1879. He was a man of the most genial temperament, who made for himself a host of friends. His widow is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four.

John Carney, son of Michael and Winifred (Connell) Carney, was born in 1843, in Ireland, and at the age of five years was brought by his parents to the United States. At an early age he began to work for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, and after a short time entered the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. His position was at first at the foot of No. 10 plane, at the head of which he was subsequently placed. Several years after he was promoted to the responsible position of engineer at No. 9 and No. 10 planes, and this he held for twenty-two years. A. J. and M. J. Murray, George Jackson and Thomas Brown, coal operators, were then in business in Dunmore, and in 1891 Mr. Carney purchased the share of Mr. Jackson, while in 1902 he and Mr. Brown bought the interest of the Murrays, since which time the firm has been Carney & Brown. Their colliery was opened in 1885. The present depth of the shaft is two hundred and eighty-five feet. It pierces four veins of coal which average four and one-half feet in thickness per vein. The firm employs about two hundred hands, and the business in all its departments is in a very flourishing condition. Politically Mr. Carney is a Democrat. He and





his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Carney married in 1880 Mary Caveney, of Ashtabula, Ohio, and they were the parents of two children: Mollie and Sallie. Mrs. Carney died July 23, 1884, and in 1888 Mr. Carney married Kate Fitzpatrick. By this marriage Mr. Carney became the father of one daughter, Helen. In 1887 he built the beautiful modern house which has since been the family residence.

**JOHN J. GIBBONS.** Among the independent coal operators of Lackawanna county none can be found more energetic or more truly able than John J. Gibbons, of Dunmore. Mr. Gibbons is descended on both sides from Irish ancestors. Edward Gibbons was born in Ireland, and was by occupation a miner. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, making his home at Avoca, where as the name suggests he would probably find numbers of his countrymen. Here he worked as a miner, and speedily became an influential and popular man in the community, as is evident from the fact that for twenty years he held the office of school director. He is now engaged in the mine owned by his son, John J. He married Sevina O'Malley, and they are the parents of the following children: John J., mentioned at length hereinafter; Edward, junior; Leo, who is superintendent of the mine owned by his brother, John J.; Ella; Kate; Bina, who is a teacher; Agnes, who is also engaged in teaching; Jessie, who is a milliner; and Nettie, who is a bookkeeper and stenographer.

John J. Gibbons, son of Edward and Sevina (O'Malley) Gibbons, was born March 31, 1867, in Avoca, Lancashire, England. He was brought by his parents to this country, locating in Avoca, where he attended the common schools, and at the age of nine years began his career as a miner by entering the breaker. The following year he was placed in the mines as doorkeeper, and next became driver, then laborer and finally miner. His first work was for the Avoca Coal Company, after leaving whom he worked for the Lehigh Valley Company and then for the Providence Coal Company. He then entered the service of the Nay Aug Coal Company, and finally obtained the position of mine boss for the firm of Carney & Brown. This responsible office he filled for eighteen months with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. In 1900 he began operating his own mine, and in January, 1901, sold his first coal. His breaker was built and in operation the same year; he employs twenty hands and is con-

ducting a flourishing business. Mr. Gibbons takes an active interest in public affairs, and his townsmen repose implicit confidence in his ability to serve them. During his residence in Avoca he was chief burgess, held the office of chief of police, and for three years served on the council. In 1895 he moved to Dunmore, where his character and abilities have won the sincere respect and cordial liking of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

**TIMOTHY J. GILHOOL,** a progressive, young business man of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, is a representative of that class of men who, while others wait for a good opportunity to present itself, seek and therefore make an opening for themselves. He is also one of those men who know not what defeat is, but firmly believe in the doctrine that all things are possible to the man who will. He was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1873, a son of Thomas, whose death occurred in 1880, and Kate (Killeen) Gilhool, who is living at the present time (1904), both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Thomas Gilhool (father) was a moulder by trade, and was employed by the Van Bergen Company. He was an honest, honorable man, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His family consisted of the following named children: Thomas, Annie, Margaret, Mary and Timothy J., (twins) and Catherine Gilhool.

Timothy J. Gilhool was reared and educated in Carbondale, and while his educational advantages were only those to be acquired in the common schools, yet he made such excellent use of his opportunities as to thoroughly qualify him for high offices of trust and responsibility. His first experience of business life was gained in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company, where he was employed as first office or telephone boy. In order to obtain an increased salary he accepted a position in the mine, but preferring railroading to that line of work, accepted a position on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. After a short space of time he was given the position of conductor, in which capacity he served for two years. He then served as motorman on the Traction Road between Carbondale and Scranton, but resigned from this, in 1896 on account of his strong adherence to the Labor Union, of which he is a member. In the same year he purchased a horse and

wagon, and with ten dollars capital started out in the fruit business. He achieved a large degree of success in this enterprise, and every year added to his stock in trade, and also to his experience in business affairs, until now he is the owner of a large general store and has an extensive and constantly increasing patronage. The prosperity which has attended his efforts is but the natural and rightful reward that should be the sequel of years of honest and earnest toil. Mr. Gilhool is popular in the social circles of Carbondale, and holds membership in the following named orders and societies: St. A. L. P. A. B., which has a membership of four hundred members, and of which he is president; I. C. B. U. (Branch), of which he is president; Scranton District, I. C. B. U., of which he is president; K. of C.; and the Order of Heptasoph. He is major of the First Regiment of Lancers, and a member of Columbia Hose Company, No. 5, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

A. W. BRUNDAGE, a well known and much respected citizen of Peckville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has achieved a large degree of financial success in business, his time being devoted to the management of a meat market, which he established in 1872, and transactions in real estate, is a native of the county in which he now resides, having been born in Benton township, in 1847, a son of James and Phoebe (Farnham) Brundage, and grandson of Parmenas and Lillis (Brundage) Brundage.

Parmenas Brundage (grandfather) purchased one hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania in 1822, and was one of the pioneer blacksmiths of that state, coming thence from Connecticut. He was an active and public-spirited citizen, and enjoyed the full confidence of his friends who were numerous. He married his cousin Lillis Brundage, who bore him the following named children: James, Abner, Dr. A. T., D. C., Dr. A. H., and a daughter who died young.

James Brundage (father) was born at Eagle Rock, New Jersey, in 1805. In 1822, at the age of seventeen years, he came to Pennsylvania with his father, and in due course of time inherited part of the latter's farm, to which he made additions from time to time. He followed farming as a means of livelihood, and in the community in which he resided won the respect of all by the courtesy and kindness he

displayed in his daily life. He was united in marriage to Phoebe Farnham, who was born in Connecticut, in 1809, and their children were as follows: Rev. Israel, Presbyterian clergyman, died in Chetopa, Kansas; Julia, A. F., J. P., E. I., Mrs. L. M. Ensign, Stephen, a veteran of the Civil war; Mrs. Lucy C. Doyle; Jeffery A., a veteran of the Civil war; A. W., mentioned at length hereinafter; Abel W., and Mary J. Brundage.

A. W. Brundage was reared in his native town and attended the common schools thereof, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by attendance at the Keystone Academy and at New Milford. After completing his education he did not lay by his books, having been a student ever since not only of books but of men and nature at large, that great book where men can come in close touch with their Creator. The first few years of his active career was spent in agricultural pursuits, after which he taught school one term in his native county, and then engaged in the meat business with his brother A. F., who was a butcher. He remained with him up to 1872, when he began business on his own account, and as he deals in nothing but the best stock which is neatly dressed and sold at a fair profit, with the stilyards recording sixteen ounces to the pound, he well deserves the patronage accorded him. He has been a resident of the borough of Peckville since 1862, and has contributed his share to the growth and development of the same by buying and improving property. He has built several houses, some of which he now owns. He has honorably distinguished the borough council as a member of that body, and during that period of time looked carefully after the interests of Blakely borough. Mr. Brundage and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which body he serves in the capacity of elder, which office he has held since the dedication of the new church in 1895. He is one of the active members of that church, whose daily life and influence keeps the fire burning in the sanctuary. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Republican platform. In 1877 Mr. Brundage was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Richards, daughter of J. P. Richards, and a descendant of an English ancestry. Six children were born of this union, four of whom are now living; namely: J. H., who married Miss Ethel Shearer, in 1904; Fannie M., Edna J., and Paul B. Brundage.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS is a representative of that class of enterprising, honest and capable men, who though born poor succeed in attaining a prominent place in either the financial, commercial, manufacturing or industrial circles of the world, and thereby accumulate a fortune which will enable them to spend their declining years in ease and comfort. Mr. Williams, who is now leading a retired life in the city of Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, is a native of Cornwall county, England, born December 28, 1840. His paternal grandfather was William Williams, who was the father of a family of four children, as follows: Richard, Jane, Maria, and William. His parents were Richard and Ann (Roberts) Williams, both natives of Cornwall, England, where the former named followed the occupation of farming, receiving as compensation the small sum of nine shillings per week. Their family consisted of four children, three of whom are living, William Williams being the only one resident in this country.

During his boyhood, after receiving a common school education, he worked in his native country for two pence per day, and subsequently was employed in various capacities. On November 30, 1861, he married Eliza Solomon, daughter of William Solomon, for fifty years a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1871, leaving his wife and daughter at home until such time as he could procure a suitable home for them, he set sail from England in the steamship "City of Brussels." The voyage was a rough and dangerous one, but the steamer brought its load of human freight safely to port, but shortly afterward sank to rise no more. Mr. Williams at once located in Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and he secured employment with the "D. & H." Company as fireman at No. 5 gravity road, which position he retained for eight years. In 1872 his wife and daughter joined him in his new home, and two years later they opened the first store on Belmont street, Carbondale, which was chiefly managed by Mrs. Williams, an intelligent and active woman. They conducted this enterprise, which was devoted to the sale of a general line of merchandise, up to 1890, and then moved to the farm which Mr. Williams purchased in Carbondale township, in 1880, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres of fertile land, which he still owns. In addition to this he is the owner of nine houses in Car-

bondale, whither he removed in 1903, upon his retirement from active pursuits.

Mr. William is a Prohibitionist in politics, upholding the principles of that party, and usually voting that ticket. On April 13, 1887, he was elected alderman of the fifth ward in Carbondale, and was elected to the office of justice of the peace of Carbondale township in 1891-96 and 1901, his term of office to expire in 1906. He has been a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been actively engaged in its growth and development. He assisted in the organization of the Sunday school in the Methodist Episcopal chapel at No. 4, at which time he was elected assistant superintendent, later became superintendent, subsequently served as secretary and treasurer, and is now one of its trustees. Mr. Williams is a natural poet, and the productions of his fertile brain is eagerly sought by the local publishers, and on one occasion the *New York Herald*, copied one of his publications. In 1886 and 1897 Mr. Williams paid a visit to his native country, where ten years of his life prior to his coming to the United States were spent as a member of the police force, and he expects to take another trip to the scenes of his childhood before his death. He possesses the happy faculty of retaining his youthful spirits, even though he is advancing in years, and this characteristic makes him an agreeable and interesting companion. He enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens and the esteem of his many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the parents of nine children, six of whom are deceased, and the surviving members of the family are: Louey Augusta Alberta, born in England, 1867, wife of William Cox, of Carbondale; Emily, Gertrude Louisa, wife of Eugene Schaffer, of Waymart, Pennsylvania; and William Walter Wesley, who married Emma Wills, to whom was born one son, William H. Williams.

P. H. MONGAN, a representative citizen of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, is a native of Ireland, born 1841, son of Patrick and Mary Mongan. His father was born in Ireland, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States, settling first at Equimink, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. In 1852 he removed to Moscow, Lackawanna county, and in 1857 migrated to Wisconsin. His wife, Mary Mongan, also a native of Ireland, bore him children: P. H.,

mentioned hereafter; Catherine, Thomas, John, Michael, deceased; Hugh, George, Bridget, Mary, and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Mongan, the worthy parents of these children, died in Wisconsin.

P. H. Mongan was seven years of age when he was brought by his parents to this country. He received his education in the common schools of Equimink and Moscow, Pennsylvania, and was first employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company as laborer, but his fitness for a higher position could not long escape notice, and in 1863 he was made foreman. In 1867 he entered the service of J. R. Davis as outside foreman of the Roaring Brook colliery, where he remained until 1872, when he was given a position on the inside which he held until 1900. In that year he associated himself with M. J. and A. J. Murry, forming a company known as the Northern Anthracite Coal Company of which he is now president. The mine is situated in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, the coal land comprising four hundred and fifty acres. The shaft is one hundred feet deep, with a capacity to turn out twelve hundred tons of coal daily. The firm employs one hundred and fifty men. Mr. Mongan has been a resident of Dunmore since 1863, and has thoroughly identified himself with the best interests of the borough. He takes a deep interest in the cause of education, which he has manifested in a practical manner by serving for twenty-five years as school director. Mr. Mongan married, March 1, 1863, Catherine F., daughter of Andrew and Catherine Haley, of Dunmore, and of their eleven children the following are living: John J., Frank F., William H., Catherine A., Minnie, Agnes, Joseph A., George, Jennie and James.

**JOHN J. BOLAND.** One of those energetic and sagacious business men whose presence in any community imparts a healthy impetus to the current of financial affairs is John J. Boland, of Dunmore. He belongs to a family of Irish origin, which for more than half a century has been resident in the Keystone state.

Michael Boland was born in Ireland, and in 1848 embarked with his parents and brothers and sisters for the United States. During the voyage the father of the family died and was buried at sea. The mother reached the new country and lived with her children to the

great age of ninety-five years. Michael first settled in Carbondale, but in 1849 moved to Dunmore, where he remained. He was employed on the Pennsylvania gravity road and worked in the mines of the same company both as boy and man, filling the various subordinate positions until he reached that of miner. In 1884 he and his son Michael F. engaged successfully in general mercantile business. Mr. Boland was a loyal citizen, taking an active interest in community affairs, and was several times chosen by his neighbors to serve as councilman. He married Julia Connell, also a native of Ireland, who emigrated from her old home to this country the same year as that in which her husband came to seek his fortune in the New World. Until 1855 she remained in New York, and in that year moved to Dunmore. In February, 1856, she married Mr. Boland, and there were born to them seven children: Timothy E., Mary A., Michael F., Patrick, John J., mentioned hereafter; Annie, and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Boland were widely known and as widely respected and loved.

John J. Boland, son of Michael and Julia (Connell) Boland, was born January 23, 1864, in Dunmore, where he attended the common schools. In 1884 he engaged in business as a butcher, in which he prospered for thirteen years. In 1896 he organized the Dunmore Lumber Company, and in 1899 sold his interest therein. He then entered the service of C. P. Matthews & Son, by whom he was employed until 1903. On February 11 of that year the Dunmore Coal Company was organized, composed of seven stockholders. The mine belongs to the Sibley tract and has one opening, a slope one hundred and fifty feet long and seventy-five feet deep, which was opened about 1860, by a Mr. Kenkins. Mr. Boland was secretary and manager and under his watchful and experienced eye the affairs of the company was maintained in a flourishing condition. He sold his interest in the fall of 1905, and is now stockholder and manager of the Carbon Coal Mining Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Emerald Order of L. and B. Society, and the Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association. His religious relations are with the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Boland married in 1887 Agnes Healey, of Dunmore, and they have nine children: Eugene, Joseph, Leonard, John, Stanley, Agnes, Margaret, Alice, and Richard.

CHARLES W. POTTER. Among those citizens of Lackawanna county, in his time Luzerne county, whose names have for many years belonged to the past, but the effect of whose example and influence is still felt in the community, was Charles W. Potter, of Dunmore. He belonged to a New England family which was one of the first to settle in the Lackawanna Valley and had a large share in promoting the civilization and prosperity of that region.

Elisha Potter (father), a native of Connecticut, came with his family to what was then the wilds of Pennsylvania, making the journey on horseback. He settled at what is now Providence, where he had several large tracts of land, of the real value of which he could at first form no idea, inasmuch as they proved to be the great anthracite coal field. His counsel was much sought, and his influence was largely felt in his day. He was the first justice of the peace in that portion of the Lackawanna Valley. He was a man who possessed the esteem of all, irrespective of political differences, for while affiliating with the Democrats he was never partisan, and was noted no less for the liberality and kindness of his disposition than for the sound judgment and strict adherence to principles which caused him to be universally respected. He married Sallie Case, who was also a native of Connecticut, a woman of refinement, intelligence and of great nobility of character. She was a pious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children were: Mary, Eliza, Jane, who became the wife of Caleb Bloom; Fanny, Eudora, Charles W., mentioned hereafter; Joseph, William, and Chester, all of whom are now deceased.

Charles W. Potter, son of Elisha and Sallie (Case) Potter, was born May 26, 1815, in Blakely township, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the common schools of Providence, and on reaching manhood went to Martin's Creek, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as clerk by a Mr. McCoy. He subsequently moved to Exeter township, where he had charge of a store for a Mr. Porter. After a brief stay there he returned to Blakely township and for a short time engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1847 he took up his abode in Dunmore, where he entered into business as a merchant. He was the owner of land which included much of the area of the present borough, and also possessed

a large tract of valuable coal land, which had he lived to a more mature age he would have developed to a larger extent and therefore would have realized much greater returns therefrom. Through the ownership of this valuable property, no less than by means of the success which attended him in his mercantile business, he became one of the wealthy men of the Lackawanna Valley, and at his early demise left an extensive estate, which was the direct result of business ability, acumen and farsightedness.

He took an active part in community affairs and was elected justice of the peace, an office which he filled with honor and distinction, becoming virtually a peace maker. He showed great mercy toward all who were in trouble, especially the poor, and had great compassion upon the wrongdoer, especially that class who were brought before him on charges of having inbibed too freely. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Although an attendant and a strong supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the scope of his benevolence was not bounded by denominational limitations but was extended to all charitable institutions. He was extremely generous, and kindhearted to the poor, frequently having as many as eight or ten homeless persons under his own roof, and he was known to take off his coat in the street and give it to some poor person who was suffering from the cold. In this way he followed the example of his Divine Master, who taught the people that "it was more blessed to give than to receive." His charity was rarely misplaced, as he was a great student of human nature. In his community he was held in peculiar honor, and was universally beloved and esteemed by all who were brought in contact with him.

Mr. Potter married in 1836, while residing at Martin's Creek, Sarah A. Eakin, daughter of Samuel and Sallie Eakin, and of their six children three grew to maturity, as follows: Elizabeth, who in 1862 became the wife of Robert P. Savage, and their children were: Bonnie, wife of B. E. Harris, of Concord, North Carolina, and mother of two children: B. E., Jr., and Elizabeth Potter; Maud, wife of Erasmus D. Ames, of Dunmore, and mother of one child, Charles S., and Charles P., who married Lizzie Finnerty, and has one daughter, Elizabeth. 2. Kate, deceased, who was the wife of William H. Stanton, a machinist by trade, who resided for the greater part of



his life in Dunmore, but whose death occurred in the city of Philadelphia. Their children were as follows: Mollie, deceased; Fannie, wife of Tyler Connelly, and they reside in Green Ridge; William B., a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now (1905) associated with the H. C. Frick Tuberculosis Institute, in Philadelphia, where he is a specialist on tuberculosis; and Grace, wife of Lawrence Boynton, and they reside in Binghamton, New York. 3. Frances, wife of Albert Wagner, of Dunmore. Charles W. Potter died in 1857, at the comparatively early age of forty-two years. His loss was felt to be well-nigh irreparable alike to his family, his friends, and the community in which he had been so largely and beneficently influential. Mrs. Potter, a woman beloved and respected by all who knew her, survived her husband many years, passing away in September, 1894.

**RALPH HARWOOD.** A list of the enterprising business men of Lackawanna county would be incomplete without the name of Ralph Harwood, of Dunmore. He is the son of William and Jane (McCarty) Harwood, both natives of England, where their son Ralph was born in 1860.

Mr. Harwood was educated in his native country, where he remained until 1881, when he emigrated to Canada. After living there three years he came in 1884 to the United States, and settled in Pennsylvania, making his home in Dunmore, where he has since remained. In 1890 he built the house in which he has since resided, and which he has improved as occasion demanded. In 1893 he embarked in his present business, not with the intention of making it financially profitable, but for his own benefit and gratification. He soon became convinced, however, from demands made upon him that the enterprise might be made something more than a mere pleasure. He then enlarged the scale of his business, and became at once a regular florist, making a specialty of carnations and violets. Not only does Mr. Harwood raise plants and flowers, but he also cultivates and disposes of vegetables of various kinds for domestic trade and consumption. He is an experienced landscape gardener, pays particular attention to that department of his business, and his patronage is increasing year by year. In politics he is an ardent Dem-

ocrat. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Harwood married, February 8, 1888, Mary Ann, born in Ireland, September 20, 1865, daughter of Michael and Winnie Burke, the former a leading merchant tailor of Dunmore. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood have been the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living: Lizzie, who was born in 1890; Ralph, who was born in 1895; Beatrice, who was born in 1897; Walter, who was born in 1899; and Albert, who was born in 1902.

**EVAN G. WATKINS.** Among those business men of Lackawanna county who although not yet in middle life are indicated as those to whom the county must look for the future maintenance of its commercial prosperity must be numbered Evan G. Watkins, of Taylor. To say that Mr. Watkins comes of Welsh parentage is only another way of saying that he belongs to an element increasingly powerful in Pennsylvania.

Griffith Watkins was born in Wales, and from boyhood was trained to the calling of a miner. About 1870 he came to the United States and settled in the coal region of Pennsylvania, where he followed his chosen occupation during the remainder of his life. He was a loyal citizen of his adopted country, and was honored by his neighbors with several important borough offices. His wife was Priscilla Davis, also a native of Wales, and they were the parents of three sons: David, who is deceased; Evan G., mentioned at length hereinafter; and William G. The death of Mr. Watkins, which occurred February 2, 1892, was mourned as that of a useful man and a good citizen. At the time of his death he held the office of borough treasurer.

Evan G. Watkins, son of Griffith and Priscilla (Davis) Watkins, was born in 1874, at Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the schools of Moosic and Taylor, having been ten years of age when his parents moved to the latter place. Previous to 1900 he engaged in various pursuits, and in that year became junior member of the firm of Taylor, Tubbs & Company, contractors and builders. The firm was organized in 1886 by John F. Taylor and P. J. Mulherin. After a time Mr. Mulherin withdrew, and Mr. Taylor conducted the business alone until 1889, at which time he took as a partner his nephew, George Taylor, and also admitted J. F. Tubbs. In 1900 George Taylor withdrew his in-

terests, and Mr. Watkins and his brother William G. became members of the firm, which conducts a flourishing business, not only as contractors and builders, but as dealers in builders' supplies, of which they always carry a full line of the best quality and first material.

Mr. Watkins is active as a citizen, taking a keen and practical interest in all community affairs, and the confidence with which he is regarded by his townsmen is attested by the fact that they have chosen him to fill various offices of trust. During six years he was borough auditor and has served four terms as a member of the school board, during which time he held the office of treasurer. He is now president of the board. These various offices he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. As may be supposed, the many demands upon Mr. Watkins' time and thoughts leave him little opportunity for social recreation, but he nevertheless finds time to maintain his membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

**JOHN W. BUSCH.** In the foremost rank of the manufacturers of Lackawanna county stands John W. Busch, of Taylor. Mr. Busch is a representative of that German element which forms so large a portion of the population of the Keystone state, and which in various departments of industry has contributed so materially to its prosperity.

Jacob Busch was born in Germany, and in 1846 emigrated to the United States and sought a home in Pennsylvania. During the first year of his residence in this country he lived successively in Honesdale, Wilkes-Barre and Duryea. In 1853 he moved to Pittston, and subsequently resided for a time at Ransom, where he was the proprietor of a well-regulated hotel for a number of years. In 1874 he moved to Taylor, where he established himself as a carpet manufacturer, having been a practical weaver in his own country. He was a man who never failed to improve every opportunity, and the business founded by him prospered almost beyond his expectations. During his residence in Taylor he caused to be erected a fine brick double house which is now the property of his sons, and he also acquired several other pieces of property. While in Pittston he took a leading part in the building of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, of which he was a member.

Mr. Busch married, in 1853, Catherine Wengel, also a native of Germany, who came to this

country in 1850. They were married in Pittston, and became the parents of four children: Kate, who is now the wife of Martin Schachal; Jacob, John W., mentioned at length hereinafter; and Nicholas. Mrs. Busch died in 1884, having lived to see all her children reach maturity. In 1895 occurred the death of the father of the family, a man sincerely respected by all who knew him.

John W. Busch, son of Jacob and Catherine (Wengel) Busch, was born in 1861, in Pittston, Pennsylvania, and received in the schools of Scranton a liberal education, acquiring command of the English and German languages in both of which he converses fluently. He and his brother Nicholas conduct the carpet manufactory established by their father, a large share of whose executive ability has descended to his sons. The firm has an undisputed reputation for manufacturing the best carpet of its kind now in the market, and an equally assured celebrity for honesty and fair dealing. Mr. Busch conscientiously discharges all the obligations of citizenship, and both he and his brother are among the most valued residents of Taylor.

**BYRON J. HALL.** The Hall family is one of the oldest and most respected in the borough of Glenburn. Their origin takes us back to the Emerald Isle, whose green hills are ever fresh in the memory of her sons. They emigrated from Loch Neigh, near Gillgallen. The founder of the family settled in Connecticut, where they became distinguished for their patriotism and loyalty to their adopted country.

The first of this distinguished family to migrate to Pennsylvania was Jonathan Hall, who settled at Glenburn in the year 1802. He built a frame house, two stories high, in 1804, and prior to the inauguration of the present school system Mr. Hall offered his house for educational purposes, the same being accepted and used for some time. He was the owner of six hundred acres of land, was a man of high social standing and of refined tastes. He gave to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company the right of way when that road was built as a consideration for a permanent depot. His wife, Eunice (Capwell) Hall, a native of Rhode Island, bore him thirteen children, all of whom were born in Glenburn and became useful and loyal citizens. Their names were as follows: Jabez G., Sheldon, Susan, Jeremiah, Lephe, Carey, William C., John, Jerusha, Emily, Mary A., and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were mem-



bers of the Baptist Church (Old School), and their deaths occurred in the same year, 1865.

Jabez G. Hall, eldest son of Jonathan and Eunice (Capwell) Hall, was born in a log house in 1803. He obtained a practical education which prepared him for the activities of life, became a prominent citizen and practical farmer, and in addition to the tilling of the soil owned and operated a saw mill, also manufactured timber to some extent. He also became a school teacher, serving for fourteen years. He was the owner of eighty acres of land, whereon he resided in a comfortable and commodious house. Like his father, he was an Old School Baptist and a Democrat. He was united in marriage, April 11, 1830, to Laura Callender, of Blakely, Pennsylvania, who bore him the following named children: Louise, Judson, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Myron and Byron J. (twins); George, deceased; William, Jenette, Stephen, deceased; Hubert, and Harding, deceased. Of this number seven sons served in the Union army during the Civil war, namely: Samuel, Myron, Byron, George, William, Stephen and Hubert. This speaks well for the patriotism of the parents as well as the sons. Mr. Hall died in January, 1891; his wife, who was born in 1807, passed away August 10, 1888.

William C. Hall, fifth son of Jonathan and Eunice (Capwell) Hall, was born in 1820, and died in 1892. He owned one hundred acres of land, and was considered a practical farmer. He donated land for the first public school building in Glenburn, and was influential in securing a charter for the borough, serving in the capacity of its first burgess. In 1859 he married Emily Chamberlain, who was a teacher in a private school, and four children were the issue of this union, three of whom are living, namely: Lephe A., an accomplished teacher; Mrs. E. E. Shormaker, of Chicago; and Jessie, a music teacher in Montana.

Byron J. Hall, son of Jabez G. and Laura (Callender) Hall, was born in Glenburn, Pennsylvania, in 1837. Here he was reared, educated and spent his useful but uneventful life. He has attended principally to agricultural pursuits, which have been highly remunerative. Fifteen years of his life was spent in the meat business, during which time he supplied the Scranton market, carrying his meat to that city. During the Civil war he was a member of Company F, Thirteenth Volunteer Infantry of Pennsylvania, but after a short term of service was honorably discharged. He inherited a spirit of patriotism from his ancestors, two of whom—Samuel Hall

and Samuel Callender—were soldiers in the Revolutionary army under General Washington. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens is evidenced by the fact that he was elected chief burgess of the borough of Glenburn in 1896, was a member of the council and served for years on the school board. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and also of the George Fell Post, of Waverly.

In 1865 Mr. Hall married Miss Catherine E. Kirkman, and the issue of this union was four children: Hershel, who is secretary of the Scranton Lace Curtain Manufacturing Company; he married Ruie Shedd. Edward, assistant comptroller in the International Correspondence School of Scranton. Thomas, an accountant in the First National Bank of Scranton; he married Edna Sax. Robert B., a clerk in the International Correspondence School of Scranton.

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, senior member of The Williams Manufacturing Company of Clarks Summit, formerly the Clarks Summit Novelty Works, one of the leading and useful industries of that section of the state, is a native of Scotland, the year of his birth being 1854.

William Williams, father of Thomas J. Williams, left his native land, Scotland, in October, 1864, for the new world and upon his arrival here located in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he followed contract mining, which proved most profitable and successful owing to the fact of his being an expert in the business. In his native land he married Jane Cairns, who was also born there, and they were the parents of nine children, five of whom emigrated to this country with their parents, namely: William, Jr. deceased; John C., deceased, who was mine foreman for the Delaware and Hudson Company, in whose employ he lost his life; Thomas J., mentioned at length hereafter; James; and Jane, who died on the voyage across the Atlantic ocean.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Thomas J. Williams were obtained in the schools of Scotland, and in October, 1864, at the age of ten years, he accompanied his parents to the United States. He first applied himself to the wood working trade, and later entered the sash, door and blind factory of J. E. Patterson, where he thoroughly mastered all the details of the business, becoming a skillful and expert mechanic. In 1881 he moved to Scranton, where he followed the same line of business, and five years later he engaged in business for himself on the South Side, continuing the same up to 1890, in which



year he went to Winchester, Virginia, where he remained three years. In 1893 he returned to Scranton, remaining a resident of that city until 1904, and on April 1st of that year he and his sons purchased and took possession of the plant which was formerly known as the Clarks Summit Novelty Works. They manufacture crates, mouldings, turning and scroll sawing, and in addition to this Mr. Williams is the patentee of a detachable and adjustable table leg, which proves to be a serviceable article and which should be found in every well furnished and well regulated household. This he also manufactures and puts on the market, and it is to be found in most of the leading furniture houses throughout the country. The success which has attended his efforts has been the direct result of thrift, energy and determination. During his residence in Scranton Mr. Williams was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, in which he held the commission of second lieutenant for a number of years. He is a member and vestryman of St. David's Episcopal Church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Malta.

In 1879 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Jessie Fear, who bore him four sons and one daughter, namely: Ernest W., Stella, Thomas J., Jr., Archibald and John C. The sons are all engaged in business with their father. Mrs. Williams, who was a faithful wife and devoted mother, passed away December 22, 1897. In 1899 Mr. Williams married Annie Ainsworth, no issue.

**AUGUST WAHLERS.** It is doubtful if Lackawanna county has a more justly popular citizen than August Wahlers, of Dunmore. Mr. Wahlers is of German parentage, and a type of one of our most valuable classes of foreign-born, naturalized citizens.

Herman Wahlers was born in Germany, where he received a liberal education. In 1865 he emigrated with his family to the United States and in the fall of 1866 removed to Dunmore, where he died. There he became a schoolmaster, and was as long as he lived one of the most respected residents of the city. He was a director of the German and New Schiller Building and Loan Associations up to the time of his death. He married Maria Bloethe, also a native of Germany, and they were the parents of five children, three of whom are living: August, mentioned at length hereinafter; Herman, who lives in New Haven, Connecticut; and Christo-

pher, who is a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. The death of Mr. Wahlers, the father, occurred in 1901, and was felt to be a loss to the entire community.

August Wahlers, son of Herman and Maria (Bloethe) Wahlers, was born January 1, 1847, in Germany. He was liberally educated and also received instruction in music, which talent he subsequently cultivated and brought into practice. He came with his parents to the United States, landing December 23, 1865, and upon settling in Scranton applied himself to the acquisition of the English language. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He was a large contractor and builder and erected many of the substantial buildings which adorn the city of Scranton and Dunmore to-day. In 1877 he moved to Dunmore, where there are now several important structures of his erection. In 1882 he retired from business and opened the Harmony Hotel and Gardens, which speedily became one of the most popular and respectable family resorts of Dunmore. The property covers an area of one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet. Mr. Wahlers has been for eight years a director in the German Building Association, and, since 1900, has been agent for the Springfield Insurance Company. For four years he was a director in the New Schiller Association. As was inevitable in the case of a man of his popularity he has been frequently elected to office. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1886 he served a term as councilman, and in 1899 was elected treasurer of Dunmore borough, in which office he has succeeded himself to the present time, serving his sixth term, and which he still holds. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lackawanna Lodge of Scranton, the Golden Eagles of Scranton, and the Scranton Lieder Kranz, being a member of the latter for twenty-six years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he served as secretary for ten years and as organist for twenty-five years.

Mr. Wahlers married, February 4, 1869, Susanna Hostombe, also a native of Germany, and of the five children born to them three are now living: Frederick, who is an instructor in music, also plays piano in orchestra. Augustus C., proprietor of the Harmony Hotel and Garden on Grove street; he is also a musician, playing the violin, trombone, and serves as baritone in bands and orchestras. He married Minnie Wahlers, and their children are: Henry, Alma, and Au-

gust. Matilda, the wife of Adolph Pittack, who is conducting a fine hotel. Frederick and Augustus C., are members of Bauer's Band and Orchestra, the celebrated and popular band of Scranton for twenty-five years.

**CHARLES H. SEARS.** The Sears Grist Mill, of which C. H. Sears is proprietor, is one of the conspicuous and useful industries of Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania. It was built by M. A. Colvin in 1880, sold to W. V. Good in 1894, and in 1898 purchased by C. H. Sears, who enlarged and improved it wonderfully. It was formerly twenty-six by forty-six feet in dimensions, but is now twenty-six by one hundred and six feet, with an annex of twenty-four by twenty-six feet, also a boiler house. Under the former management it was conducting a business of sixteen thousand dollars annually, but under the present management it has increased to a cash business of seventy-five thousand dollars. He manufactures and handles all kinds of stock food and makes the finest quality of buckwheat in the market. Mr. Sears is a thorough believer in the idea that nothing succeeds like success, and during his business career has carried out those principles.

Mr. Sears was born in Clinton township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, a son of Justus and Elizabeth (Davis) Sears. Justus Sears was also a native of Wayne county, and his wife was a native of Wales. Justus Sears was a farmer and speculator, and a man of considerable intelligence and influence, standing high in the community in which he resided. His family consisted of five children, three of whom attained years of maturity, namely: Lydia, Ellen (Mrs. Kimball) and Charles H., mentioned at length hereinafter. Eleanor S. Kimball, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Kimball, is a lady of rare and high talent, a noted elocutionist and impersonator, whose ability is recognized and acknowledged by the most enlightened critics at home and abroad.

After completing his education in the common schools of his native township, Charles H. Sears taught school four years, after which he served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter. His first four years as journeyman was in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and later he became connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, in whose service he remained eighteen years as trainman. On May 4, 1881, he lost a leg, his foot catching in a frog, and upon his recovery from the effects of this accident took up telegraphy. The company sta-

tioned him at Clarks Summit, where he remained for sixteen years, and in 1898 at the expiration of this period of time he retired from his position as agent to engage in his present business. In 1901 he purchased the Chinchilla Mill, which he operates to advantage, his son Grover being in charge of the same. Mr. Sears adheres to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

In 1875 Mr. Sears married Mary E. Bartron, of Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Five children were the issue of this marriage, two of whom are living at the present time (1904): David D., manager of the Dixon Theatre, Scranton, and Grover, manager of the Chinchilla Mill. The family occupy a high social position, and their home is noted for hospitality and kindly feeling.

**THOMAS E. SCHILLING**, of Clarks Summit, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided for twelve years, or since 1892, and has proven to its residents that he is well qualified to pursue the wagon making business to a practical and successful issue, is a man of intelligence, firmness of character and high principle, and therefore exerts a good influence in his community and is potent in its public life. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1868, one of a family of twelve children born to Joseph and Susan (Huthmaker) Schilling, four of whom are living at the present time (1904), namely: Dollie, Jacob, Katie and Thomas E. Joseph Schilling (father) was born in Germany, from whence he came to this country when only thirteen years of age. He was a contractor and builder of some prominence, following his trade in the city of Wilkes-Barre, where he resided up to the time of his decease, 1876. His widow is still living (1904); she is a native of Ransom township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania.

Thomas E. Schilling was reared in his native city, Wilkes-Barre, and was indebted to the public school system for his educational advantages. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmith under the competent supervision of Ira Davis, and after thoroughly mastering all the details secured employment as a journeyman with Simpson & Company, of Archbald, with whom he remained for a number of years. In 1892 he moved to Clarks Summit and in a small way established a wagon making business, which has since grown to its present extensive proportions. He purchased a piece of ground which consists of one hundred by one hundred and seventy feet,

whereon he erected a shop, two stories high, twenty-four by seventy-five feet in dimensions, with an annex for machinery sixteen by seventy-five feet. He uses a gasoline engine of twelve horse power which runs his machinery, this being of the best and latest improved style, and his force of men are competent to turn out the best vehicles propelled by horse power.

The respect and esteem in which Mr. Schilling is held by his fellow-citizens is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen to serve in the capacity of poor director of South Abington township, being the incumbent at the present time. He is a member of Waverly Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is master (1904); a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Clarks Green; and a member of the Knights of Malta.

In 1868 Mr. Schilling was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hunter, daughter of Samuel and Susan Hunter, and they are the parents of one son, Lester H., born May 20, 1901.

**GEORGE K. DRAKE.** Among the worthy representatives of the old pioneer stock of the Lackawanna Valley none is more sincerely or more justly respected than George K. Drake, of Old Forge. The grandfather of Mr. Drake, Charles Drake, Senior, was a resident of Schooley's Mountain, Morris county, New Jersey, many years prior to the Revolutionary war.

Charles Drake, Jr., son of Charles Drake, Sr., was born February 14, 1786, at Schooley's Mountain, Morris county, New Jersey, and in 1808 went to Pennsylvania and settled in Lackawanna county. He became the possessor of several pieces of land, the first one which he purchased consisting of forty acres. Twenty of these, together with all right to the mineral beneath, are now the property of his son, George K. Drake. This land, which was purchased in 1816, has ever since been continuously in the possession of the Drake family. Mr. Drake owned in all about seven hundred acres, four hundred of which were the joint property of himself and Samuel Hoyt. Mr. Drake witnessed the growth and upbuilding of the county. At the time when he took up his residence in Old Forge there were but six families living between that place and Hyde Park, and in that extent of country there were only three openings of coal. In 1833 Mr. Drake opened a tavern in the house afterward occupied by his son Ebenezer, and for many years this was the principal stopping-place between Car-

bondale and Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Drake also conducted a tannery and cultivated two farms. In politics he was identified with the Whigs until the organization of the Republican party, with which he immediately associated himself. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Drake married, October 3, 1812, Millie, born April 20, 1794, in what is now Lackawanna county, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Dickson) Knapp. The former, who was a member of a Massachusetts family, took up land in this county about 1790, and was one of the first settlers at Old Forge, where he cleared a tract of unimproved land. He and his brother Zephaniah were soldiers in the Revolutionary army. Mr. and Mrs. Drake were the parents of two sons: Ebenezer, and George K., mentioned at length hereinafter. The death of Mr. Drake occurred March 22, 1873, and that of his widow February 23, 1875. They left behind them the memory of good and useful lives.

George K. Drake, son of Charles and Millie (Knapp) Drake, was born in 1830, in the tavern in Old Forge of which his father was the proprietor. He received his education in the schools of his birthplace, and learned the tanner's and currier's trade under the instruction of his father. This calling he followed for a number of years, and was recognized as one of the leading business men of Old Forge. Although never taking an active part in public affairs Mr. Drake has always been a good citizen, interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, and ever ready to lend his aid and influence to any enterprise which commended itself to his best judgment as having a tendency to improve in any way the condition of his neighbors.

Mr. Drake married in 1855, Sarah, a native of Taylor and daughter of John and Catherine (Ward) Atherton. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Drake: William, deceased; George, and Caroline. George Drake married Martha Shoemaker, and they have three children: Estella S., Charles B., and Caroline C. Caroline Drake became the wife of T. J. Stewart, of Waverly, New York, and is the mother of one daughter, Sarah E. George Drake and T. J. Stewart, his brother-in-law, are leading merchants in Old Forge under the firm name of Drake & Stewart. Mr. Drake has filled the office of borough treasurer, and his partner, Mr. Stewart, has served as a member of the council. Their store is of large proportions and is stocked with the best product of farm and factory.

F. M. YOUNG, of Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, the leading merchant of that thrifty village, is a self-made man in the truest sense of the term. He has hewn out for himself by honorable and conscientious dealings a prominent place in business circles as well as in the confidence of his extensive and rapidly increasing patronage. He was born in Gardner, Ulster county, New York, March 14, 1859, a son of Nicholas and Harriet (McEwen) Young.

Nicholas Young (father) was born in Germany, in 1830, and at the age of fourteen years emigrated to the United States, locating in Ulster county, New York, where he tarried a few years. He was a tanner by trade, which occupation he followed up to the time of his retirement from active pursuits. In 1871 he removed to Shultzville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he resided up to his decease. His wife, Harriet (McEwen) Young, a native of Ulster county, New York, bore him four children, namely: Jennie (Mrs. Beemer), matron of Hillside Home; Jessie (Mrs. Jerome Morrow), Hattie (Mrs. Beemer), of Port Clinton, Ohio; and F. M. The father of these children died March 15, 1898, and the mother November 10, 1900.

F. M. Young resided in his native town, Gardner, New York, until his twelfth year, attending the common schools thereof, when he accompanied his parents to Shultzville, Pennsylvania. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of tanner, which he followed up to the year 1892. For a number of years he held the position of foreman, and later was promoted to that of superintendent, in which capacity he served up to the time of engaging in his present business, in 1892. His store is well furnished with the best and most perfect goods obtainable, which come direct from the producer, and his storeroom is also well stocked with everything requisite for a thoroughly first-class general store. During the period of his proprietorship he has made a host of friends and gained hundreds of customers throughout the adjacent territory. He served as postmaster of the village under President Cleveland's administration, and for four years held the office of school director of the township. He believes in the principles of the Democratic party, whose platform he has supported since attaining his majority. He holds membership in the Maccabees, Knights of Malta, Waverly Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, Factoryville Chapter, and Couer De Lion Commandery, No. 17.

In 1879 Mr. Young was united in marriage to

Martha, daughter of Whitney and Lydia (Capwell) Reonard. Their children are: Helen, Edward, Ethel, and Clarence.

JOHN B. SHIPPEY, of Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, one of the most extensive lumber manufacturers and dealers in this section of the state, also actively and prominently identified with other successful enterprises, from which he derives a goodly income, is a son of John T. and Susan W. (Hawk) Shippey, and grandson of Charles and Hannah (Allen) Shippey.

Charles Shippey (grandfather) was born in Vermont, 1793, died February, 1872, at Waverly, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. He was one of a family of five sons: Charles, Ferdinand and Stephen served in the War of 1812; Biather, the eldest, not being in good health was unable to serve; and Dewey, the youngest, was too young to be enrolled. Charles Shippey was a carpenter by trade and also an experienced millwright, and by following these occupations was enabled to provide a comfortable home for his family. He purchased one hundred acres of land in Blakely township, and not being aware that his land was rich in anthracite coal traded it for land west of the mountain. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Allen, bore him a family of eleven children, four of whom are living, as follows: John T., Charles, James and Mrs. Polly Hall. Hannah (Allen) Shippey was born in Green county, New York, in 1793, died in Tunkhannock township, 1849. She was a niece of Colonel Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame.

John T. Shippey (father) was born in Blakely township, and was killed July 22, 1905, while superintending the work of his men in the woods; he was hit on the head with a tree, living but a very short time after the accident. His active career has been devoted to the lumber business, which he conducted on an extensive scale, and from which he was enabled to amass a competence for his declining years. He was a man of considerable influence in his township, and all measures for the public welfare received his cordial support. He was united in marriage to Susan W. Hawk, who was born in Kingston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1837. Six children were the issue of this union, namely: John B., Frank A., Frederic E., deceased; Dora M., Harry R., and Harvey E., deceased. Mrs. Shippey is now (1905) living at the borough of Waverly, Lackawanna county.

John B. Shippey was born in Tunkhannock,





Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, 1860. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools, and this was supplemented by a course of study at Waverly Academy, Waverly, and Keystone Academy, Factoryville. In 1893 he moved to Lackawanna county, where he has since resided. Throughout his active career he has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber and plaster, and in the operation of a saw mill in Newtown township. At Clarks Summit he owns and operates a planing mill, lumber yard, and a plant for the manufacture of wall plaster, which is the best product in its line found on the market, and which business he established in 1901. Thus, indirectly, he has been instrumental in the building up of his town, the interests of which receive from him a hearty support. Mr. Shippey adheres to the tenets of the Baptist Church, and to the principles of the Democratic party. He was a candidate for the office of prothonotary for Wyoming county, but was defeated at the polls by a small majority. Mr. Shippey is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, affiliating with Waverly Lodge, No. 301; Factoryville Chapter, No. 204, and Coeur De Lion Commandery, No. 17. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Shippey was married June 15, 1892, to Ethel J. Quick, daughter of Davis and Ellen Quick. No issue.

JOHN G. MOFFAT, one of the well known and highly respected citizens of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, where he has resided for thirty-four years, is a native of Scotland, a country in which honest and sturdy men are reared, men who make noble and loyal citizens of whatever country they adopt as their own. His birth occurred in Dumfriesshire, January 21, 1835. His parents were William and Agnes (Gilchrist) Moffat, of Nanlock Head, Scotland, whose family consisted of seven children, two of whom are living: John G., and Marian, also a resident of Dunmore.

At an early age, after completing a common school education, John G. Moffat turned his attention to lead mining. After working in the mines for a number of years, he was transferred to the smelting house, and subsequently to the refining department, where the lead was separated from the silver, there being always a large percentage of silver in lead, this being done by a system of crystalizing, and he followed this refining process up to 1870. Dumfriesshire, the town in which he was born, reared, worked and resided, was one of the richest in Great Britain.

In 1870 Mr. Moffat, with his family, emigrated to the United States, locating in Dunmore, Pennsylvania, where he became an employee of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, serving in the capacity of miner. In 1876 he was promoted to mine foreman, which position he held for fifteen years. His services were highly prized by the company and his retirement a matter of deep regret, as he was one of their most experienced and trustworthy men. In 1892 he entered into a copartnership with T. J. Williamson under the firm name of Moffat & Williamson, dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, and after conducting the same for four years retired in favor of his son, John Moffat. He became the owner of several lots upon which he erected houses, and these he subsequently sold to his sons-in-law. He still retains and owns a beautiful home on Elm street. During the early years of his life Mr. Moffat was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which body he held the office of elder and trustee, but later in life, for good and sufficient reasons, changed his church relation by becoming a member of the Baptist Church, in which body he is deacon. It has been his aim to live according to the principle of the Golden Rule, and therefore he enjoys the confidence of the people among whom he lives.

In 1856 Mr. Moffat married Martha G. Johnston, also a native of Scotland, and to this union were born ten children, seven of whom were born in Scotland, namely: Isabelle, Agnes, Mary, William, Elizabeth, Thomas, deceased; and John. The children born in Dunmore are as follows: James, Martha G., and Marian. Isabelle is the wife of the Rev. John R. Davis, D. D., pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Agnes is the wife of W. W. Mills. Mary is the wife of J. W. Reid. Elizabeth is the wife of Thomas J. Williamson. Martha G. is the wife of the Rev. A. B. O'Neil, of the Baptist Church. While Mr. Moffat is a loyal citizen of the United States of America, yet there is a longing on his part to see his native highlands again and breathe their pure and invigorating atmosphere. He has made three visits to Scotland since coming to America in 1870, on one of which he took his wife. His last trip was made in the fall of 1904.

PETER F. REILLY. Among the progressive men of Lackawanna county, Peter F. Reilly, of Dunmore, occupies a conspicuous place. Mr. Reilly is of Irish parentage. His father, Thomas Reilly, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, whence he emigrated to the United States. He settled in

Dunmore, where he worked at his occupation, being a capable and experienced miner. His wife was Mary Moran, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and of the nine children born to them five are now living: John, Peter F., mentioned at length hereinafter; Patrick J., Jane, who is the wife of James Canley, and Margaret. Mr. Reilly, who was a truly worthy man, lost his life by an accident in the mines, September 3, 1885. His widow is still living and resides in Dunmore.

Peter F. Reilly, son of Thomas and Mary (Moran) Reilly, was born October 3, 1865, in Dunmore, where he had all the advantages of an education in the common schools. His experience as a miner began in a breaker of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, where he worked for some time. He followed the various branches of mining, rising step by step until he became a coal operator, and is now a mine owner. He is treasurer and general manager of the Dunmore Coal Company, and one of the directors of the Northern Anthracite Coal Company. He is one of the most deservedly popular men in the borough and has been chosen to fill various offices of trust. He is now serving his second term as tax collector. He is president of the Y. M. T. L. and B. Society. He is secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and affiliates with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Reilly married, in 1891, Bridget E., daughter of James and Bridget Quinn, and the following children have been born to them: Ruth, Mary, Florence, James, Thomas, Mabel, deceased; Peter, deceased; Alice, deceased; and Eulalia. Like her husband, Mrs. Reilly is a native of Dunmore.

**DAN. POWELL.** There is perhaps no one in Lackawanna county who in every respect presents a more perfect type of the good citizen than does Dan. Powell, who for more than a quarter of a century has been identified with the best interests of Dunmore. By birth and ancestry Mr. Powell is a Welshman, as no one who has ever had the pleasure of meeting him could for a moment doubt, all his characteristics, physical, mental and moral, being strongly expressive of his nationality.

John Powell was born in 1813, in Caermarthenshire, Wales, and was by occupation a miner. In 1863 he visited the United States, and in 1865 came again, this time with the intention of remaining. He found employment in the mines of

Lackawanna county and made his home at Dunmore, and in 1867 was joined by his family. He participated actively in politics, at one time holding the office of street commissioner. His wife was Elizabeth Williams, also a native of Wales, and they were the parents of eleven children, of whom four sons and two daughters came to this country: Reese, John, Anthony, Dan, mentioned at length hereinafter; Maria, who became the wife of David E. Jones, and Eliza, who married Richard Weber. Mrs. Powell, the estimable mother of these children, died at Dunmore, January 15, 1883, and the death of her husband occurred at the same place in 1895. He was a worthy and much respected citizen.

Dan. Powell, son of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Powell, was born January 10, 1853, in Blaina, Monmouthshire, South Wales, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to the grocery business with William Michael, Garn Poch, Nantyglo. In 1867 he accompanied his mother and his brothers and sisters mentioned above to the United States, landing in New York on July 30. After his arrival in his new home he attended school for two years, making rapid progress in his studies. At the end of that time he was for a short period employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and then became a clerk in the store of Bryden & Company, merchants, at Dunmore. In 1872 he accepted a similar position with Johnson, Baxter & Company, general merchants of Dunmore. This firm subsequently changed to Baxter & Company, but Mr. Powell still retained his position as clerk, and at a later period, on the retirement of Mr. Baxter, became a member of the firm, which was known thenceforth as Allen & Powell. This connection was continued for three years with successful results, and in 1880 Mr. Powell purchased the establishment of McMillen & Company, which he conducted for three years more, after which he became general manager for O. S. Johnson, one of the most highly respected coal operators in the Lackawanna valley. This position Mr. Powell still retains, possessing the fullest confidence and esteem of his employer. He is also manager of the Bernice Stove Company at Bernice, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. He was formerly president of the Cambria Silk Company of Dunmore, which he named in memory of his native land. Through the efforts of Mr. Powell and E. D. Jenkins the mills gave their first turn on St. David's Day, 1900. He was one of the organizers and has ever since been

a director of the Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank of Dunmore.

Mr. Powell is a staunch Republican and though far from being a politician, is an active worker in the ranks of his chosen party. He served repeatedly as delegate to county conventions, and in 1897 was signally honored by his fellow-citizens in being chosen to fill the office of chief burgess of Dunmore. His election, however, was contested, and the opposite party held sway for ten months, during which time there was a hot litigation. On July 5, 1898, the case was decided in favor of the Republican nominees and Mr. Powell and his colleagues were sworn into office. In the sphere of politics Mr. Powell gives evidence that he is animated by the same strong judgment and high principle which have ever been the controlling forces in his career as a business man. He is a charter member of King Solomon Lodge, F. and A. M., and since 1874 has belonged to Dunmore Lodge, No. 816, I. O. O. F. He has twice represented that order in the grand lodge of Pennsylvania. At the time the organization erected its new building he was a member of the building committee, and for many years has served as trustee. Since 1870 he has been a member of the Dunmore Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a trustee for more than twenty years and is now president of the board. For twenty years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, which during that time increased both in numbers and in spiritual strength.

Mr. Powell married, December 24, 1874, in Newton, New Jersey, Sarah E., daughter of Jackson Space, a wealthy farmer of that town and a member of an old and highly respected family. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are the parents of the following children: Grace E., who is the wife of Alexander R. MacKay; Annie B., Elsie C., Bessie M. and Helen L.

**HENRY W. MACKENDER.** A list of the progressive business men of Lackawanna county would be incomplete without the name of Henry W. Mackender, of Old Forge. Mr. Mackender is the son of Henry and Sarah (Wright) Mackender, both natives of England. The former was a farmer and a man of most estimable character. He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following grew to maturity: George, who emigrated to the United States; Henry W., mentioned at length hereinafter; Smith, Francis, Mary, Keziah, Eliza and Emma.

Henry W. Mackender, son of Henry and Sarah (Wright) Mackender, was born February 4, 1858, in England, and was educated in his native land. In 1885 he emigrated to the United States and settled at Old Forge, where he entered the service of the Jermyn Coal Company as a miner. This was no new occupation for him in view of the fact that he had been a miner in his native country. He remained for nine years in the service of the Jermyn Company, and during that time met with two accidents, both of which were serious. On one occasion his leg was injured by the falling of the roof and another time it was broken by the same means. Resolving to be warned in time, he abandoned mining in 1894 and engaged in the produce business, to which he has since continuously devoted himself. In 1891 he built his present commodious and comfortable residence. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Politically he is an Independent. He is a man of liberal sentiments in matters of religion.

Mr. Mackender married, August 3, 1882, Mary E. Garbutt, also a native of England, and eleven children were born to them, eight of whom are living: Harry, born May 9, 1885; James, born June 16, 1887; Eleanor, born July 1, 1889; John W., born November 15, 1891; Frederick, born February 9, 1894; Frank, born March 2, 1896; Hazel, born March 14, 1898; Marvin, born January 22, 1900, and Frank (2), born March 2, 1901. Mrs. Mackender, the mother of these children, was born October 6, 1864.

**JOHN PRESSMANN.** As a result of a profitable and active life, John Pressman is now enjoying the fruits of his labor in independence and affluence in his peaceful and comfortable home in Dickson City, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he spent many years in active business pursuits. He was born near Zweibrücken, Germany, August 25, 1834.

His parents were John and Emmaline (Bingard) Pressmann, natives of Bavaria, Germany, the former named having been a prosperous lumber dealer. Their family consisted of seven children, six sons and one daughter. John was the only one that emigrated to this country. His sister Lizzie is the only one residing in their native land, which was visited by John Pressmann in 1892.

John Pressmann was left an orphan at the age of nine years. He acquired his education in the schools of Germany, and in 1854, having

attained the age of twenty years, emigrated to the United States and located in Dutchess county, New York, making his home with the celebrated Livingstone and De Puyster families for several years. He followed various pursuits up to 1876, in which year he migrated to the Lackawanna valley, locating at Priceburg (Dickson City). He spent four years in the employ of William H. Richmond as gardener, and at the expiration of this period of time purchased the old Ely estate, consisting of the Boulevard Hotel and other property, and began business on his own account. This hotel became known as the Overland Hotel under his proprietorship, and for twenty-two years Mr. Pressmann was the well known and popular proprietor, carefully catering to the wants and necessities of the traveling public. He was the oldest established man in that line of business between Carbondale and Scranton. During these years he kept constantly adding to his real estate, the value of which was enhanced as the population increased, and the proceeds from this added to the income he derived from his hotel enabled him to accumulate a competence which he is now enjoying. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, whose principles he admires and upholds.

Mr. Pressman was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Katie Burns, daughter of Patrick Burns, Dutchess county, New York, whom he married in 1864, bore him five children, all of whom died in early childhood. Among these children was Clermont, who died at the age of seven years. Her death occurred February 11, 1874. In March, 1875, Mr. Pressmann married Mrs. Margaret Fortune, of West Chester, New York, and the issue of this union was three sons: Clermont, a resident of Priceburg, who was married in 1904 to Miss Nan Fallen, of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one child; John, who resides with his father and assists in the management of his estate; Joseph, died 1878, aged sixteen months.

**THEODORE H. WEILAND.** There is no more lasting or permanent monument which man can erect to the memory of his fellow-men than the plain, simple and ungarnished truths evolving from a life of simplicity and usefulness. In recording the events in the life of Theodore H. Weiland, who is serving in the capacity of tax collector in the borough of Dickson City,

Pennsylvania, the purpose is to show to coming generations what a man may accomplish even while stemming the current of opposing circumstances. He is one of the self-made men of the borough, and by his integrity and geniality has ingratiated himself into the good will of its citizens. He is a native of the borough in which he resides, born June 28, 1860, a son of George and Margaret Weiland, natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country at an early day, locating in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where they remained for several years, subsequently changing their place of residence to Dickson City, same state. Their family consisted of six children, five of whom are living, all residents of Dickson City. The death of George Weiland occurred in May, 1884; his wife died in February, 1903.

Theodore H. Weiland attended the public schools of his native borough, but very early in life he saw the necessity of becoming a breadwinner and bearing his share of the home burdens. Unlike many other boys of his native town, he realized that if he would achieve success in any calling or profession a liberal education was requisite. He therefore applied himself to those studies which would best equip him for general business, this knowledge having been acquired at the night school after the labor and toil of the day had ceased. His first experience in an active career was as a breaker boy, and subsequently he learned the trade of carpenter and became a prominent contractor and builder. This business brought him in touch with real estate men, and in conjunction with other parties he formed a real estate company, their property now comprising a large share of the most desirable lots in the borough of Dickson City. In politics Mr. Weiland upholds Republican principles, but is liberal in his views, casting his vote for the candidate best suited for office, irrespective of party affiliations. He has friends in both great factions, as was demonstrated in 1897, when he was unanimously elected to the office of tax collector, being now the incumbent for the third term.

On June 28, 1892, Mr. Weiland was united in marriage to Jennie Llewellyn, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, who passed away in February, 1897. One child was the issue of this union, Correlia. October 17, 1900, Mr. Weiland was married to Miss Lillian R. Warner, only daughter of William and Kate (Fox) Warner, of Scranton. Their children are: Jessie and Lillian Thelma.





**CYRUS OSCAR SUTTON.** A type of man essential to the welfare of every community is the farsighted, conscientious business man, accurate in observation and strict in attention to details. Such a man is Cyrus Oscar Sutton, of Olyphant, who belongs to an old Pennsylvania family. His grandfather, Silas Sutton, was a native of that state. He was a farmer and resided in Newton township. His wife was Harriet Gardner, and they were the parents of the following children: Peter, mentioned at length hereinafter; Ira G., Anna G., Lydia and Eliza. Mrs. Sutton, the mother of these children, lived to the great age of ninety years.

Peter Sutton, son of Silas and Harriet (Gardner) Sutton, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and has led the happily uneventful life of a prosperous farmer. He stands high in the esteem of his neighbors, who have elected him to various township offices, among them those of school director and poor director. He married Caroline, also a native of Luzerne county, daughter of John and Catherine (Goodman) Bumgardner, both natives of Bavaria. They emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, first making their home on German Hill, but finally taking up their abode in the Lackawanna valley. Mr. Bumgardner, who was a stone mason and a master mechanic, assisted in the construction of the old canal. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, of whom the following reached maturity: Michael, a veteran of the Civil war; Amos, William F., David, Margaret, Caroline, mentioned above as the wife of Peter Sutton; Mary, Christine, Barbara, Rose and Jennie. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Sutton consists of three children: Harry J., who is a paymaster in the arsenal at Philadelphia; Ida M. and Cyrus Oscar, mentioned at length hereinafter.

Cyrus Oscar Sutton, son of Peter and Caroline (Bumgardner) Sutton, was born in 1858, in Newton township, and educated in his native county, then Luzerne, now Lackawanna. He fitted himself for teaching, and at the time of his graduation was called to Utica, New York, where he taught two years. He next went to Newark, New Jersey, where he taught three years and then moved to Johnstown, Pennsylvania. There he was engaged in teaching until the great flood of 1889. The house in which Mr. Sutton then lived was one of those well-built structures which were able to resist the force of the current. Nevertheless, the water rose twenty feet above the first floor, driving the oc-

cupants to the highest story. They were obliged to remain there twenty-four hours, but were finally removed on a raft without loss of life. The same year, two months after the flood, he moved to Scranton, where he went into mercantile business in partnership with A. M. Atherton, of Providence. The firm conducted two stores, one in Providence and the other in Olyphant. This partnership continued until 1903, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. The same year Mr. Sutton was offered and accepted his present position of chief clerk and paymaster for the Connell Anthracite Mining Company. He is a member of the Order of Heptasophs.

Mr. Sutton married, in 1886, Ida May Hughes and four children were born to them, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Sutton is the daughter of Thomas L. and Mary J. Hughes, natives of Wales, who emigrated to the United States in 1839 and settled in Carbondale. Mr. Hughes was an experienced miner and an extensive contractor. He and his brother were contractors in the construction of the road laid for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, when that road was cut through the mountains by the way of Mauch Chunk.

**JOSEPH M. ALEXANDER.** There is no man better known, more universally respected, or who stands higher in the confidence of the people of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, than Joseph M. Alexander. He is a man of pleasing personality, and possesses many sterling qualities, among which are integrity of character, self-sacrifice and loyalty to country and principle, and therefore it is with pleasure that we record some of the events of his life.

Joseph M. Alexander was born in Scotland, September 29, 1840, and he sailed to this country March 16, 1853, at the age of twelve years and six months, arriving in New York City, May 17, after a stormy passage of sixty days. He was a young emigrant, being entirely alone. He located in Thompsonville, Connecticut, where his uncle, Joseph Alexander, a merchant tailor, resided, and having taken up the trade of tailor prior to his emigration from Scotland, he was able to assist his uncle in the management of his business. In September, 1853, he moved to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in company with his uncle, who established himself in business in that town. In the summer of 1861 he paid a visit to his native land to see his father, and returned in July, 1862, to enlist in defense of the integrity of his adopted country, enrolling him-



self in Schooley's Independent Battery. This command was transferred to Company M, Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Heavy Artillery. Being himself a lover of liberty and possessing the bravery and daring which all Scotchmen inherit from their mother country, he proved himself a true soldier and won distinction. During the early period of his service his regiment garrisoned Fort Delaware, also Forts Lincoln and Marcy in the defense of the national capitol. He participated through the siege of Petersburg and was before Richmond, where the hottest fighting and the greatest bravery was exercised, and he was also actively engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor. During these various engagements he had several narrow escapes. He was honorably discharged from the service of the United States government June 20, 1865. Mr. Alexander has conducted a merchant tailoring establishment in Carbondale from 1865 to the present time (1905), a period of forty years.

Mr. Alexander has taken a conspicuous part in municipal affairs. He was for twelve years a member of the board of education, of which body he was president and treasurer at certain intervals, and during his term of office he arranged and participated with the aid of the Grand Army Post and other societies in the various patriotic exercises, never forgetting to unfurl and fling to the breeze "Old Glory," for which he suffered and fought, ever exhorting the people to be loyal to their flag. His voice has been frequently heard on the platform, and he delivered the first memorial address in Carbondale in 1881, which was listened to with great attention and profit. He has been instrumental, more than any other man, in the development of the enterprise which resulted in the laying out of Memorial Park and in beautifying the grounds around the monument, which was erected in memory of the veterans. There is a beautiful and artistic fountain in the park and two mounted guns which were in active service during the Civil war. Five thousand dollars was raised by contributions through his personal efforts. He never grew weary of solicitating for this work, and now the park is a thing of beauty and a joy to the eye of the beholder, and it will serve as a monument to his memory long after he has departed this life. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1857. He has been a teacher in the Sunday school since 1861, and he served in the capacity of superintendent at three different times. During his last term he raised in the Sabbath school nearly sixteen hundred dollars

for the new church lately destroyed by fire. It was he who first introduced the blackboard into this school, thus making a practical illustration of the lesson. On September 29, 1895, the members of the Sunday school presented him with a gold watch as a token of esteem for efficient services rendered. In 1904 his class of young men presented him with a beautiful gold-headed ebony cane, which act expressed their appreciation of his labor of love for their good. He is a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic, affiliating with W. H. Davies Post, No. 187, of which he was made chaplain. He was elected commander of said post a short time subsequent, which office he held for four years, and re-elected in 1904 and 1905. At the close of his first term of office he was presented by his comrades with a gold badge which cost twenty-five dollars, as a token of their high esteem for his worth. He was twice commissioned aid-de-camp on the department of staff, and subsequently was twice commissioned aide-de-camp on the national staff, which office he held under each incumbency. During his office of commander he served as district inspector, and he endeared himself to the widows and orphans of the veterans by the many services voluntarily rendered them in writing letters, making out papers and in giving counsel. He is a worthy member of Carbondale Lodge, No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master in 1883. For twenty years he was a member of the Columbia Fire Company.

February 22, 1867, Mr. Alexander married Hattie A. Thompson, daughter of Alderman Jesse G. Thompson, and the issue of this union was four children: Mrs. H. B. Hiller, who was born in 1869, and died in 1901; Josephine M., born in November, 1871, now the wife of Howard P. Johns and resides at Forest City, Pennsylvania; Charles S., born in 1873, who married Maude Taylor, and Morris H., who died in childhood. Mr. Alexander is the grandfather of eight fine children. Mr. Alexander attended the schools of Scotland about three years, and along the line of education may be classed among the self-made men, having acquired almost all his knowledge by good companionship and reading, and a self reliance which is the result of contending against the adverse circumstances of life.

CRANDALL W. THOMPSON. Perhaps no family in the Lackawanna valley is more widely known or more uniformly respected than that of which the subject of this sketch is a repre-

sentative. The genealogy traces back to sturdy Scotch derivation, the original ancestors in America having left the hills of their native land and braved the perils of a long and tedious ocean voyage in order that they might establish in the new world a home for themselves and their posterity. While the exact date of this immigration cannot be determined, it is practically certain that it occurred fully two centuries ago, and the progenitor to whom our subject traces his lineage settled in or near the present city of Philadelphia.

One of his sons, at that time a mere babe, was James Thompson, the great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch. He was reared and educated in Philadelphia, and in 1776 removed to Pittston, Luzerne county, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he continued to be identified until his death, in his eighty-sixth year. Of his children his son Isaac is to be more particularly mentioned in this connection, since the latter figures as the grandfather of our subject. Isaac Thompson was born at Pittston, November 18, 1796, and was there reared to maturity, while he continued his allegiance to the vocation to which he had been reared, becoming one of the substantial farmers and influential citizens of Jenkins township, Luzerne county. He married Maria, daughter of Isaac Wilcox, of Dutchess county, New York, and they became the parents of a large family of children. The eldest son, Alva, was a valiant soldier in the Mexican war, and William H. served as a captain in a Pennsylvania regiment during the war of the Rebellion. Isaac Thompson eventually removed to Illinois, where he passed the remainder of his life, attaining to the patriarchal age of one hundred and four years and dying in the year 1901.

Crandall W. Thompson, father of our subject, was born in Pittston, May 2, 1824, and in his native county was reared to maturity, duly availing himself of the advantages afforded in the common schools of the locality and period, while he there continued his residence until the year 1860, when he removed to Scranton, Lackawanna county, where he engaged in the real estate business, devoting special attention to the handling of coal and timber lands. He built up a flourishing enterprise and became one of the leading business men of the locality, while his course was such that he ever commanded the unequivocal confidence of all who knew him. His death here occurred in the year 1902, his cherished and devoted wife having preceded him into eternal

rest, since her demise occurred in 1885. Her maiden name was Mary Carkhuff, and she was born and reared in Pittston, being a daughter of Thomas and Julia Carkhuff, well known residents of Luzerne county, of which her father was sheriff at one time. To Crandall W. and Mary Thompson were born five children, of whom only two are living—C. W., the immediate subject of this sketch, and William C., a clerk in a store, residing in Green Ridge, a suburb of Scranton.

Crandall W. Thompson was born in the city of Scranton, November 20, 1860, soon after his parents' removal to this place. He completed the curriculum of the public schools and then took a proper course of training for his chosen profession, that of civil and mining engineer, to which he successfully devoted his attention for a quarter of a century, within which time he was concerned in much important work and in the developing of valuable properties. In 1894 Mr. Thompson purchased a farm in the borough of Moosic, this county, where he has since maintained his residence and where he is giving his attention to diversified agriculture, having one of the fine farmsteads of this section of the state and taking much pride and satisfaction in the improvement and operation of his landed estate. In politics he is an independent Republican, and was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1899.

June 4, 1884, Mr. Thompson married Isabel Sands, who was born in Prompton, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of Capt. James E. and Isabel (Hornbaker) Sands, both of whom were born and bred in the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have four children, namely: Harold, Bessie, Ruth and Allan. The family is one of prominence in the social life of the community, and their pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality, while Mr. Thompson is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

CASPER OTT. Our nation is so unmistakably cosmopolitan in its social makeup that it can scarcely be said that we have as yet developed a distinctive American type, though the amalgamation and assimilation of varied elements is proceeding day by day and year by year. Many of our most loyal and valued citizens are of foreign birth and breeding, and their positions in their respective communities entitle them to recognition for sterling worth and marked usefulness. In the borough of Taylor, Lackawanna

county, is found such a citizen in the person of Mr. Ott, who is one of the representative business men and prominent citizens of this locality, being here engaged in the general merchandise business.

Mr. Ott claims the fair little republic of Switzerland as the place of his nativity, and his lineage traces back to stanch German origin. He was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, July 13, 1855, being the only child of Casper and Margaret Ott, both of whom died while he was a child. He was reared and educated in his native land, and as a boy began his association with mercantile pursuits, growing up in the business and gaining experience which has proved of inestimable value to him in carrying on his successful enterprise in America. He continued his residence in Switzerland until 1880, when, in company with his wife and their two children, he immigrated to the United States, coming forthwith to Lackawanna county and locating in the borough of Taylor, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has gained the confidence and high regard of the people of the community. In 1885 he here established himself in the general merchandise business, and his well equipped store is one of the finest in the borough, while he controls a large and representative patronage and is recognized as one of the progressive business men and public-spirited citizens of this county. In politics Mr. Ott is found stanchly arrayed as a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and while he has never been a seeker of office, he has been chosen to represent his borough as a councilman, his preferment indicating the estimate placed upon him by his fellow-citizens. He is affiliated with Acacia Lodge, No. 579, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Taylor, and with the local organization of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, while both he and his wife are zealous members of the Lutheran Church, in whose faith they were reared.

In the year 1876 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ott to Miss Margaret Weisenfluh, who was likewise born and reared in Switzerland, where their two eldest children were born, Annie and Margaret, the former of whom remains at the parental home, while the latter is the wife of Alexander Fuller, of Taylor. Seven children were born after the immigration to America, and their names in order of birth are as follows: Catherine, Edward, Emma, George, Emil, Kate and Henry.

**REV. FRANCIS KOWALSKI.** It is certainly incumbent that within the pages of this work be incorporated a brief review of the career of Father Kowalski, the able and honored rector of the Polish National Church at Priceburg, Lackawanna county, where he labors with all of zeal and consecration in the uplifting of his fellow-men and the furthering of the work of the divine Master whom he serves with earnest devotion.

Father Kowalski was born in Russo-Poland September 30, 1866, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Kowalski, both of whom passed their entire lives in their native land, where the father was the owner of a good farm. Both he and his wife died about 1890, and their farm is now in possession of their eldest son, Joseph, while the only daughter also resides in Poland, so that the subject of this tribute is the only representative of the family in America. Father Kowalski secured his early educational discipline in the parochial schools of his native province, and later entered the Catholic Seminary in Pultusk, Poland, where he completed his classical and divinity courses, being graduated as a member of the class of 1892 and also being there ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic Church, of which his honored parents were devoted members. He officiated in the priesthood for a period of ten years, within which time he had made a careful study and investigation regarding the independent or Polish national movement, an account of which is given in the sketch of the life of Bishop Hodur, appearing on other pages of this work, and his interest became intense, as the movement was in harmony with his ideas and aspirations, so that he decided to become apostate of the Church of Rome and to identify himself unequivocally with the new organization. He accordingly entered into correspondence with Bishop Hodur, one of the revered leaders of the church and movement in the United States, and this correspondence led to his immigration to America in 1902.

He was appointed to the charge of the Polish National Church at Chicopee, Massachusetts, where he remained about eighteen months, at the expiration of which time he was assigned to the church at Duryea, Pennsylvania, and six months later was called to his present important pastorate at Priceburg, where his labors have greatly inured to the spiritual and temporal upbuilding of the parish. Two hundred families are represented in the membership of the church, while



there are in addition fully one hundred and fifty unmarried communicants. The church edifice is a substantial and attractive building, and the parochial school is well attended and ably conducted. Father Kowalski has direct charge of all branches of the parish work, and his zeal and devotion are unceasing, while he has gained the affectionate regard and earnest co-operation of his people and is highly esteemed in the community, being a man of marked intellectual ability and of sterling characteristics.

**FRANK FUHR.** A farsighted business man and progressive, public-spirited citizen is Frank Fuhr, of Dunmore. He represents a class of foreign-born Americans who are extremely valuable to their adopted country, Americans by political right and devoted allegiance, although of foreign blood. Martin Fuhr was a native of Rhine Province, Germany, and a farmer by occupation. He married Charlotte Armbruster, and three of their children came to the United States: Peter; Frank, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Elizabeth. Mrs. Fuhr died in her native land in 1868, and in 1878 her husband joined his children in this country. For twelve years, or up to his death in 1889, he made his home with his son Frank. He was a worthy man and merited the respect of all.

Frank Fuhr, son of Martin and Charlotte (Armbruster) Fuhr, was born September 5, 1847, in Germany, where he received his education and learned the cabinetmaker's trade, which in that country is taught in the most thorough manner. This trade he followed for eight years. He landed in this country, January 6, 1867, and after staying a short time at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, went to Scranton, where he remained six years. In 1873 he moved to Dunmore, where he engaged in business for himself as a manufacturer of cigar boxes. He began on a small scale, but by unwearied application and by producing the best work has prospered until he is now at the head of a large establishment, employing fifteen hands who turn out twelve hundred boxes per day. For the first seven years he produced his work by hand, but seeing the necessity of keeping pace with the times, he in 1880 put in machinery of the latest improved pattern, and at the present time is installing an electric ten-horse power motor for power in the future. The rapid and constantly increasing growth of his business has long since shown the wisdom of this action. As a citizen he gives evidence of the same traits of character which he manifests as a business man, and so

highly are they appreciated by his neighbors that they have elected him three times to serve in the town council. He has held the office of poor director, and in 1902 was chosen chief burgess, a post of honor and responsibility which he still holds, being elected on the People's ticket. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a stockholder in one of the strong building and loan associations of Scranton, also the Deposit and Discount Bank of Dunmore, and has invested interests in other important business enterprises. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum of Scranton, the Knights of Columbus, and the Liederkrantz Society. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Fuhr married, in 1877, Lizzie Beker, of Hyde Park, and two children were born to them: Frank, who is in the factory with his father; and Susie. Mrs. Fuhr died in 1886, and in 1896 Mr. Fuhr married Mary Epp, of New York. They have three children: August J., Martha R., and George H. Mr. Fuhr lives in a house which was built under his personal supervision and is one of the most delightful residences in the town.

**MILLS FAMILY.** The Mills family of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, with its numerous honorable representatives of the present day, is of English extraction. It was planted in America in colonial days, and some of its members bore an active part in the war of the Revolution. Of this stock was John B. Mills, who came from Hadley, Massachusetts, at an early day. He located in what is now Lackawanna county, on what is known as the Russell farm, but subsequently removed to that now owned by John Williams. His wife Hannah was of Scotch descent. They were the parents of the following named children, all of whom were born in Hadley, Massachusetts: John, Theodore, Edward, Dwight, Charles, William, Samuel, Abiel, and Mary—eight sons, and but one daughter.

Samuel Mills, one of the sons of John B. and Hannah Mills, removed to Carbondale, Lackawanna county, in August, 1828. The little settlement then comprised only one house, and he may be properly classed among the pioneers of that region. As early as 1843 he established himself in the hardware business, into which he came by a natural transition, having in his young manhood entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Gravity Railroad as a blacksmith, and continuing with it for the long period of twenty-one years. In 1850 he was succeeded in the hardware business by Mills & Poor, who in 1868

gave place to E. W. Mills & Company. In 1875 the business came into the charge of Mills Brothers, who have since continued it, and now occupy the building so well known to the people of the county. Samuel Mills subsequently engaged in the lumber business. He was a worthy and capable man, who proved highly useful in his relations to the community, and enjoyed its respect and confidence to the utmost. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and a trustee in his church. His wife was Agnes, daughter of Andrew Watt, of a Scotch family. Their children, all born in Carbondale, were as follows: 1. Elizabeth, born in 1840, who became the wife of O. C. Moore, and to whom was born a daughter, Jessie; 2. Frederick W., to be further referred to below; 3. Edward W., born in 1844, who remained unmarried; 4. Hannah, deceased, born in 1847; 5. Samuel B., born in 1849, married Jennie B. Munn, and to them were born two children, Edward B. and Elizabeth B.; 6. George E., born in 1854, married Carrie Ottman, and to them was born a daughter, Madolin.

Frederick W. Mills, eldest son and second child of Samuel and Agnes (Watt) Mills, was born January 9, 1841. He was educated in the common schools of his native village, and, like his brother Edward learned the trade of machinist which he followed for some time in Scranton. He was destined, however, for a somewhat adventurous career, one of unusual activity and fraught with great danger. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged therefrom after the expiration of his term of service. For ten years afterwards he was in the employment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, on board vessels plying between San Francisco and China, and other far eastern regions. In 1876 he returned from California to take charge of the business which his father and S. D. Baker had established in 1870, and which is now conducted under the firm name of F. W. Mills & Co. The company of which he is the head is engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, frames and general furnishings for house builders, and supplies a large circle of contractors over a wide region. Mr. Mills also contracts and builds, and is recognized as a most capable mechanic and business man. He also conducts a branch office and lumber yard at Jermy, where he transacts an extensive business. He affords employment to about twenty people.

Mr. Mills is prominent in community affairs, and has rendered public services of much value,

and which have brought him high appreciation. He served for eight years as a member of the city council, and for four years of this time he was chairman of that body. He has also served upon the school board. He is a member of W. H. Davis Post, No. 187, G. A. R. He was married in 1867 to Miss Anna D. B. Smith, of New York, New York, and they became the parents of the following named children: George, who married Hannah Atkinson; Agnes Watt, Marion, and Jessie.

Theodore Mills, another son of John and Hannah Mills, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, where he received a common school education. He was reared a farmer, and followed that occupation throughout his life. He lived for a time in the state of New York, and in 1844 removed with his family to Carbondale, Pennsylvania. He was a man of ability and high character, as is attested by the fact that he was repeatedly called to public positions, among them those of supervisor, tax collector, and school director. He married Maria Smith, and they became the parents of seven children: Hannah C., deceased; John E., Dwight, Mary, William H., deceased; Washington, deceased; and Maria. Mr. Mills died in 1871, and his widow long survived him, dying in 1890.

John E. Mills, eldest son and second child of Theodore and Maria (Smith) Mills, was born August 4, 1834, in Greenbush, New York, and came to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in 1839. He was there educated in the common schools, and there also he learned the trade of carpenter. He became an expert mechanic, with a broad knowledge of architecture, and his native city, which has ever been the scene of his busy effort, is adorned with numerous edifices, business and residential, beautiful and substantial, which stand as monuments to his masterly workmanship. He has borne a full share in otherwise advancing the growth and improvement of the city, and has performed many years faithful and efficient service in the most important local offices. His zealous interest in educational affairs finds eloquent affirmation in the fact that for twenty years he was continued in the position of school director. He was also assessor for seven years, and collector and auditor for several terms. He also served nine months in the same regiment with his brother, D. Mills, and holds an honorable discharge, dated 1863. He also belongs to W. H. Davis Post, No. 187, G. A. R.

Mr. Mills was married November 6, 1872, to Mary Ann Williams, who was born in Carbondale



township, September 20, 1848, and died August 19, 1897. Of this marriage were born three sons: Walter J., born October 2, 1873, died June 10, 1902; Arthur, born March 10, 1876, who married Mame Wagner; Raymond S., born April 4, 1880.

Dwight Mills, another son of Theodore and Maria (Smith) Mills, was born July 13, 1839, in what was old Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools, and was reared a farmer, and he followed that pursuit until his sixtieth year, in 1899, when he sought a well earned retirement. He served with fidelity and courage during the Civil war for a period of nine months, as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, receiving an honorable discharge in 1863, and maintains his association with his former comrades by means of membership in W. H. Davis Post, No. 187, Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a capable and faithful servant of the people in the capacity of tax collector of Fell township, and poor master, having occupied the latter office for eight years.

Mr. Mills was twice married. His first wife was Miss Ella Fuller, who bore to him three children, of whom but one is living—Mamie, who is the wife of William Blake. In 1887 Mr. Mills was married to Miss Mary C. Smith, and of this union were born three children: Leonard D., Grace and dLosi.

CHARLES O. MELLEN, superintendent of the Van Bergen Company, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, has justly earned his present responsible office, not only by his ability as a man well qualified by experience for the position, but also because of the length of time he has been connected with the company. He entered the employ of the Van Bergen Company as a clerk in 1861, and by efficiently fulfilling the duties of that humble position was advanced to bookkeeper, which office he held for twenty years, and in 1899 he succeeded Mr. Van Bergen as superintendent and treasurer, which offices he now holds. Mr. Mellen is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the establishment, hence its success under his management. He was born in Hudson, Columbia county, New York, in 1842, a son of Christopher M. and Catharine (Villev) Mellen. The Mellen family originally migrated from Massachusetts, having been among the early settlers of that eastern state.

Christopher M. Mellen (father) was also a native of Hudson, New York. He was the owner of a line of steam boats plying between Hudson

and New York, known as the Mellen Line of Steam Boats, and for twenty years he successfully operated the same. He was considered one of the safest and best captains on the Hudson river. At that time there was much traffic on that beautiful and picturesque river, and his business in passengers and freight was very extensive. He married Catherine Villev, also a native of Hudson, New York, who traced her ancestry to a French family, who were prominent in their native country, and of considerable importance socially. Her maternal grandfather was an officer of high rank in the French army. Their family consisted of five children, namely: James L., deceased; Charles O., mentioned hereinafter; Cordelia V., Samuel L., and Christopher, deceased.

Charles O. Mellen was educated in Elizabeth, New Jersey. His education was somewhat liberal, and by taking advantage of every opportunity, he prepared himself for a life of usefulness and activity. He has been actively connected with the Van Bergen Company in various capacities for the long period of forty-three years. In 1863, answering to the "emergency call" for troops to stem the onward march of the Confederates north, and being sergeant in the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania militia, he served three months in defending the integrity of his country. Since his residence in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, he has been the incumbent of the office of city treasurer three terms, and school director for six years. He is a worthy and honored member of the following named organizations: Carbondale Lodge, No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons; Eureka Chapter, No. 179; Palestine Commandery, No. 14, and W. H. Davis Post, No. 187, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Mellen was united in marriage, October 11, 1864, to Margaret Ottman, and to this union there was one son born, Charles W., who is now chief assistant to his father. He married Minnie Warwick, and their family consists of three children, namely: Winthrop W., Margaret and Louise (twins).

JOHN B. GRIFFITHS, the popular and genial postmaster at Jermyn, Pennsylvania, is a native of the town in which he now resides, born April 9, 1871, a son of Thomas M. and Ann (Bengough) Griffiths, and grandson of William and Margaret (Williams) Griffiths.

William Griffiths (grandfather) and his wife, Margaret (Williams) Griffiths, were both natives of Wales. The male members of the Williams family were prosperous farmers, who prided



themselves on their fine ground and superior stock, and the Griffiths family were also well-to-do people, but they were not blessed with as large a share of this world's goods as were the Williams family. William Griffiths and wife reared a family of eight children, namely: Rachel, Letitia, Sarah, John, Stephen, Thomas M., who emigrated to America; William, who also emigrated to America, and is now a Congregational minister in Wisconsin; and Griffith Griffiths.

Thomas M. Griffiths (father) is a native of South Wales. In 1869, accompanied by his wife, Ann (Bengough) Griffiths, also a native of South Wales, he emigrated to this country and located in Gibsonbury (now Jermyn), Pennsylvania, where he immediately engaged in mining, which occupation proved both pleasant and lucrative. He has always been a loyal and patriotic citizen of his adopted country, and has identified himself with the Republican party, whose principles he advocates. At the present time (1904) he is serving in the capacity of chief burgess of the borough of Jermyn, and he has also served on the school board and in the council. In all of these offices he has worked for the interests of the town of Jermyn and for the advancement of her various resources. Mr. Griffiths was married twice. His first wife, Ann (Bengough) Griffiths, bore him one son, John B., mentioned at length hereinafter. His second wife, Mary (Evans) Griffiths, also bore him one son, Henry M., who is an experienced stenographer. Thomas Bengough, father of Ann (Bengough) Griffiths, is supposed to have emigrated from Scotland to Wales, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, and an expert mechanic. His wife, whose maiden name was Ann Reese, bore him six children, namely: David, John, Sarah, Elizabeth, Thomas, and Ann Bengough. Four of this number—John, Elizabeth, Thomas, and Ann—emigrated to America and became good, respectable and loyal citizens of the United States.

John B. Griffiths received a liberal education. He first attended the common schools of his native town, Jermyn, Pennsylvania; then Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1888; the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1893; then Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated. From that date up to 1899 he was employed in clerical capacities, and in the latter named year was appointed postmaster of Jermyn, which is a third grade office and a pres-

idential appointment. He is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 523, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jermyn, in which he is junior warden, a member of Patriotic Order Sons of America, and a member of the Wesleyan University Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

ANDREW MITCHELL, Jr., one of the progressive young business men of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, whose future looks bright and prosperous, and who will not be deterred in bringing events to pass, is a member of the Maxwell Throwing Company (Silk Throwers). He was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1871, a son of Andrew and Mary H. (Jeffrey) Mitchell, and grandson of Michael Mitchell, who carried on the business of ship joiner and builder in Scotland.

Andrew Mitchell (father) was born in Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, November 22, 1831. He was reared and educated in his native country, and at the age of twenty-one years, accompanied by his widowed mother and youngest sister, he came to New York and about the year 1853 went to the island of Cuba, where he remained twelve years. He served as superintendent of some of the largest sugar plants, drawing out plans for and overseeing the erection of all the machinery required in that business, for which he received the highest salary of any man on the island. He had a severe attack of yellow fever while residing there, which nearly proved fatal. Among many interesting anecdotes of his life in Cuba, we will quote the following: He was one of five white men on a plantation with one thousand negroes. The latter had planned an uprising at midnight, when the white men were to be assassinated; the plot was discovered and ten minutes before the time the Spanish cavalry from the nearest garrison rode in like a whirlwind and seized the ringleaders, which was the first intimation Mr. Mitchell had of his danger. On another occasion he, with a brother-in-law, had gone over to the small town of Miryel. While paying for some articles purchased he incautiously pulled from his pocket a handful of gold coins. While replacing them he noticed there were several evil-looking men lounging around. They had left the town but a short distance when the clattering of hoofs behind them told them they were being pursued. Intuitively divining the cause, they put spurs to their horses and fortunately took the right hand road, which skirted one side of an impassable morass, while their pursuers, just missing them at the cross roads, struck off on the left.

At one point pursued and pursuers came in sight of each other, when the latter raised their arms and shook their machetes, or large knives, thereby letting them know what to expect if they could lay hands on them, but providentially they reached the confines of the Mirvel estate first and the others were afraid to follow. The first large importation of slaves from Africa arrived at Estate Alava while Mr. Mitchell was there, for slaves were sometimes smuggled into the island even at this date, in spite of the international law existing to the contrary. In 1865 Mr. Mitchell settled in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and entered into partnership with the late John Stuart in his foundry on Seventh avenue. Subsequently he disposed of his interest in the business, and in connection with the late John Gorman and Joseph Alexander purchased a portion of the land between Salem avenue and the City Park, which a short time before had been completely swept over by a disastrous fire. He sold a number of lots on Main street and Salem avenue, and also erected the Keystone block, half of which block belongs to him, as does also the Globe store, and one-half of the Opera House block.

In 1870 Mr. Mitchell purchased land in the eastern part of the city, partly fronting on Canaan street, and this he laid out in lots, which sold quickly, and on the greater portion of which he erected substantial houses, allowing the purchasers ample time in which to pay for them. He also erected a large planing mill, which was struck by lightning on July 2, 1885, and completely wiped out, together with the lumber yards, sheds and contents, involving a loss of thirteen thousand dollars, with no insurance. He served one term as councilman of Carbondale, but refused nomination for a second term, and he also refused nomination for mayor of the city. He is a Presbyterian in religion, a Republican in politics, and a Mason in fraternal relations.

On September 5, 1866, Mr. Mitchell married Mary H. Jeffrey, and their children are as follows: Miguel Douglas; Christina May, who became the wife of H. H. Major, and they are the parents of two children: Helen Eudora and Andrew Mitchell Major; Andrew, Jr., mentioned hereinafter; Marguerite Muirhead, who became the wife of Frank M. Garney, of Kingston; Robert Duncan; Helen Ada; Alexander McLeod; Virginia Cassells, who died in infancy; Isabella Wyllie; Florida Fowler; and Donald Clyde Mitchell.

Andrew Mitchell, Jr., second son of Andrew and Mary H. Mitchell, was reared and educated

in his native city, is a graduate of Carbondale high school and of Scranton Business College, and while not a college educated man in the accepted sense he is fully competent for any calling or business. In early life he learned the trade of carpenter with his father, whom he worked for and with. The Maxwell Throwing Company, of which Mr. Mitchell is half owner, was organized in 1898 by William Heyson, William Maxwell and Henry Kimble, and operated by this firm up to January, 1900, when Mr. Mitchell bought out the interest of Messrs. Heyson and Kimble. The plant is situated in Jermyn, Pennsylvania, is equipped with an eighty-horse engine and a one hundred and ten-horse boiler, and they give constant employment to sixty skilled mechanics and laborers. Both Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Mitchell are competent business men, and under their skillful management the plant has increased three fold in its capacity, and by their honest and honorable business transactions they have built up a large trade in their special line.

In addition to this enterprise Mr. Mitchell is actively interested in many corporations, and has taken a keen delight in the upbuilding of the city of Carbondale, of which he is a resident, and of Jermyn, where his plant is located. At the present time (1904) he is vice president of the Anthracite Telephone Company, a director in the First National Bank of Jermyn, which was organized May 15, 1902, and auditor of the Jermyn Electric Light Company. He owns a half interest in the Grand Opera House of Carbondale. He is a member of Carbondale Lodge, No. 249, F. and A. M., and trustee of Andrew Mitchell Hose Company, of Carbondale, named after his father, Andrew Mitchell.

JOHN J. SWIFT, a mine contractor, who resides at Archbald, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, is reported on good authority to be the first male child born in what is now the borough of Archbald.

He is the son of Thomas and Catherine (Swift) Swift, both natives of Ballena, county Mayo, Ireland. They were industrious and honest people, who emigrated to this country in 1844 and located at Archbald. Thomas Swift worked for the Delaware and Hudson Company in laying out the Gravity Railroad until coal was mined in Archbald, after which he became a miner, which occupation he followed up to within five years prior to his death, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was the incumbent of the office of road commissioner of his township

for a number of years, during which time he performed his duties in a highly creditable and efficient manner. The family of Thomas and Catherine (Swift) Swift consisted of eleven children, nine of whom attained years of maturity. The names of their children are as follows: John J., mentioned at length hereinafter; Mary, deceased; Anna, who resides in Paterson, New Jersey; Sarah; Catherine, deceased; Patrick, a miner, who resides in Archbald; Bridget; James, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Norah, deceased; and Ellen. All of these children were born in Archbald, Pennsylvania, and with one exception of the six living are residents of that town. Thomas Swift, father of these children, died December 7, 1897, aged seventy-eight years, and his wife, Catherine Swift, passed away February 21, 1894, having attained the biblical age of three score years and ten. They were worthy and consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church.

John J. Swift, eldest son of Thomas and Catherine Swift, was born May 6, 1846, and was reared and educated in his native town, Archbald, Pennsylvania. His early educational advantages were limited, owing to his being the eldest child of the family, and therefore obliged to contribute to the support of his younger brothers and sisters. He became a full-fledged miner at the age of sixteen years, having chosen that occupation for his life work owing to his residence in a mining town, and that being the means of livelihood followed by his father. At an early age he became a mine contractor, which line of work he has followed up to the present time, and by industry and perseverance he accumulated sufficient money to build a comfortable home for himself and family and to lay aside an income for his declining years or for the use of his family in case of his sudden demise. In early manhood, realizing the necessity of an education, he attended night school, where he mastered the lower branches, and in this way he qualified himself for attending to such business as would come within his sphere. In 1878, the year following the organization of Archbald as a borough, he served creditably as a member of the school board. He is a noble specimen of manhood and is a representative of that class of men who work their way upward in spite of adversity and difficulties.

February 16, 1871, Mr. Swift was united in marriage to Sebina Gilgallon, who died December 4, 1893. Their children were: John P., born December 11, 1871, who married Annie Laughney, and they are the parents of one child, James C. Swift. Mary, born May 1, 1874, who now acts

as housekeeper in place of her mother. James, born February 15, 1876. Michael, born October 23, 1878, died in 1888.

WILLIAM WALLACE WATT, one of the well known real estate men of Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has spent the greater portion of his life, is a grandson of Andrew Watt, who was a native of Scotland, a wheelwright by trade, and who emigrated to this country in the year 1817. He settled at High Bridge, New York, where he resided until 1825, when he removed to Canaan Corners, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade for many years. He married and his family consisted of seven children, namely: John, Andrew, Matthew, Agnes, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Mary.

John Watt, father of William Wallace Watt, was born in Scotland in the year 1809. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of wheelwright, and for a number of years followed this line of business. In 1842 he removed from Canaan Corners, where the greater portion of his early life was spent, to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and after working at his trade for a short period of time entered the service of the Delaware and Hudson Company as pattern maker. In 1850 he engaged in the milling business at Providence, and in connection with this opened a feed store in Scranton, which he operated with a fair degree of success for a number of years. He subsequently opened a general store in his residence town, Carbondale, under the firm name of John Watt and Sons. This continued up to 1884, in which year John E. Watt, a son and partner, bought out the firm. Mr. Watt was a healthy, rugged, Christian man, a liberal-minded and progressive citizen, and a believer and staunch supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1831 John Watt married Harriet M. Freeman, a native of Tolland county, Connecticut, born in 1811. Their children were as follows: 1. Andrew, born in 1833, died August 11, 1901. 2. John E., born in 1835, died June 5, 1901; he was married to Martha Wells, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, who bore him four children—William E., Frederick G., Mary E., and Clara. 3. William Wallace, born in 1838, mentioned hereinafter. 4. Sarah E., born in 1842, deceased; was the wife of Alfred Pascoe, and mother of three children: Helen I., Harriet M., and Edwin W. Pascoe. 5. Bell, born in 1845, wife of Daniel Scurry, and four children were the issue of this union, two of whom are living at the present time (1904), namely: Walter G., and



Helen Scurry. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Watt celebrated their golden wedding in the presence of a number of relatives and friends, who assembled to offer congratulations and good wishes on that auspicious event. In June, 1885, after having lived happily together for fifty-four years, during which time Mr. Watt was never confined to bed by sickness, he passed away at the age of seventy-seven years. He was survived by his wife, whose death occurred September 27, 1902, at the extreme old age of ninety-one years.

William Wallace Watt was born at Canaan Corners, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1838. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and in the schools of that city he received a practical education which thoroughly qualified him for the duties and responsibilities of life. He is now one of the substantial business men of that section of the state, devoting the greater part of his attention to real estate transactions, from which he derives a goodly income. He is a director in the Miners' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Carbondale. Mr. Watt is a true and public-spirited citizen, and performs his duties of citizenship to the best of his ability.

Mr. Watt was united in marriage in 1863, to Mary J. Gillespie, of Scotch parentage. Their children are: Margaret, born in 1864, became the wife of William Hankins, and they are the parents of three children: Wallace W., Nathaniel R., and Isabelle W. Hankins. Maurice G., born in 1869, married Gertrude Raynor, no issue. Jessie E., born in 1874, became the wife of James H. Paul, and the issue of this marriage is one daughter, Elizabeth W. Paul. Isabelle F., born in 1880, wife of Thomas S. Atherton, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and mother of one son, Thomas Sayre Atherton.

THOMAS J. GILDEA is one of the best known men in the Lackawanna valley. He has held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-four consecutive years, with the exception of one year, in which he served as chief burgess by the suffrage of the people of Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he resides. His long term of service, his contact with many of the best attorneys at the Lackawanna bar, his quickness of thought and depth of penetration, all qualify him for this responsible office, which he fills with credit. In his office of justice he tempers justice with mercy, and so well has he pleased the people of his town that no opponent aspires to the office he holds. He is a close observer of men as well as books,

and can readily discriminate between the genuine and the spurious, and so he is very seldom imposed upon. His ready Irish wit and fine vein of humor make him a most congenial companion, while his sarcasm and quickness of repartee make him a dreaded foe.

Squire Gildea was born in the historic town of Killalla, county Mayo, Ireland, in 1854, a son of James and Ann (Wright) Gildea, both of whom were of Irish birth. The town of Killalla is one of the seaport towns of Ireland, and furnished some of the brightest mariners that ever studied chart or boxed a compass. James Gildea, father of Squire Gildea, was one of these, but he died early in life, leaving a family of nine children, namely: Mary, Margaret, John, Peter, Patrick, Francis, Catherine, James and Thomas J. Gildea.

Squire Gildea attended school for one year in his native land, his teacher having been Mr. Finnerty, but in that short space of time he laid the foundation upon which he built later in his adopted country. In 1867, at the age of twelve years, he emigrated to the United States, and following in the footsteps of his father led a seafaring life for three years, his navigation being confined to the great lakes. He then located permanently at Archbald, Pennsylvania, and from 1875 to 1900, a period of a quarter of a century, followed the occupation of mine contractor, receiving injuries by the falling of a rock in the latter named year which incapacitated him for that line of work. In 1877 he sent for his widowed mother, whom he tenderly cared for in his home up to the time of her decease. His first official position was that of constable, which he held for three years. In 1891 he was elected chief burgess of Archbald, that being the only year in which he did not serve as justice of the peace from his election in 1882 up to the present time (1904). He also served in the capacity of census enumerator in 1900. He is a member of the Father Matthew Temperance Society, the Catholic Benevolent Mutual Association, and the Black Diamond Fire Company, of Archbald. In politics he is independent, preferring to cast his vote for the candidate best qualified for office, irrespective of party.

Squire Gildea was united in marriage in 1875 to Kate Karney, and of the seventeen children born of this union, only three are now living, namely: John, constable of the second ward of Archbald, who married Ann McHale, and they are the parents of two children—Aaron and Marguerite Gildea; Mary E., unmarried; Frances,

unmarried. Mr. Gildea and his family are worthy and consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church.

ADAM VALENTINE GERBIG, a resident of the town of Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he is a leading and well known merchant, is a worthy representative of that class of men who always take a keen interest in the development and progress of whatever community they reside in. He is a native of Germany, born March 30, 1830.

He was given a liberal education in his native land, including both vocal and instrumental music. After his graduation from the best institution of learning which his native town could furnish he became a teacher and this line of work he followed up to 1852. In that year a German minister of Archbald, Pennsylvania, persuaded him to come to this country and teach school; there were several German families in that town, but not enough children attended the school to remunerate him for his services. He soon acquired enough knowledge of the English language to make it convenient for him in his new home and country, and shortly afterward he turned his attention to clerical employment. For a short space of time he worked in a store, and he then entered the service of Peter Walsh, who was also postmaster, with whom he remained four years. Then, at the solicitation of a friend, he learned the trade of harnessmaker, which occupation he followed for two years, and in 1858 he opened a shop in Archbald. During the following year he took charge of the Delaware and Hudson depot as passenger and freight agent and operator. During his term of twenty-five years as agent for the above named company he entered the mercantile business. This was brought about through a debt which was due him from the proprietor of a store at Archbald. In order to save himself he took the store, stock and fixtures, and by the aid of his family during the day and his own presence at night business was kept in motion and the trade constantly increased. Later he was obliged to enlarge the capacity of his store, which is one of the finest in the borough and thoroughly equipped with a large and select line of the best stock procurable in the market, and in order to devote the necessary time to this enterprise Mr. Gerbig dissolved his connection with his employers in the year 1887.

For a number of years he held the office of school director at Archbald. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is the

oldest member of that order in Archbald, and has the honor of being past grand. He is a member of the German Evangelical Church, in which he has held the offices of treasurer and elder. He is a worthy gentleman, who, by honest toil and economy, has built up for himself a profitable business and has gained considerable financial means.

In 1855 Mr. Gerbig was united in marriage to Pauline H. Miller, who was born in Leipsic, Germany, in 1836, daughter of Augustus Miller, also a native of Germany. In 1849 Mrs. Gerbig emigrated to this country with her parents. Her father, Augustus Miller, was a cabinet-maker by trade and a good mechanic. He was also a coffin-maker, that business being usually followed by members of his craft. His family consisted of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity and eight are living at the present time (1905). Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerbig, six of whom are living, namely: Frances A., who married Thomas Law, and has two sons living: C. Herman; Carl W., who assists with the work in the store, and who was united in marriage to Mary J. Holmes; Theodore A., a carpenter by trade; Annie P. and Emma V. Gerbig.

C. HERMAN GERBIG, son of Adam V. and Pauline H. Gerbig, was born in Archbald, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1862. He was reared and educated in his native town, and early in life entered the employ of the D. & H. Company, his connection with the same continuing over a period of nineteen years, during which time he gave entire satisfaction to his employers. For nine years of that period he was assistant to his father, and ten years was operator, as successor to his father. In 1897 he dissolved his connection with the above named company, and in that year purchased property on the main street in Archbald, where he has since devoted his time and attention to horticultural pursuits. He is the owner of a large establishment with four thousand square feet under glass, and this is devoted to carnations, cut flowers, potting plants and vegetable plants. He conducts a thriving business, which is constantly increasing in volume and importance, and he is justly accorded a place among the prominent business men of the town.

March 30, 1890, Mr. Gerbig married Clara M. Horne, a lady of rare tact and brilliancy, great mental attainment and beauty, both of face and character. She was born March 20, 1860, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Ingles)



Horne, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1851. They settled in Maryland, from whence they moved to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and in 1884 they located permanently in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he followed his chosen vocation, that of engineer. Both he and his wife died in Scranton. Their family consisted of thirteen children, eight of whom are living, namely: Jennette Esteruth, Joseph E., Mrs. Clara M. Gerbig, Robert, William, Elizabeth, Mrs. Sarah Bruns and Mrs. Ann Eggert. Mr. and Mrs. Gerbig are members of the German Lutheran Evangelical Church, and stand high in the estimation of their many friends. No children have been born of their marriage.

CHARLES C. BATTENBERG, deceased, late postmaster at Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he performed the onerous duties pertaining thereto in a highly creditable and efficient manner from 1898 to his death, December 26, 1904, was a native of Hasse-Cassel, Germany, the date of his birth being September 26, 1841.

He was reared and educated in Germany, and at the age of sixteen years emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York City November 5, 1857. He located in Dunmore, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years, and then removed to Archbald, same state. He was employed by the D. & H. Company up to 1861, in which year his adopted country required the services of men to defend her integrity. He voluntarily offered his services, and his life, if need be, that the Union might be preserved. He enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifty-second Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and in April, 1862, was promoted to second duty sergeant for courage displayed in the face of the enemy and for orderly conduct in camp. This was before Yorktown, Virginia. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and in March of the same year he was commissioned second lieutenant; in the latter part of 1864 he was commissioned first lieutenant, and in January, 1865, was commissioned captain and discharged as such the same year. He was to the front during the severest fighting of the four years' terrible struggle, and only received a slight wound on the left arm by the explosion of a shell during the seven days battle at White Oak Swamps.

On his return to civil life Captain Battenberg paid a promised visit to his native land to see his parents, Henry and Philipine Battenberg, remaining from April to September of 1866. While

in Germany he had an opportunity to witness, as a spectator, battles fought between Prussia and Austria. On his return to the United States he settled in Jermyn, Pennsylvania, and from that time until 1880 was employed with Miller & Co., coffin-makers. The following two years he worked for the Pierce Coal Company, and at the expiration of this period of time accepted a position as weighmaster for the D. & H. Company, at Archbald. He was the incumbent of this office up to 1897, when he was promoted to outside mine foreman, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. This office was one of trust and responsibility, as everything that went in or out of the mines passes through his hands or over his signature. He had the oversight of all the coal that was mined and shipped. The mine gives employment to over five hundred men, one hundred and twenty of whom are employed on the outside, and these were under his immediate supervision and care. Notwithstanding the manifold duties which rested upon him, Mr. Battenberg discharged them all with promptness and accuracy, and the company regarded him as one of their most reliable men. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for two years. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He believes in and supports the principles of the Republican platform.

April 2, 1867, Captain Battenberg was united in marriage to Amelia C. Miller, who was born in Archbald, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1849, daughter of August C. and Caroline Miller, both of whom were natives of Leipsic, Germany, emigrated to America in 1848, and settled in Archbald. Mr. Miller was a cabinet-maker by trade. Ten children were the issue of this union, seven of whom are living at the present time (1904), namely: August C., a graduate of the school of the Lackawanna, and he is now a practicing attorney-at-law in Scranton, having been admitted to the bar in November, 1894; Charles C., Jr., a carpenter for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Harry J., a casket manufacturer of Scranton; Helen, assistant postmaster at Archbald; Caroline, wife of David J. Jenkins; Ernest E., an employe of the Scranton Savings Bank; Roy, who is pursuing his studies.

AUGUSTUS F. GEBHARDT. Industry, perseverance, thrift and economy have been the chief characteristics in the successful business career of Augustus F. Gebhardt, a prominent res-



ident of Jermyn, Pennsylvania, who is serving in the capacity of superintendent of the Dupont Powder Company.

As the name indicates, the Gebhardt family originated in Germany. Frederick Gebhardt, father of Augustus F. Gebhardt, was born in Bavaria, and at the age of twenty-two emigrated to the United States. Prior to his coming he learned the trade of cooper, and he followed this line of work in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Newburg and Poughkeepsie, New York. While a resident of Newburg he was united in marriage to Catharine John, also a native of Bavaria, and their family consisted of three children, namely: George C., an employee of the Dupont Powder Company; Augustus F., mentioned at length hereinafter, and Louisa M., who became the wife of Charles F. Olcott. While residing in Poughkeepsie, New York, Mr. Gebhardt took a trip to his native country, where he died, and in 1872 his widow and her two sons—George C. and Augustus F.—removed to Moosic, Pennsylvania, in which town her daughter had taken up her residence after marriage.

Augustus F. Gebhardt was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 25, 1855. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Newburg, New York, and from thence to Poughkeepsie, same state, where for five years he attended the common schools, thereby acquiring a knowledge of the rudimentary branches of education. In early life he served an apprenticeship at the trade of cooper with his father, and when only fourteen years of age started out to earn a livelihood for himself. After locating in the town of Moosic, Pennsylvania, he secured employment at his trade and in addition to this he worked at house painting in that place and Scranton. In 1872 he entered the employ of the Powder Company, with which enterprise he has been actively connected for thirty-three years, eight in Moosic and twenty-five in Jermyn. The plant over which he is superintendent is located at Jermyn, and is now controlled by the Dupont Powder Company. It covers about forty acres of ground, gives constant employment to about thirty trusty workmen, and is thoroughly equipped with all the facilities for making the best blasting powder on the market. It is situated on the west side of the Lackawanna river, but is connected with the east side by a cableway by which their material is conveyed from the cars to the mill. Their power is a fifty-horse steam engine. The mill has been blown up at six different times since its erection, with four

fatalities. Mr. Gebhardt has been very fortunate in escaping unharmed, but several times his life has been in imminent peril. The officers of this company are: Henry Beland, president; W. S. Hutchings, general manager, and Augustus F. Gebhardt, superintendent.

Mr. Gebhardt has always shown a decided interest in modern improvements and the advancement of the age, and has furthered every scheme that is honest and upright and that has for its object the advancement of his town and borough. He was one of the organizers, later a director and subsequently superintendent of the Jermyn Electric Light Company. He was promoter and organizer and subsequently director of the Jermyn Water Company, and he was an active factor in the organization of the German Cut Glass Company of Jermyn, which was established in 1903, and of which he is now treasurer. He is a firm believer in the platform of the Republican party, and to the best of his ability uses his influence in the carrying out of its principles. The family are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Jermyn, of which Mr. Gebhardt was once a trustee.

In 1884 Mr. Gebhardt was married to Hannah C. Patten, of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, and the following named children were the issue of this marriage: Walter, deceased; George A., Florence H., and Walter P. Gebhardt.

A. D. WILLIAMS, one of the enterprising manufacturers of Scranton, whose industry is not of great magnitude but of a useful and unique character, is a man of marked skill and ability, and throughout his business career his energetic character and practical sagacity has found ample scope for exercise. He is a native of Newton township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, born March 7, 1853.

His paternal grandfather was Abraham Williams, a native of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey. He gained a lucrative livelihood by following the occupation of farming, conducting his extensive operations in his native town and also in Newton township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. Of his family of four children, but one is living, Norman, a resident of Chinchilla. His maternal grandfather was George Nafus, who at an early date located at Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he took up some valuable coal lands. He was a prominent resident of that section of the state for many years, a Methodist in religion and a Democrat in politics.

John Williams, father of A. D. Williams, was born in Newton township, Lackawanna county, where he was reared and educated. During the early years of his life he was a merchant, but subsequently became a farmer, and his practical and progressive methods was the means of his achieving a large degree of success. By his marriage to Jane Nafus, who was born in Pittston township, Pennsylvania, two sons were born—George and A. D. Mr. Williams died in early life.

A. D. Williams was reared in his native township, and the common schools thereof afforded him the means of obtaining a practical education. In early life he served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, becoming an expert mechanic, and this line of work he followed for ten years. In 1890 he engaged in the business of manufacturing hames, making a specialty of mine hames, and without doubt these are the best for the purpose manufactured in the United States. On account of the superiority of the goods, he commands the highest market price, and his trade extends to all mines in this country, Canada and South Africa. Mr. Williams is the sole proprietor of the plant, which occupies a space sixty by eighty feet, and by giving his undivided attention to the enterprise has achieved phenomenal success. He is one of the progressive men of Scranton, living up to the belief that success comes to the man who meets her more than half way. He has been a resident of the Lackawanna valley since 1870, and during this long period has stood high in the community in which he resided. Mr. Williams was a member of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, in which he served five years.

Mr. Williams married, in 1883, Miss Villette Webb, of Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one son, Leslie G., born April 6, 1890.

SAMUEL W. ARNOLD, one of the substantial and enterprising business men of Peckville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, has been the incumbent of the office of justice of the peace for the past quarter of a century, and by reason of his thorough knowledge of law, his good common sense and his keen and sound judgment few decisions are returned. He was born in Uniondale, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, a descendant on the paternal side of a long line of sturdy and honorable Irish ancestors.

Reuben Arnold, grandfather of Samuel W.

Arnold, was the father of fourteen children, all of whom were born in Rhode Island. Accompanied by his numerous children in the year 1824, he removed from Rhode Island and settled in Pennsylvania. He was an honest and honorable man, performed all the duties of good citizenship, and reared his family to become useful members of society. Among these children was a son, George W. Arnold, father of Samuel W. Arnold, whose business career was devoted to the manufacture of bedsteads and many other useful household articles out of lumber. He was a resident of Uniondale, Pennsylvania, and was accorded a place among the successful business men of that section of the state, but his business career was short-lived, as his death occurred during the early year of his manhood. His wife, Mary S. (Peck) Arnold, daughter of Samuel Peck, of Peckville, bore him three children, Samuel W. being the only survivor.

During his boyhood and early youth Samuel W. Arnold resided in his native town of Uniondale, attending, in due course of time, Kingston Academy and Wyoming Seminary, where he acquired a thorough English education which qualified him for a life of usefulness and activity. He gained his first practical knowledge of business life in the employ of the D. & H. Company, serving them in various capacities for a period of six consecutive years. He later spent one year at Oil City, Pennsylvania, whence he returned in 1874 to Peckville, where he has since continued to reside, and in which borough he owns and operates a hardware store, which he has successfully conducted since 1894. He is interested in all matters that conduce to the progress and welfare of his township, county and state. He holds membership in the Improved Order of Red Men.

In 1874 Mr. Arnold was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Arnold, daughter of Thomas Arnold, and they are the parents of one daughter, Estelle, now the wife of Arthur W. Thompson.

REESE HUGHES, one of the pioneers of the Lackawanna Valley, is a man of wide and varied experience, whose ability in his chosen occupation is remarkable, and whose fund of knowledge on a large number of subjects is inexhaustible. He is a native of Wales, born May 9, 1827, and when he attained the age of six years was brought to this country by his parents, William and Sarah (Jenkins) Hughes.

Edward Hughes (grandfather) was born in

Wales in the year 1765. He entered the service of the British navy as a common sailor before the mast, and, as a reward for meritorious conduct, good behaviour, superior intelligence and a close application to the science of navigation, was advanced step by step to the dignified and responsible position of admiral. His wife, Martha (Bonner) Hughes, a native of Bristol, England, bore him one son, William Hughes (father), whose birth occurred in Bristol, England, in 1793. The law of the English government forbade the presence of children on board their men of war vessels, and in consequence the child was given in charge of Mr. Reese, a resident of Glamorganshire, a few miles from Swansea, to be educated and properly fitted for his future life. In due course of time William, instead of turning his attention to the sea and vessels of war, became an agriculturist. He was united in marriage to Sarah Jenkins, an estimable Welsh lady, who bore him the following named children: Edward, Joseph, Martha, William, Reese, and Mary Ann. In 1833 this family emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York on August 26, 1833, and from there they came to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, by boat. Here William Hughes turned his attention to mining, which occupation he followed during his residence in that town. He then located in Susquehanna, where he purchased a farm which he cultivated for a number of years, after which he purchased Slocum Hollow (now Scranton) from Mr. Slocum. Subsequently he became somewhat discouraged with his purchase, sold it back to the Slocum family for fifteen hundred dollars, and this was the one great mistake that this good man made during his lifetime. His death occurred in Carbondale, July 2, 1852, aged fifty-nine years. He survived his wife several years, her death having occurred in Pittston, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1847, in the fifty-seventh year of her age. The sole survivors of the family of William and Sarah Hughes at the present time (1904) are: Reese Hughes and Mrs. Mary A. Johns.

The educational advantages afforded by the old-fashioned subscription schools was the only means of gaining knowledge that Reese Hughes had during his boyhood. At the early age of nine years he began driving a mule at the mines, and he followed various kinds of work in connection with mining up to the year 1854. His knowledge of mining became so extensive that his services were sought after by other companies besides the D. & H. company. He was employed by the Lehigh Company to develop a zinc mine, and

after completing this work he went to California and other states prospecting and developing minerals. During the Civil war or just prior to it he opened an extensive mine in North Carolina, but the war interfered with its operation in such a manner that the owners received no financial benefit from it. He first made his home in the city of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in 1849, but during his tour of mineral prospecting he was absent from the city for a period of twenty-two years. On his return to Carbondale he resumed mining as before, and was actively employed up to 1899, in which year he retired from a business career. He was well informed in mining matters, particularly as to prospecting and determining, from indications, the presence of minerals, and in the course of his work he was thrown in company with the best scientific men of the day, to whom his services were very valuable, as is shown by the following fact: In 1861, the first year of the Civil war, Mr. Hughes determined to enlist his services in behalf of his adopted country, but several men who wished him to continue work for them prevailed upon him to remain at home and they paid nine hundred dollars for a substitute. For twelve years he served in the capacity of superintendent in the Passaic Company. In 1872 he purchased a farm of over two hundred acres for which he paid ten thousand dollars, but on account of his son's disinclination to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits he disposed of it in 1888. In 1862 he was appointed captain of Saucon Valley Militia in Lehigh county, and later he was actively identified with the Pennsylvania Reserves, in which he held the commission of first lieutenant. He was the incumbent of the offices of assessor and school director, and his administration was marked by the utmost integrity and efficiency. He is a firm ally of the Republican party, and was formerly an active member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders.

In 1851 Mr. Hughes married Margaret Williams, a native of Wales, who died December 8, 1901. Their children are: Thomas R., who married Mary Yensen, and they are the parents of one son, Roy Hughes. William R., who married Martha Davis, and their family consists of two children, Ethel and Annie Hughes. Sarah Ann, wife of James Bell, and mother of two children, Mary and Ruth Bell. George W., married Mary A. Jones, and their children are as follows: Raymond, Mary, Margaret, and George Hughes. Mattie H., widow of Harry Brown, no issue. Mr. Hughes and his family are attendants of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM L. YARRINGTON, librarian in the public library in Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, which office he has efficiently filled since 1896, is a descendant of a highly respectable family of that name, early residents of the state of Connecticut. The first authentic account we have is that Abel Yarrington, residing in Connecticut, migrated to the Wyoming Valley in 1772, locating where Kingston now stands. Of his characteristics we know nothing.

Peter Yarrington (grandfather), son of Abel Yarrington, was born in Connecticut, in 1772, was a blacksmith by trade, and died November 26, 1826, aged fifty-six years. On October 1, 1802, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, he married Naomi Flynt, who was born in 1778, and died August 13, 1826, aged forty-eight years. To this union were born the following named children, all of whom are deceased but the youngest child: Dilton, Alanson, Sinton, Lucinda, Ann E., and Martha Yarrington.

Dilton Yarrington (father) was born October 8, 1803. He was a blacksmith by trade, and by industry and perseverance he provided a comfortable home for his family. He located in Carbondale in the year 1847. He was a member and in his latter years an elder of the Presbyterian Church, a Whig in politics, and a strong advocate of temperance, which meant much opposition to the customs of his day and age. He was strong in his convictions and fearless in his denunciations, and therefore made a most capable justice of the peace, which office he filled at Dundaff, Susquehanna county, for several years. On December 23, 1827, Mr. Yarrington married Rebecca Lambert, born in Minisink township, Orange county, New York, January 20, 1804, daughter of William and Julia Lambert, and their children were: Abel, who died in infancy; Peter A., born October 1, 1830, became a skillful mechanic, died 1856; William L., born April 27, 1833, mentioned hereinafter; Julia, born in 1836, died 1840; Mary, born in 1840, died 1843; Sarah, born in 1842, died 1847; and John T., born in 1847, died in 1873, aged twenty-six years. Dilton Yarrington (father) died in 1890, having attained the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

William L. Yarrington was born April 27, 1833. His early education was obtained in the schools of Carbondale, whither his parents removed in 1847, and he completed his studies in Professor Stoddard's Academy at Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He attempted to learn the trade of machinist in the Delaware & Hudson Company shops, but physical disabilities

interfered with his cherished hopes. He then accepted a clerkship with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, with whom he remained for three years. In 1859 he moved to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and accepted a position in the freight office of the Delaware & Hudson Company, where he remained for two years. In August, 1862, when his country was in imminent peril and seeming danger of a disruption, he voluntarily offered his services to his country by enrolling as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private. His command was a part of the Army of the Potomac. He was actively engaged in the battles of South Mountain, Chancellorsville and Antietam. He was sent to the hospital from the latter named battlefield, having contracted a disease which incapacitated him for active service. He was honorably discharged in May, 1863.

In 1866 he formed a co-partnership with Dr. R. Ottman and R. I. Bartlett under the firm name of Ottman, Bartlett & Yarrington, and for many years they were the successful proprietors of an extensive dry goods store in Carbondale. Subsequently Mr. Yarrington purchased the interest of his partners, and conducted the business alone up to the year 1884. He was postmaster from 1890 to 1894. He is an active and prominent factor in various organizations, namely: Carbondale Lodge, No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master during the years 1875-76; Eureka H. R. A. Chapter, No. 179, of which he was excellent high priest; Palestine Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, of which he was eminent commander; and adjutant five years and commander one year of William H. Davis Post, No. 187, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Republican in his political views.

On January 1, 1867, Mr. Yarrington was married to Martha C. Decker, daughter of John W. and Catherine Decker, of Port Jervis, New York. Their children were: 1. Walter D., born February 21, 1868, died July 9, 1888; 2. W. Franklin, born August 7, 1871, was united in marriage to Lilly Alles, at Jersey City, New Jersey, June 16, 1894; 3. Edgar D., born July 17, 1873; 4. Mary R., born August 10, 1876; 5. William L., Jr., born August 25, 1878, married Laura Chilton, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1901, and one child, Dorothy M., was born to them, October 3, 1902, died April 9, 1904; 6. K. Isabelle, born August 23, 1880; 7. Sinclair Kerlin, born November 26, 1888. Mr. Yarrington and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

G. J. LILLIBRIDGE, an honorable and straightforward business man of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, whose integrity and high sense of honor has never been questioned, is a descendant of an old and honored Connecticut family, who trace their origin to English ancestors, who located in the New England states and were worthy representatives of the first families of the country.

Levi Lillibridge, father of G. J. Lillibridge, was born in the state of Connecticut, in 1803, was reared and educated there, and in early manhood (in the year 1834) settled in Dalesville, Pennsylvania, where he successfully conducted a store devoted to the sale of tinware and other Yankee notions. He purchased a parcel of land in Blakely township, containing forty-six acres, which is still owned by his descendants. He was a man of considerable influence in his day and neighborhood, performed the duties of good citizenship in a highly creditable manner, and as a mark of the confidence reposed in him by his neighbors was elected to the offices of assessor, tax collector, and postmaster, being the incumbent of the latter named office for a quarter of a century. He was also the proprietor of a hotel called the "Eight Mile Tavern," located half way between Carbondale and Scranton. In 1833 Levi Lillibridge married Elmira Northrop, who was born in Rhode Island, in 1808, and their children were: G. J., mentioned hereinafter; John N., mentioned hereinafter; Phoebe, wife of Dr. Van Cleft; and Mary, wife of S. P. Hull. Levi Lillibridge was a Baptist in religion, serving in the capacity of deacon in the church of that denomination, and a Republican in politics. He died June 6, 1869, and his wife passed away May 1, 1887, having survived her husband almost eighteen years.

G. J. Lillibridge, eldest son of Levi and Elmira Lillibridge, was born at Dalesville, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1832. He was reared and educated in his native county of Lackawanna, and upon attaining the age when he was capable of earning a livelihood for himself became interested with his brother John N. in farming and contracting. Subsequently he turned his attention to stock dealing, purchasing stock from the various states in the Union, then shipping to the Lackawanna Valley, and disposing of it to the mine owners and others at advantageous prices. He resides on the original land which his father purchased in 1834, and is the owner of two hundred and seventy-five acres of unreclaimed land, a large portion of which is underlaid with coal. He adheres to the religious faith of his forefathers, that of the Baptist church, and is a strong

advocate of the principles of Republicanism. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. June 10, 1890, Mr. Lillibridge was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Dirshmier.

John N. Lillibridge, second son of Levi and Elmira Lillibridge, was born at Dalesville, Pennsylvania, in 1838. As stated above he worked in conjunction with his brother G. J., in farming and contracting. John N. was given more to politics than his brother, and was the incumbent of several important township offices, the duties of which he performed in an efficient and careful manner. He served three years during the war of the rebellion as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and at the time of his honorable discharge from the services of the United States government was filling the rank of corporal. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1870 John N. Lillibridge was united in marriage to Miss Lucilla Finch, who bore him seven children, three of whom are living, namely: Alice, who is a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and now a practicing physician in the borough of Olyphant; Sarah, and Levi B. John N. Lillibridge died in 1902.

GEORGE B. NEWTON, a retired contractor and builder, is a descendant of an old New England family who settled in Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in the early history of the Lackawanna valley. He was born February 24, 1832, a son of Henry W. and Phoebe Ann (Ailsbee) Newton, grandson of Henry and Lucinda (O'Brien) Newton, who were the parents of three sons—Henry W., Matthew and Solomon—and great-grandson (on the maternal side) of John O'Brien, who was born on the voyage from Ireland to America. He became a worthy patriot and served under General Washington at Valley Forge; was taken prisoner and carried into Canada by the British, where he made his escape and returned and rejoined the army and served until the close of the war. John O'Brien attained the extreme old age of ninety-eight years, and was the father of five children.

Henry W. Newton (father) was born in Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1805. He was a shoemaker by trade, was the owner of a farm of productive land, but did not cultivate the same, as he confined himself



to his bench until he was disabled on account of an accident, after which he kept the toll-gate on the turn pike between Carbondale and other points. He was a worthy and reliable citizen, and as a mark of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen, was elected to the office of constable, which he held for a number of years. He removed to Blakely township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1828, and in this place his sons were born, their names being as follows: Albert Solomon, born March 20, 1831, now employed as a messenger in the Lackawanna county court house; George B., born February 24, 1832, mentioned hereinafter; and Stephen Silsbee, born May 4, 1837, now a commission merchant in New York City. Henry W. Newton (father) died in the spring of 1888, aged eighty-six years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Phoebe Ann Silsbee, died November 8, 1844.

George B. Newton was educated at the common schools of Blakely township, his birthplace. He began his business career by following rail-roading, in which line of work he was employed for three years, and he then learned the trade of carpenter, which occupation he pursued up to the year of his retirement from active duties, 1892. He is a first-class mechanic, and many of the houses in the beautiful borough of Blakely are monuments of his skill and handiwork. He built three houses on his own account, which he still owns. With the exception of ten years spent in Binghamton, New York, to which city he moved in order to give his children better educational advantages, Mr. Newton has resided in Blakely township and borough. He has had conferred on him all the honors of the borough, having been the incumbent of the office of councilman for six years, tax collector for four years, and a member of the school board for thirteen years, during which time he served in the capacity of president, secretary and treasurer of the board. He is a worthy and active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been identified since twenty-one years of age, ten years of which time he served as secretary, and he is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

July 3, 1856, Mr. Newton was united in marriage to Caroline Wilbur, daughter of Reuben and Laura Wilbur, and four children were the issue of this union, namely: George B., Jr., deceased; Stephen J., deceased; Stanley W., a carpenter by trade; and Catherine, an experienced and successful trained nurse, now residing in

New York. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which body Mr. Newton holds the offices of trustee and steward.

THOMAS BROWN, who came to an untimely death in October, 1895, while yet in the prime of life, being in the forty-sixth year of his age, by the falling in of the roof of the mine which he was operating in conjunction with other parties, was a worthy representative of the class of men of foreign birth, who upon their arrival in this country become loyal and public-spirited citizens, advancing to the best of their ability the general welfare of the community in which they reside. He was born in county Westmeath, Ireland, in 1850, the third in order of birth of the children born to John and Jane (Burke) Brown. His father still resides on the homestead farm in county Westmeath, Ireland, and his mother passed away in the year 1895, a month after hearing of her son's death.

Thomas Brown was reared on his father's farm and educated in the national schools in Ireland. When about twenty years of age he removed to this country and settled in the state of Connecticut, where he remained a few years, then came to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment with the Pennsylvania Coal Company and became a practical miner. After thoroughly mastering all the details of the business, and feeling competent to establish business on his own account, he formed a partnership with A. J. and M. J. Murray and George Jackson and they sunk a shaft. The work was slow, hard and tedious, but by all working together with a will they eventually succeeded in reaching the Clark drift and then built a small breaker. This answered their purpose for some time, but as the business increased they were obliged to build a new one, which was completed in 1892, and is still in successful operation. After her husband's decease Mrs. Brown took his interest in the mine, and in 1902 John Carney and she bought out the interest of Messrs. Murray and Jackson, the business being now conducted under the firm name of Carney & Brown. Mr. Brown was one of the original parties who succeeded in starting the Dunmore Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of which Mr. Brown was a stockholder and director. He was a firm adherent of the principles of the Democratic party and in religious belief held membership with the Roman Catholic church, giving his support to the church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. In 1892 Mr. Brown spent four months in traveling through Ireland,

his ostensible object being to visit his father and his old home.

January 25, 1881, in Dunmore, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Brown married Margaret Curry, who was a native of Ulster county, New York, one of the eight children born to James and Catherine (Brennen) Curry. James Curry located in Ulster county, New York, upon his arrival from Ireland, and in 1871 removed to Dunmore, Pennsylvania, and secured work with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, continuing in their employment until his death, in 1885. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown: John J., who graduated from Mount St. Mary's, and from Villanova College in 1903, and is now serving in the capacity of sales agent for the firm of Carney & Brown; Kate, Nellie and Agnes. Mr. Brown built a comfortable home on the corner of Harper and Ward streets, where his widow and children still reside.

**THOMAS PROTHEROE.** One of the independent coal operators of the Lackawanna Valley is Thomas Protheroe, of Dunmore. Mr. Protheroe is of Welsh birth and parentage, and belongs to a nation distinguished in the history of mining.

John Protheroe was born in Wales and was a miner by occupation. In 1861 he emigrated to the United States, whither he was followed in 1865 by his wife and children. He settled at Dickson City, where he engaged successfully in contract mining. He married Ruth Davis, also a native of Wales, and their children were: Mary, Richard, Edwin, William, Thomas, mentioned at length hereinafter; and James. Mr. Protheroe, the father, died in 1884. He was an honorable and upright man. His wife, a truly estimable woman, survived him many years, passing away in 1903.

Thomas Protheroe, son of John and Ruth (Davis) Protheroe, was born August 10, 1860, in Wales, and when but five years of age was brought by his mother to the United States. At an early age he went to work for the Delaware Lackawanna Coal Company, and remained with them seventeen years in various capacities from door-boy up, five years of this time working under O. S. Johnson as mining engineer. For six years he was employed as mine foreman by the Pennsylvania Company, and was for two years superintendent for the Noy Aug Coal Company. For the last six years he has operated on his own account a mine situated at Dunmore, and forming part of the Noy Aug mines. In this enter-

prise he has been very successful, owing to the long experience which has given him a complete and thorough mastery of the business. Mr. Protheroe has been for the last sixteen years a resident of Dunmore. He is a self-made man in the best sense of the term. Notwithstanding the fact that his educational opportunities were of necessity limited, he has by close application supplied the deficiencies of his early years. He has been an unwearied student of books as well as of men, and has acquired a large fund of general information. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and in politics affiliates with the Republicans. He and his family are members of the Baptist church of Dunmore, in which he holds the office of trustee. Mr. Protheroe married, February 18, 1880, Esther Hughes, a native of Wales, and six children have been born to them, four of whom are living: Howard, Edna, Beatrice and Ruth.

**HARRISON E. MAINES,** of Peckville, Pennsylvania, is one of the growing young business men of his town where he has continuously resided for the past twenty-one years. He is one of the leading butchers of Peckville, and by his honorable and straightforward transactions has built up an extensive and profitable business, which he has conducted since June 18, 1888, a period of sixteen years. He was born in Dunmore, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1865, a son of William and Jane (Shafer) Maines.

William Maines (father) was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1830. He was a veteran in the war of the rebellion, and fought manfully and courageously to maintain the integrity of the Union his forefathers had previously established. He served eighteen months as a private in Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was then honorably discharged on account of disability. His wife Jane (Shafer) Maines bore him two sons—Oscar S., deceased, who was engaged in the butcher and livery business; and Harrison E., mentioned at length hereinafter.

Harrison E. Maines, was reared partly in Peckville and partly in Jermyn, where he qualified himself for a life of usefulness. At an early age he entered the employ of A. W. Brundage, one of the oldest butchers in the town of Peckville, and after thoroughly mastering all the details of the trade engaged in business on his own account on the date above stated. His enterprise has met with a degree of success that far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and there-



fore he has been enabled to purchase property and to build his own home and shop. As a mark of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen, he has been twice honored by election to the office of assessor of the third ward of Blakely borough. He is a worthy member of the Knights of Pythias, and serves in the capacity of treasurer of the Wilson Fire Company, of Blakely borough.

Mr. Maines was united in marriage October 26, 1887, to Emily Carolth, born February 4, 1867, daughter of Mrs. Mary Ann (Reed) Carolth, of Cornwall, England. To this union were born four children: William M., July 30, 1888; Katie, August 16, 1889; George, December 2, 1891; and Carl, October 29, 1893. Mr. Maines and family attend the Baptist Church of Peckville.

RICHARD J. REESE, burgess of Blakely borough, who is filling the third year of his term in that capacity, having been called to that office by the voice of the majority of his fellow citizens, is one of the most popular young men of his town, and he has also been chosen to represent the people in various other offices of trust and responsibility, namely: inspector of elections in 1891, councilman in 1893-1899, borough treasurer in 1900, and his administration of affairs in these various capacities was marked with the utmost integrity and efficiency. He was born in South Wales, in 1869, and was brought to this country the same year by his parents, Isaac J. and Margaret (Lewis) Reese.

Isaac J. and Margaret (Lewis) Reese were also natives of South Wales. Isaac J. was well versed in the manufacture of iron, and in order to obtain a better livelihood from his trade he located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he resided until he heard such glowing reports from the coal country that he was impelled to take up his residence in Scranton, same state, being accompanied by his wife and family. He continued a resident of that city up to his death, which occurred in 1891. He was survived by his wife, who passed away in April, 1903. Of their seven children only three attained years of maturity, two of whom are living at the present time (1905); David and Richard J. Reese.

The schools in the western section of Scranton, Pennsylvania, afforded Richard J. Reese the means of obtaining an education. In early life he followed the practice of all boys who reside in a mining country, and turned his attention to the work of mining for a short period of time. His

next business venture was railroading, which he shortly abandoned in order to learn the trade of blacksmith, which he mastered when seventeen years of age. He worked at his trade for nine consecutive years, and being an expert mechanic achieved a large degree of success in this undertaking. He then accepted a clerkship in the office of the Scranton Coal Company, where he remained for five years, and in 1901 he received his present appointment of burgess. The mine of which he is foreman employs about ten hundred men, and being the outside foreman he has charge of all that enters or comes out of the mine, namely: the coal that comes out and the supplies that go in have all to pass through his hands or under his supervision. There are nearly three hundred men immediately under his control, which makes it a most responsible position, but every detail is looked after with the most scrupulous exactness. Not only does he work faithfully for the interest of the capitalist, who has money invested in the mine, but also for the interest of the men who are entrusted to his care. The mine was opened and operations began in 1889. He is a member of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 588, Free and Accepted Masons; the Knights of Pythias; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Loyal Knights of America, in all of which bodies he stands high in the esteem of his brethren. He respects the Scriptures and as far as possible obeys the commands contained therein, and his future career looks bright and promising.

Mr. Reese was united in marriage August 12, 1903, to Martha B. Pickering, the accomplished daughter of Frank W. and Mary A. Pickering.

FREDERICK L. VAN SICKLE, M. D., the leading physician of Olyphant, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has practiced successfully since 1888, a period of sixteen years, is a man of keen intelligence and possesses a thorough knowledge of the human system and its needs, also skillful in diagnosis, and it is only such who can gain high rank in the profession which he follows. On the paternal side he is descended from a Holland Dutch ancestry, worthy people, who have filled many of the foremost posts of responsibility in the country. On the maternal side his ancestors were of English extraction, and cannot be discounted as loyal citizens.

The first paternal ancestor of whom we have any authentic information was Lewis Van Sickle (great-grandfather), who married Clara Van Fleet. They were residents of Port Jervis, New

York. James Van Sickle (grandfather), son of Lewis and Clara Van Sickle, married Mary Friedenburg, and their family consisted of three children—Lewis, Solomon and Clara—all deceased. James Van Sickle and his wife were residents of Newton, New Jersey, and were probably natives of New York state.

Dr. Lewis Van Sickle (father), eldest son of James and Mary Van Sickle, was born in Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey. He was worthy of high commendation, being one of those men who make circumstances yield to his talents. In his younger days he turned his attention to teaching, but realizing the great need of conscientious physicians turned his mind to the study of medicine. He matriculated at Ann Arbor Medical College, from which institution he went to Philadelphia, and subsequently was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He located at Clark's Green, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and afterward settled at Waverly, same state, where he spent twenty-seven years of active practice, and where he died in 1890. His widow now resides at Olyphant, Pennsylvania. Her maiden name was Dorcas A. Gardner, daughter of William A. and Almira (Colvin) Gardner, who were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Van Sickle, widow of Dr. Lewis Van Sickle, born in Glenburn, Lackawanna county; Mrs. Rev. J. B. Sumner, Mrs. Alfred Reed, Mrs. William A. Pierson, Mrs. Frank Knauss, and Milton W. Gardner. Two children were born to Dr. Lewis and Dorcas A. (Gardner) Van Sickle, one of whom survives, Dr. Frederick L. Van Sickle. Solomon Van Sickle, brother of Dr. Lewis Van Sickle, was a veteran in the Civil war, in which struggle he honorably distinguished himself by the display of courage and patriotism.

Dr. Frederick L. Van Sickle was born at Clark's Green, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1862. He was educated at the public schools of his town, Waverly Academy, Waverly, Pennsylvania, and the Keystone Academy, Factory, Pennsylvania. At the age of nineteen years he began to study medicine under the watchful care of his father, Dr. Lewis Van Sickle, and was assistant at the Lackawanna Hospital, Scranton, for one year. In 1883 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated at the head of his class on April 2, 1886. For one and one-half years he practiced under his father at Waverly, Pennsylvania, and in 1888 set up his own establishment in

Olyphant, where he has since continued. In addition to his private practice, which has steadily increased in volume and importance from year to year owing to his ability and skill in professional lore, he serves as examiner for all the old line insurance companies of Scranton, and is medical examiner for all fraternal insurance societies in Olyphant. In 1887 he became a member of the Lackawanna Medical Society, served as its first vice-president and subsequently as president, and is also a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Socially he is affiliated with Kingsbury Lodge, No. 466, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is past master; Lackawanna Chapter, No. 185, Scranton; Melita Commandery, No. 68, also of Scranton, and Irem Temple, Mystic Shrine, Wilkes-Barre.

In 1888 Dr. Van Sickle married Cora R. Hull, daughter of George M. Hull, of Blakely, Pennsylvania, and her death occurred in 1895. She was a most estimable woman, faithful and conscientious in the performance of her manifold duties, and was greatly beloved by her husband and children. Their children are as follows: Clara, Karl, and Frieda Van Sickle.

WILLIAM BELL is one of the well known citizens of Peckville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided for two years more than the half century mark. During this long period of time he has enjoyed all the political honors his fellow-citizens could bestow upon him, having filled every office in the borough of Blakely from chief burgess to judge of elections—councilman, tax collector and school director—being the incumbent of the latter named office for twenty-one years. He was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, August 4, 1834, a son of Robert and Jane (Gillespie) Bell.

Robert Bell (father) was a native of Scotland, and accompanied by his wife Jane (Gillespie) Bell and six children, all of whom were born in Scotland, emigrated to this country in 1840, when William Bell was six years of age. One child was born after their arrival in the United States, whose name is Joseph. The family settled at Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where Robert Bell entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company as boss, remaining as such up to 1845 when he removed to what is now known as Mayfield, where he settled on a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits in order that his children might grow up with less restraint and be subject to less evil influences.

Of the seven children born to Robert and Jane Bell only two survive—William and Joseph—who were reared and educated in Carbondale, attending the common schools.

William Bell followed farming, teaming and carpenter work up to 1894, when he entered the employ of the D. & H. company, with whom he was employed for thirty years in the capacity of superintendent. In 1894 he retired from this position, after which he built a store-room with the intention of conducting an extensive business, but in some unaccountable manner the store with all its contents was destroyed by fire; the loss sustained amounted to seven thousand dollars. Since that time Mr. Bell has led a retired life, his means of livelihood being the income from the twelve houses he owns and which are rented to miners. His reputation as a humane landlord is well known. More than once when money was scarce with his tenants, as is often the case during a strike, he would give a receipt for a month's rent without any equivalent whatever, and he has also performed many other acts of kindness known only to the recipients. He erected fourteen dwelling houses in the borough of Blakely, to which place he moved in 1852, twelve of which as above mentioned he owns, and these contributed materially to the growth and development of that section of the town. He is a member of Harper Lodge, No. 707, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1865 Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Kate Coal, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, and their children are as follows: Mrs. C. H. Beatty; Mrs. Jennie C. Kilthour; William M., a resident of Philadelphia; Joseph R., an electrician for the D. & H. Company; Mrs. J. B. Reed; and Andrew, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are both devout Christians and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has held the office of trustee. Thomas Gillespie, maternal uncle of William Bell, a bachelor, also a native of Scotland, was one of the first merchants of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and one of its most worthy and estimable citizens.

**JAMES YOUNG.** The death of County Treasurer James Young, January 20, 1905, removed from Dunmore, Pennsylvania, one of its best known and most popular citizens. His career afforded a striking example of what can be accomplished by the union of capability and industry with high principle and devotion to duty. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26,

1843, a son of William and Elizabeth (Bryden) Young.

William Young (father) was born in Scotland, reared, educated and married there, and on April 24, 1843, accompanied by his wife and son James, emigrated to the United States. He settled at Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he resided seven years, during which time he was employed by the Delaware and Hudson Company. His first position was that of deliverer of goods, which he filled until 1851. He was a miner and for fifty years engaged in contract work. Subsequently he removed to the borough of Dunmore, where the remainder of his life was spent. In politics he was a staunch Republican. He married Elizabeth Bryden, also a native of Scotland, and they were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom with the exception of James, the eldest, were born in this country. Eleven grew to maturity and ten are now living: James, mentioned at length hereinafter; Mary, who became the wife of James Mears; Thomas R.; Isabell, who became the wife of Alexander Smith; Janet, wife of William Law; Katie; Elizabeth; Margaret, who became the wife of James Bryden; Jennie; Alexander; and David. William Young, the father of this large family, who was a man of pure principles and highly respected by all who came in contact with him, died May 10, 1892. His widow, a woman of most estimable character, passed away March 7, 1897.

James Young received a limited education in the common schools of Lackawanna county, and at an early age was placed at work in the breaker of the Pennsylvania Coal Company as slate picker. In 1854 he entered the mines, where for three years he was a mule-driver, and from 1858 to 1863 he was engaged in mining coal with his father. In the latter year he went into the machine shop, where he learned the trade, remaining until July, 1868. Having had the misfortune of losing an eye by an accident, Mr. Young abandoned his trade and returned to the mines. He moved to Pittston, where he was mine boss, and in 1869 was sent to Pleasant Valley, where he succeeded James L. McMullen as foreman of Brown colliery, a position which he held until March 17, 1873. He was then transferred to Dunmore, where he took charge of the Pennsylvania mines as superintendent, retaining this position until 1903. His administration of affairs was very successful, resulting in great profit for the company, and in much satisfaction to the men under his control, whom he treated with firm

kindness and by whom he was universally loved and respected, and after half a century of steady employment with the company they were unanimously sorry that he had separated his connection.

Notwithstanding his close application to the duties of his calling, Mr. Young found time to take an active part in public affairs. He was elected a member of the school board of Dunmore in the early eighties, and served continuously for seventeen years. It was when Mr. Young started out to secure the office of treasurer of the county that he came prominently in the public eye as a politician. The fact that he came from such a strong Democratic stronghold was largely responsible for the repeated defeats of that ambition by the Republican leaders. He was first a candidate for the office of county treasurer before the Republican convention that met in the summer of 1894, and was again in 1897, and in 1900 he came out as a candidate for the office against Hon. J. A. Scranton, and although he made a splendid showing in this fight was defeated by a small margin. In June, 1903, he succeeded in securing the nomination, this time against Robert M. Scranton, and in November of the same year was elected to the office, and from the first Monday in January, 1904, when he took the chair of office, until his decease discharged the duties devolving upon him in such a manner as to give great satisfaction to all good citizens. As a citizen and public official, the record of Mr. Young was creditable to himself and profitable to others, setting forth very clearly that without the influence of wealth or prestige of family he attained to positions of usefulness and honor.

In 1863 Mr. Young married Lucretia Townsend, of Fulton, New York, and they were the parents of one daughter, Helen E., who is now a resident of Baldwinsville, New York. Mrs. Young died in March, 1868, and on May 11, 1875, Mr. Young married Charlotte Harrington, who bore him one son, James H., who is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and is at present taking a special course on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**JOHN J. AITKEN.** Few of the men prominent in the mining regions of Pennsylvania have achieved more by their own unaided efforts than has John J. Aitken, of Priceburg. He is the son of John and Catherine Aitken, and was born in 1867, in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

In 1882 Mr. Aitken emigrated to this country and settled in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he learned the blacksmith's trade and worked for the Pennsylvania Coal Company in connection with the Barnum colliery. At the end of four years he moved to Scranton, securing a position as blacksmith with the Fairlawn Coal Company. Perceiving the necessity of a knowledge of the machinist's trade he applied himself to the acquisition of it, and was soon able to practice it in conjunction with that of a blacksmith. In 1889 he was given a position as assistant foreman of the Clifford colliery at Forest City, for the Hillside Coal & Iron Company of that place. In 1893 moved to Priceburg, where he received a position as outside foreman, serving under Mr. John Jernyn in Number Three colliery. He remained there until the colliery was purchased by the Scranton Coal Company in 1899. By this company he was then promoted to be superintendent of the Johnson mines Number One and Number Two, and in 1901 became outside division superintendent of the upper division or northern district of the company. He had six collieries and one washer under his supervision, and the uniform justice and kindness which he has displayed toward his workmen have secured in all respects the most desirable results and have established the most satisfactory relations between employer and employed. Notwithstanding the pressing demands of his calling, Mr. Aitken is active as a citizen, and has served for six years as councilman of Dickson City, and is chief of the fire department of that place. He is a member of Kingsbury Lodge, No. 466, F. & A. M.

Mr. Aitken married, December 6, 1893, Katherine Condon, of Sterrucca, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and four children have been born to them, two of whom are living: William, born in 1897, and Mabel, born in 1901.

**R. J. LLOYD, M. D.,** a young and promising physician, whose residence is in Blakely, but whose practice extends far beyond the boundaries of that borough, is thoroughly qualified for his honorable and humane profession by birth, education and disposition. He is a native of Lansford, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being August 15, 1877.

Dr. W. E. Lloyd, father of Dr. R. J. Lloyd, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He possessed talent of a high order and a wide range of knowledge outside of his profession. He was a druggist by profession before he turned his attention to the practice of medicine, and operated

a drug store at Lansford, Pennsylvania. While a resident of that town he took up the study of medicine and its application to disease, and was finally admitted to practice. In 1878 he took up his residence in Olyphant, and continued to practice his profession, also to operate a drug store there until the year of his death, 1899, while yet in the vigor of young manhood. His widow survives him. Dr. Lloyd was employed by the government as pension examiner for several years. He was a staunch Republican, and upheld the principles of his party. He served as alderman in Olyphant, and was a representative of his party as a delegate to one of the state political conventions, giving entire satisfaction as a man who understood the rights and privileges of his party. His family consisted of three children: William E., now a physician at Poultney, Vermont, but was formerly a druggist in Scranton, Pennsylvania, his father having started him in the business there. Charlotte C., a successful educator and principal of the Blakely school. Dr. R. J., mentioned at length hereinafter. The mother of these children, whose maiden name was Minnie A. Ackerman, is a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

During his early childhood the parents of Dr. R. J. Lloyd took up their residence in Olyphant, Pennsylvania, where he enjoyed the advantages of the schools of that town; he was also a student in the schools of Lackawanna. After three years in a drug store he entered the Baltimore College, and after pursuing the regular course was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897. He then located in Middletown Springs, Vermont, where he practiced medicine up to 1900, when he removed to Blakely and established a practice there, which has steadily increased as his skill and ability in professional matters were recognized and appreciated. He registered as a physician during his short stay in the state of Maryland, being there as a student. He is now (1904) serving as a member of the board of health of Blakely. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

In 1890 Dr. Lloyd was united in marriage to Edith Clift, of Vermont. Their children are: Charlotte and Irene Lloyd. The Clifts are an old colonial family, whose ancestors took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle for freedom. H. R. Clift, father of Mrs. Dr. Lloyd, was a veteran in the Civil war, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and while confined in the hospital fell in love with his nurse, Miss Emiline Ogden, who subsequently became Mrs. Clift and mother of Mrs. Dr. Lloyd.

JOSEPH G. BELL, a veteran of the Civil war, now living retired, formerly in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company, with which he served in various capacities since attaining his nineteenth year with the exception of the three years and four months he fought for the honor and integrity of this great nation which he loves and reveres. He had charge of the Eddy Creek colliery, where he controlled and guided two hundred hands, and he enjoyed the distinction of having the cleanest record of any man in the employ of that great company, which is a leading and prominent factor in the industries of that section of the state. He was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1840, of Scotch parentage, from whom he derived the perseverance and thrift which has characterized his career.

Robert and Jane (Gillespie) Bell, parents of Joseph G. Bell, were natives of Scotland, their births occurring in 1792 and 1802, respectively. They emigrated to this country in 1840, the voyage being both long and tedious, but they finally landed safely and made their way by canal boat and gravity road to Carbondale, where they spent a few years and subsequently located on a farm in what is now Mayfield, Pennsylvania. They resided there until 1852, during which year they removed to Blakely township, where a tract of land was purchased upon which they settled and there spent the remainder of their days. Robert Bell (father) was employed as foreman for a few years by the D. & H. Company. He was a worthy and conscientious man, a staunch believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of strong mind. As an example of his strength of mind and purpose the following fact will suffice. From the age of sixteen to sixty he had been addicted to the use of tobacco, but upon concluding that it was best for his constitution to abandon the use of the weed he put the tobacco jar on the shelf in plain view and there it remained untouched up to the time of his death, some twenty-four years hence. If he ever longed for it, no one was any the wiser. Of the six children born to Robert and Jane (Gillespie) Bell, all but Joseph G. were natives of Scotland. He and his brother William, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, are the only surviving members of the family. Robert Bell died in 1872, age of eighteen years when he entered the eighty-six years.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Joseph G. Bell were limited to those acquired in the common schools of his township. He was employed on his father's farm until he reached the



age of eighteen years, when he entered the employ of the D. & H. Company, driving a team. He continued at this work until the breaking out of the Civil war when his patriotism inspired him to enlist his services in defense of his country, as should have been the case with every loyal citizen. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He was soon promoted from private to corporal, then to sergeant in 1862, the following year to orderly sergeant, and as such was honorably discharged in 1864, having served four months over his time. On receiving his discharge he was offered a captain's commission if he saw proper to continue in the service, but longing to see the loved ones at home he rejected the commission, and later when he would have changed his mind the war was ended. His regiment fought all through McClellan's campaign, which included Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Seven Days Retreat, in which every day had its battle. His regiment was then sent to Folly Island, from there to Morris Island, where a battle ensued, and then to James Island where one hundred and sixty-seven of their men were taken prisoners; at this battle Mr. Bell received a slight wound in the shoulder.

Upon his return to civil life, Mr. Bell again entered the employ of the D. & H. Company and drove a team for one year. In 1866 he went to Grassy Island colliery, where he worked at various jobs around the breaker for another year. He was then sent into the car shop where he remained up to 1872, and during that year he was promoted to outside foreman of Grassy Island colliery, which office he held for twenty-seven years, and in 1890 he was placed in charge of the Eddy Creek colliery. He was elected the first constable of Blakely when it was made a borough, was a member of the school board for three years, president of the council for five years, councilman for fifteen years, and burgess of Blakely borough for two terms. He is an earnest and strong advocate of the principles of Republicanism, and is deserving of all honors that his fellow-citizens can confer upon him. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which body he has served in the capacity of trustee for twenty years. He is affiliated with Oriental Star Lodge, No. 688, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has served as master, and James E. Stevens Post, No. 304, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he served as commander.

Mr. Bell was united in marriage in 1867 to Eveline Silsley, who bore him one son—George—

a carpenter by trade. Mrs. Bell died in 1899. Mr. Bell married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Barney, the ceremony being performed in 1902.

**WILLIAM VANDERVORT.** The business men of Lackawanna county have a worthy representative in William Vandervort, of Peckville. Mr. Vandervort is descended, as his name denotes, from ancestors who emigrated from Holland to America. It is probable that they found a home in the province of New York, and that they came thither during the early period when the government was in the hands of the Dutch and the city of New York was called New Amsterdam.

Jacob Vandervort was born in New York state, and in 1873 moved to Glenwood, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, passing his time in the labors of his calling and in the discharge of his duties as a citizen. He married Hannah Brewer, also a native of New York state, and they were the parents of two children: William, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Frederick, a carpenter, residing at Dolph, Pennsylvania. Mr. Vandervort, the father, led the somewhat uneventful life of a prosperous farmer, respected by all for his quiet usefulness and unobtrusive worth. He died in 1899 and his estimable wife expired the same year.

William Vandervort, son of Jacob and Hannah (Brewer) Vandervort, was born May 11, 1862, in Delaware county, New York, where he received his primary education. After the removal of the family to Glenwood, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, his scholastic training was completed in the schools of that region. In 1883 he went to Peckville and entered into partnership with I. S. Ferris & Company, of that place. His sole reason for taking this step was his strong inclination for a commercial career, inasmuch as he had for the five years previous been in the service of the Lackawanna Coal Company. The partnership with I. S. Ferris & Company continued for twelve years, and in 1897 Mr. Vandervort formed a partnership with A. F. Kizer, under the firm name of Kizer & Vandervort, general contractors and dealers in builders' supplies. This connection lasted for two years, at the end of which time another partner was taken into the firm in the person of D. J. Beardslee. Three months later Mr. Kizer's share in the business was purchased by the other partners, the firm thus becoming that of Vandervort & Beardslee,

under which name the business is still conducted. Their trade is large and constantly increasing. The demands of business leave Mr. Vandervort little time for political duties or social enjoyments. He is, however, never wanting in the obligations of a citizen, and maintains his connection with the Oriental Star Lodge, No. 588, F. and A. M., of which he is a charter member.

Mr. Vandervort married, August 12, 1884, Nora Ferris, of Peckville, and they were the parents of one daughter, Anna B. Mrs. Vandervort died January 15, 1899, and May 29, 1902, Mr. Vandervort married Mrs. Bessie F. (Drake) Taylor.

**J. F. JACOB, M. D.** One of the ablest and best known physicians of the county is Dr. J. F. Jacob, of Throop. By birth and ancestry Dr. Jacob is a Welshman. His grandfather, Daniel Jacob, married Margaret ———, and they were the parents of two sons, both of whom emigrated to the United States: Thomas F., mentioned at length hereinafter; and Richard, who held the position of a bookkeeper and is now deceased.

Thomas F. Jacob, son of Daniel and Margaret Jacob, was born in 1848, in Wales, and in 1871 came to the United States. He settled in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where for twenty-seven years he was employed as bookkeeper by the Susquehanna Coal Company. At the end of that time he opened a general store which he conducted during the remainder of his life. He took an active part in township affairs, and was honored by his neighbors with several offices of trust and responsibility. For twelve years he was secretary of Nanticoke, for four years treasurer, for five years held the office of notary public, and he also served as postmaster for some time under President McKinley. He was president of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, of which he was one of the first stockholders, and was also president of the Electric Company of Nanticoke, of which he was indeed the principal promoter. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor. Politically he was a staunch upholder of the principles of the Republican platform. He was a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, and in 1884 founded in the face of great opposition the English Congregational Church. That church is to-day in a flourishing condition.

Thomas F. Jacob married Cecilia Davis, also a native of Wales, and of the thirteen children born to them six are now living: J. F., mentioned at length hereinafter; Margaret, who is the wife

of William Crotzer; Edwin; Archibald, who is the principal of the Nanticoke school; Laura; and Thomas. The death of Mr. Jacob, the father, which occurred in 1903, was mourned by the whole community as that of a man so useful and so justly honored deserved to be.

Dr. J. F. Jacob, son of Thomas F. and Cecilia (Davis) Jacob, was born October 23, 1870, in Wales, and the following year was brought by his parents to the United States. He received his primary education in the common schools of Nanticoke, and then entered the Bloomsburg State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1889. He was prepared for his chosen profession at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he received in 1893 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice the same year, opening an office in Forest City, where he remained until 1897, in which year he moved to Throop. His practice is large and constantly increasing. In 1903 he opened a drug store in connection with his office, thus supplying a long-felt want, a kindness which the people of Throop were not slow to appreciate. He is a member of the Lackawanna Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Jacob married in 1892 Eva, daughter of David M. Rittenhouse, of Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. The Rittenhouses are one of the old families of the Keystone state, the members of which have filled many responsible town and county offices. Dr. and Mrs. Jacob are the parents of one daughter, Anna Cecelia, born June 12, 1895.

**GEORGE H. HAVERLY.** Among the well known and respected business men and citizens of Throop is George H. Haverly. He is the son of Leroy and Eliza (Place) Haverly, and was born in 1859, at Overton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

He was educated at various places in his native state to which his parents removed, finally going as far as Iowa, where they remained six years, and where Mrs. Haverly died. In 1872 Mr. Haverly brought his family back to Pennsylvania, and settled at New Albany.

In 1884 George H. Haverly went to Throop, where he was employed as a clerk by T. H. Watkins & Company, and was subsequently promoted to the position of head clerk, a place which he retained for ten years. The entire period of his service with the firm was seventeen years. In 1901 he resigned his position and opened a store of his own which he conducted for two years. In 1903



he went into the livery business, and also became a general contractor, and these two lines of business he still follows with much success. During his residence in Throop he has built two houses and become the owner of nineteen building lots in the borough. He has taken an active part in township affairs, and his neighbors have testified to the confidence with which they regard him by electing him to various offices. He has served as councilman for five years, clerk of the council for three years, for one year was chief of police, and for three years filled the office of tax collector. He is a member of the Heptasophs of Providence, and the Royal Arcanum of Pittston. His political principles are those advocated and upheld by the Republican party. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Haverly married, in 1880, Reah Merrill, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, and of the six children born to them four are now living: Clarence M., who is a druggist at Archbald; Georgia G.; Harvey M.; and Reah M. Mrs. Haverly died in 1898, and in 1900 Mr. Haverly married Mary Bramer, of Mill City. They have one daughter, Helen May, who was born in 1904.

JONATHAN H. CALLENDER, of Blakely borough, Pennsylvania, is a worthy descendant of a highly respected Scotch-Irish family, who previous to the Revolutionary war emigrated to America, settling in Virginia. The progenitor of this family was a member of the Established Church of England, was what was then called a Tory and he was loyal to King George of England. One of his sons, Samuel, declared for the colonies and took up arms in defense of the new cause, and this action so enraged the father that he disowned and disinherited him. After serving under General Washington as a sergeant in his life guards up to the close of the war, he was honorably discharged. Samuel Callender married Martha Slosson, and they subsequently moved to Orange, New York. To them were born the following named children: Samuel, Nathan, Stephen, Sally, Betsey, Rhoda and Mary Callender.

Samuel Callender, eldest son of Samuel, the Revolutionary soldier, and Martha Callender, was born in Connecticut, September 10, 1783. He located in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and took up one hundred acres of land running from the mountain through Peckville to the Lackawanna river. For a period of time he resided in Greengrove, same county. He was a staunch Baptist, serving as deacon in that body, and he was

familiarly known as "Deacon Samuel." Being of a genial and cheerful disposition, he was a great favorite with all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth London, daughter of Edward London, the ceremony being performed in 1806. Mr. Callender died in 1857. They were the parents of the following named children:

1. Laura, who became the wife of Jabez Hall, and they were the parents of twelve children and grandparents of six; they had six sons in the Civil war.
2. Stephen, mentioned at length in the following paragraph.
3. Lovice, who became the wife of Levi Silvius, and their family consisted of twelve children, two sons of whom served in the Civil war.
4. Rhoda, who became the wife of the Rev. J. B. Kenyon, a minister of the Baptist church, and eight children were born to them, five of whom are living, namely: Mrs. S. D. Kingsly, Mrs. J. T. Howe, Charles P., Carrie A., and Mrs. J. R. Jones. Rev. J. B. Kenyon was a native of New York state. He located in the Lackawanna Valley in 1841, was married in 1846, was appointed the first burgess of Blakely in 1867, and also held the offices of poor director and school director. His home is one of the oldest in the Lackawanna Valley that is in a good state of preservation. He died in 1883, his wife in 1897.
5. Rev. Newell, who married Harriet Ferris, who bore him seven children.
6. Loucina, who became the wife of Benjamin Bowen, and they are the parents of three children.
7. Harriet, who became the wife of Theron Ferris, and five children were born to them.

Stephen Callender, eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth Callender, was born in the borough of Blakely, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1809. He was a man of sterling qualities and unimpeachable character, and served in the capacity of justice of the peace for the long period of thirty-six years in Blakely township. By his marriage to Lephe Hall seven children were born, as follows: Judson, who married Abbie Snedifor, and their children are Melvin W., Franklin and Mary Etta; Jonathan H., mentioned hereinafter; Emma (Mrs. Henry Plummer); Ella, deceased; William H., deceased; Eliza J., deceased; and Charles deceased.

Jonathan H. Callender, second son of Stephen and Lephe Callender, was born in the borough of Blakely in which he now resides, December 20, 1833. He was reared and educated there, and early in life served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter. For twenty consecutive years he was in the employ of the D. & H. Company, eleven



years of which time he served as breaker boss, and since his retirement from his trade he has turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and is now one of the leading merchants of his borough. Mr. Callender was a defender of his country in the terrible struggle of 1861-65. He first served for a short time in the militia, from which he was honorably discharged, after which he re-enlisted in the Third Artillery. He was subsequently transferred to Company D, of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as first sergeant. He participated in the following battles: Cold Harbor, Signal Hill, capture of Petersburg, and capture of Richmond. He was honorably discharged from the service of the United States government in 1865. He has served as school director and councilman of Blakely, having been elected to the office on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he holds the office of deacon, and James G. Stevens Post, No. 304, G. A. R.

July 9, 1860, Mr. Callender married Ann Mulholland, a native of Canada. To this union there were born five children, as follows: Emma J., who became the wife of Harvey Wood, and their children are: Stephen R., Harvey D., and Janet. Mary L., a teacher in the International Correspondence School at Scranton, William H., who married Laura Smith, who bore him one daughter—Laura B. Callender. Lephe P., an experienced and trained nurse. Stephen R., who married Elizabeth Coyle, and of their three children two are living at the present time (1904), namely: Muriel and Marion H. Callender.

THE TRESCOTT FAMILY, representatives of which in the present generation have attained high standing in the legal profession, one being the first lady attorney admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in which they have achieved not only success, but distinction, traces its ancestry to William Trescott, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, born 1614, the first of the family of whom there is any authentic record. He married, May 10, 1643, Elizabeth Dyer, born dren were: Samuel, born November 4, 1646; see forward. Mary, born April 23, 1649. John, 1625, daughter of George Dyer, and their child—born October 21, 1651. Patience, born May 7, 1653. Abigail, born November 5, 1656, married, November 21, 1682, Ammiel Weeks, and their children were: Ammiel and George, these being the only children mentioned in the will of their grandfather, William Trescott. Martha, born

January 8, 1661. Elizabeth, born January 24, 1665. William Trescott, father of these children, died September 11, 1699, aged eighty-five years. His wife, Elizabeth (Dyer) Trescott, died July 30, 1699, aged seventy-four years.

Samuel Trescott, born November 4, 1646, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Dyer) Trescott, married Martha ——. Their children were: Dyer, born August 4, 1671. Samuel, born May 4, 1673; see forward. Rebecca, born April 27, 1675. Jeremiah, born October 6, 1676. Abiah E., born October 31, 1678. Thankful, born February 22, 1680. Elizabeth, born January 27, 1682. Sarah, born March 5, 1684. The first named four children were baptized August 22, 1682. Samel Trescott, father of these children, died July 30, 1735.

Samuel Trescott, born May 4, 1673, eldest son of Samuel and Martha Trescott, was a resident of Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Huntington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1778, and the Trescott family was one of the representative families in that section. He married Hannah Whipple, also of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and among their children were two sons: Solon, married Anna Byer, and had an only daughter, Hannah, who married Samuel Chapin, a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, of Revolutionary fame; and Samuel, who with Solon served in Washington's army during the campaigns of 1776 and 1777. They were in the many engagements during these two disastrous years, and after their term of enlistment expired the brothers returned to Huntington and both enrolled in the company of Captain John Franklin and with him marched to Forty Fort to participate in the efforts to save the Susquehanna settlements from destruction by the Tories and Indians. After their escape from Forty Fort, where they were held as prisoners a short time after John Butler was in possession of the fort, they returned to Huntington and assisted others to escape who were still remaining there. They had been preceded by bands of roving Indians, who were busy robbing, burning and devastating the homes that had been deserted. Several of the people the Trescott brothers expected to find were gone, and of some of them no tidings were ever obtained. The brothers went down the river some distance, then taking an easterly course eventually reached Connecticut. Samuel Trescott soon after married and never returned to Huntington. Solon also married soon after, returning to his native place, and remained there until 1794. His wife was Mar-

garet Lewis, of Ashford, Connecticut. When they returned to Huntington they brought with them their six children.

Peter S. Trescott, a son of Solon and Margaret (Lewis) Trescott, born in Connecticut, about 1770, immigrated to Pennsylvania, locating in the vicinity of Huntington, where he died in 1884, aged ninety-six years. He married Susan Miller, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, of Welsh Quaker descent.

Barton Miller Trescott, son of Peter S. and Susan (Miller) Trescott, was born in Huntington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1830. He was reared and educated in his native town, attending its common schools, and for many years followed the occupation of civil engineer in that town with marked success. He performed special work on disputed titles and other matters of a similar nature. He served three terms as county surveyor of Luzerne county, in which capacity he rendered capable and efficient service. He was a man of honor and integrity, and was beloved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He married Pernelia Stevens Rhone, born at Cambra, April 22, 1836, daughter of George and Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone, the former named born October 18, 1804, died December 14, 1881, and the latter born October 8, 1816, died December 20, 1893, at the home of her son, Freas Brown Rhone, in Catawissa, Pennsylvania. George Rhone was a farmer in Huntington, Pennsylvania, until his removal to Wilkes-Barre, in which city the remainder of his life was spent. He was a son of Matthias and Naomi (La Porte) Rhone, the former named a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, his birth occurring near Allentown. He was a farmer by occupation, following that line of work in his native county. He died near Ben Town, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, 1853, aged seventy-five years, and his remains are interred in Saint Gabriel's churchyard.

Naomi La Porte was a descendant of one of the families of French refugees who fled to America during the French revolution and settled at Asylum, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. They came in 1793, almost before the echoes of our own revolution had died away. In 1796 the town consisted of forty families, among them many who had held high positions in naval, military and state circles in France. When Napoleon came into power and repealed the laws of expatriation which had been passed against the emigrants with the promise of the restitution of their confiscated estates on their return, the

greater part of them embraced the opportunity and went back to France. Some of them removed to Philadelphia, two or three to other parts of the country, and but three families remained in the vicinity of Asylum. Naomi La Porte was a member of one of these families, and was born at La Porte, in what is now Sullivan county. Her relative, Hon. John La Porte, was speaker of the general assembly of Pennsylvania in 1832, the fifth term of his membership; from 1832 to 1836 he was a member of congress, and surveyor general of Pennsylvania from 1845 to 1851.

Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone was a daughter of Zebulon Hall Stevens. He was a descendant of Henry Stevens, who came to this country from England, April 4, 1669, with his father and two brothers, Nicholas and Thomas, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. Pernelia (Bowman) Stevens, wife of Zebulon Stevens, and mother of Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone, was the eldest daughter of John Bowman, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1772, and died at Town Hill, Huntington township, Luzerne county, February 8, 1848. He married Mary Britton, who died in 1852. He was a son of Christopher Bowman, who came from Germany in 1754 and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The father of Christopher Bowman lived in Germany and was a man of considerable eminence and wealth. He had built up a village, founded a school, had many men in his employ, on occasions issued letters which served as passports from province to province, seemed to have exercised something of the rights and prerogatives which belonged to the old feudal nobility, and, in fact, the family coat of arms is said by heraldic authority to have been the grade of an earl. He owned a silver mine named Mehlenbach, situate in the mountain near Ems, about twenty miles to the north of Wiesbaden. The name of the family in Germany was Bauman, which was changed to Bowman by the first American ancestor. Christopher and his younger brother emigrated to America in 1754, and within a few years he returned to the fatherland on a visit, when he sold his interest in the mine at Mehlenbach. This mine was still held by the Bauman family in 1872, when a joint stock company was formed which still operates the mine. Christopher Bowman married Susan Banks, sister of Hon. Judge Banks, of Reading, a family of Scotch-English descent, and a family of considerable distinction and prominence both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They removed to Briar Creek, Pennsylvania, where Christopher

died in 1806, and his wife Susan died in 1816. Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a grandson. Henry Stevens married Eliza or Elizabeth, a daughter of Captain John Gallup, a son of Captain John Gallup, of Boston, Massachusetts, and both father and son were noted as Indian fighters. He came to Pequot in 1651, where he lived until 1654, when he removed to Mystic. Captain Gallup married Hannah Lake, a relative of Governor Winthrop. Henry Stevens settled in Stonington, Connecticut, and had three sons, Thomas, Richard and Henry. Thomas married Mary Hall, and settled in Plainfield, Connecticut, and had seven sons, Thomas, Phineas, Uriah, Caleb, Benjamin, Samuel and Zebulon. Zebulon was born June 14, 1717, and married Miriam Fellows, November 25, 1743. Thomas, son of Zebulon, was born May 5, 1760, at Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and emigrated to Wyoming before the close of the last century. Thomas Stevens married Lucy Miller, December 2, 1784. Zebulon Hall Stevens, son of Thomas, was born January 12, 1791, and married Parmelia Bowman, daughter of John Bowman, October 28, 1813.

The children of George and Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone are as follows: 1. Parmelia Stevens, born April 22, 1836, aforementioned as the wife of Barton Miller Trescott. 2. Daniel La Porte, born January 19, 1838, married (first) December 6, 1861, Emma Hale Kinsey, daughter of John Kinsey, of Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. She died February 18, 1878. They had a daughter, Mary Panthea. Daniel La Porte Rhone married (second) December 31, 1879, Rosamond L. Dodson, born in Downieville, Sierra county, California, daughter of Osborne and Lucy (Wadsworth) Dodson, of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of two other children, as follows: Darien Wadsworth Dodson, of Town Hill, Pennsylvania, who married Margaret Camp, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Judge and Mrs. Rhone are the parents of two daughters: Alice Buckalew, born November 15, 1880, and Helen Wadsworth, born November 5, 1884. 3. Susan Bowman, born January 8, 1840, became the wife of Alfred T. Creveling, born September 25, 1833, died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1906. 4. John Crawford, born January 20, 1842, married Maria Baker. 5. Zebulon, Stratton, born December 2, 1845, married Jennie Crosthwaite, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; he died in Nebraska, February 5, 1887; was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. 6. Minerva, born March 23, 1847. 7. Aristo

Caroline, born January 10, 1850, died in infancy. 8. Samuel Matthias, born September 25, 1852, married Amanda Waltman, of Montgomery, Pennsylvania. 9. Freas Brown, born August 19, 1860, married Lillian Grover, of Rupert, Pennsylvania.

The children of Barton Miller and Parmelia Stevens (Rhone) Trescott are as follows: 1. Boyd, born April 18, 1860, Huntington, Pennsylvania, (now resides in Millville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania; he married Anna Potter, and they have one child, Paul Henry. 2. Mary Luella, born October 3, 1864, Dorranceton, Pennsylvania, mentioned hereafter. 3. Rhone, born October 3, 1864, Dorrancetown, Pennsylvania, is now engaged in business with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; he married Emma Harrison, issue: Leroy and Liva. 4. Minerva P., born December 24, 1865; she became the wife of Charles W. Snyder, a journalist; issue, Martha, Barton, Russell and Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder reside in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. 5. Josephine, born March 25, 1867, Huntington, Pennsylvania, became the wife of Harry Davenport, a successful farmer of Dorranceton, Pennsylvania, issue, Herman, Robert and Francis. 6. Rush, born October 5, 1868, Huntington, Pennsylvania, mentioned elsewhere. 7. Emma, born March 13, 1871, Huntington, Pennsylvania; she is now (1905) a student in a school in Georgetown, Washington, D. C. 8. Robert, born September 5, 1872, Huntington, Pennsylvania; he is now (1905) a student at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Barton Miller Trescott, the father of these children, died December 22, 1897.

Mrs. Parmelia R. (Rhone) Trescott, whose death occurred May 12, 1905, was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport. Early in life she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and from that day until her demise was eminently consistent with her profession. She was active in every phase of church and christian life, and never outgrew her usefulness. The Methodist church which stands at Register is largely the result of her faith, prayers, and work. Each of her pastors found her sympathetic, appreciative, helpful and especially anxious for the strengthening as well as the extension of His kingdom. She loved good books and poetry, which she so aptly quoted, was a delightful and profitable conversationalist, as well as a good listener. In her home her character shone resplendent, and under circumstances not nearly so ideal as those of her

later life she carefully reared the children entrusted to her care. With fidelity seldom equalled and never surpassed she sought to instill into their minds and have them exemplify in their lives a love for the good, the true, the noble and the beautiful. In this she admirably succeeded, and her life shall be to all coming generations a blessing and a benediction. Her remains were taken back to her home in Huntington, from which she had been absent during the winter, and to which she had been taken a bride forty-six years before. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. H. F. Cares, assisted by Dr. R. H. Gilbert, of Berwick, a former pastor and intimate friend of the family, who delivered a beautiful sermon upon the doctrines of the resurrection. On the green hillside at Southdale, in Huntington Valley, she was laid to rest besides her husband, who preceded her seven years.

MARY L. TRESCOTT, eldest daughter and third child of Barton Miller and Permelia Bowman (Rhone) Trescott, was born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. She attended the common schools in the neighborhood of her home, and this knowledge was supplemented by attendance at the New Columbus Academy at New Columbus, Pennsylvania, after which she served in the capacity of a teacher for a time. She then became a student of the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating therefrom in 1893. The following two years she read law in the office of Hon. Henry W. Palmer, ex-attorney general and member of congress, also one of the leading lawyers of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, October 14, 1895, being the first lady upon whom that distinction was conferred. At the present time (1906) she is practicing in the office of her preceptor. She is engaged in an active general practice of the law in all its branches, being employed frequently in cases of unusual consequence, requiring a thorough knowledge of the law, and careful and ingenious application of its principles, but making, however, the orphans' court and corporation law a specialty, this often requiring her services in the adjoining counties to Luzerne. Upon the basis of a liberal education Miss Trescott has builded a general knowledge of men and affairs invaluable in the legal profession, is a safe counselor and zealous advocate, and no lawyer defends the rights of their clients with more vigor and earnestness than she. From her ambitious nature and general capability Miss Trescott has attained a position in her profes-

sion that few women and not a great number of men have been able to achieve and so readily retain. She was admitted to the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1899, and on April 16, 1906, was admitted to the supreme court of the United States at Washington, on motion of Solicitor General Samuel Hoyt.

RUSH TRESCOTT, third son and sixth child of Barton Miller and Permelia Bowman (Rhone) Trescott, was born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1868. He received his education in the public schools, at the Huntington Mills Academy, and Dickinson College at Carlisle, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1895. Subsequently he attended the Dickinson School of Law, and after passing a successful competitive examination was admitted to the bar at Carlisle, June 6, 1895, and to the Luzerne county bar at Wilkes-Barre, June 17, 1895. He at once opened an office in Wilkes-Barre and began a general practice of law, which has extended to adjoining counties and all state and federal courts, and since then has secured a large and increasing clientage. He has handled a number of very important cases, many of which will be handed down in the history of Luzerne county. He comes of good stock, as already shown, has fine natural abilities, industry and persistence, an excellent education and thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and out of these conditions and qualities has reared a professional reputation second to none. Mr. Trescott is a Democrat in political opinion, and has been active in the affairs of his party. He was appointed first assistant district attorney of his county in 1898, under T. R. Martin, and held the office three years—1898-99-1900. He was chairman of the county Democratic committee in 1897.

Mr. Trescott married, June 7, 1899, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth May Wilbur, of Wilkes-Barre, born November 29, 1866, daughter of Henry and Mary (Fell) Wilbur. Mr. and Mrs. Trescott have one child, Wilbur Trescott, born June 23, 1904, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

NICHOLAS RAPSON, a representative business man of Wyoming, was born November 9, 1843, in Tavistock, Devonshire, England, fifteen miles from historic Plymouth, a son of Thomas and Alice (Osborne) Rapson, grandson of Thomas Rapson, and a descendant of an English ancestry.





Thomas Rapson (grandfather) served in the British navy for many years, and after an eventful life on the sea spent his remaining years quietly at Tavisstock, England, where he died, aged about eighty-two years, and was buried in the Public cemetery on the Dolvin road, near Tavisstock, as was also his wife Ann, who died aged about eighty years. They were religiously inclined, and for many years were faithful and consistent members of the Episcopal church.

Thomas Rapson (father) was born in Tavisstock, Devonshire, England, 1817, this district being the birthplace of his ancestors for several generations. He was one of thirteen children, among them being William, died aged about one hundred years; Ann, died aged about one hundred years; John, died aged about seventy years; Sara, died aged about sixty years. Thomas Rapson was educated in the public schools, was a natural genius, and became one of the prominent men of Tavisstock. He became superintendent of streets for the city (equivalent to city engineer), having entire charge of all improvements, new work, repairs, opening of streets, etc., a position he held up to the time of his death. He was an Episcopalian, quiet but progressive, and furthered all the interests of the community in which he lived. He married Alice Osborne, a native of Calstock, Cornwall county, England, the Osborne family being an old one in the eastern part of Cornwall county, England, and they were the parents of seven children, namely: 1. Mary Ann, married (first) Manuel Perkins, deceased, and (second) Richard Matthews; resides in Plymouth, England. 2. William, resided in Grass Valley, California, mined gold, was hurt in accident and died from the effects thereof; married Alice Andrews, who after his death became the wife of a Mr. Rogers. 3. Thomas, married Mary Williams, resides in Blakely, Pennsylvania, engaged in the mining of coal. 4. Nicholas, mentioned hereafter. 5. John, married Louisa Weeks, resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is a stone mason. 6. Jane, deceased wife of John Gourd, a resident of Plymouth, England, an architect and builder. 7. A son who died in infancy.

Nicholas Rapson, who was named after an uncle who died from wounds received in scaling a wall in Pekin, China, in 1840, during the Chinese war, remained till sixteen years of age at Tavisstock, England, his birthplace. He was educated in the public schools, and at the early age of eight years became engaged in the manufacture of hemp rope, continuing thus for two years. He then became identified with copper

mining, which was extensively carried on near Tavisstock, and served three years in preparing copper ore for market. At thirteen years of age he entered the mines as miner's helper, serving five years in that capacity; then entered the lead and silver mines near Exmouth, Devonshire, as miner, and during the following three years worked as miner in the tin mines in the parish of Wendron, Cornwall county, England. He then went to the Balladonegan Bay (Ireland) copper mines, where he was employed for three months, and after spending two months at home went as miner to the Chontales gold and silver mines in Nicaragua, Central America, remaining two years, one year as foreman of their reduction plant. He then took a trip to England and later emigrated to the United States, landing in New York city, September 7, 1869. Two days later, September 9, he arrived in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the mining of coal for one year. He then removed to Ashley and entered the service of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, remaining in various capacities for ten years, at the expiration of which time he was made general inside foreman at Wanamie for same company, having charge of their No. 18 slope and also starting up the No. 19 slope, and remained thus employed for a period of ten years. In 1890 he entered the service of John Jermyn, coal operator, as inside superintendent at Priceburg, Pennsylvania, but his health failed and six months later he went to California in order to recuperate, remaining three months. In August, 1891, he came to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, engaged with Simpson & Watkins, coal operators, and sank the Mt. Lookout shaft for them which he opened up in August, 1893. This shaft goes down through one hundred and three feet of quicksand and is remarkable in many ways. His work was entirely satisfactory to the management, and one year from the opening the output for the month of August was between twenty-three and twenty-four thousand tons. Mr. Rapson then engaged in his present business of rock contracting, driving shafts, tunnels, slopes, etc., and during his contract work has driven many miles of shafts, and now (April, 1906), with the assistance of his sons has five contracts under way, employing about sixty men, with a pay roll averaging over four thousand dollars per month. His business operations cover all the surrounding territory within a radius of ten miles. Since engaging in this business Mr. Rapson has received many flattering offers from different companies, but prefers to continue in business for

himself, in which he is very successful. His contracts average from two to six at all times.

Mr. Rapson is a stockholder in the Ft. Worth Telephone Company, Ft. Worth, Texas; First National Co-operative Society of Chicago, Illinois; Douglas & Lacey Company of New York; Kewanee (Illinois) Telephone Company; Sylvania Mining Company of Nevada; Mt. De Oro Mining Company of Colorado; Hayti Railroad Company of Hayti, West Indies. He is a Republican in politics, has been councilman of the borough, and is now president of the school board, serving for the second term in that capacity. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in which he is also local preacher, treasurer of the board of trustees, and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He has been a member of the church for the long period of forty-eight years, since fourteen years of age. Although he has now attained the age of sixty-two years, Mr. Rapson is a very busy man and is a fair example of the strenuous life. He is a master Mason, holding membership in Blue Lodge, No. 446, Wyoming, and Royal Arcanum, Pittston. He was formerly a member of the Foresters and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ashley, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rapson married, in Bovey Tracey, Devonshire, England, 1863, Elizabeth Ann Rodda, daughter of John and Sarah (Rapson) Rodda, of Tavisstock, England, and had ten children, namely: 1. John Thomas, died at the age of eight years. 2. William was killed in a railroad crossing accident at Warrior Run, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1882. Nicholas Rapson was also injured in the same accident, was unconscious for some time, and laid up for six months. 3. Richard died at the age of two years. 4. Richard (2), born Wyoming, Pennsylvania, a machinist, engaged in the rock contracting business with his father; married Emelie J. Harsch, daughter of Claude Harsch (see sketch of Claude Harsch elsewhere in this work), and had two sons: Claude Nicholas and Charles. The family reside in Wyoming. 5. Nicholas, Jr., a blacksmith, resides in Wyoming. 6. Albert Edward, a druggist, married Fannie Pettebone, daughter of Joshua Pettebone, and had one son, Albert Payne. They reside in Forty Fort, Pennsylvania. 7. Charles Frederick, a machinist, resides in Wyoming, Pennsylvania. 8. Anna Maud, died at the age of about five years. 9. William (2), died at the age of two years. 10. A son who died in infancy. All of the deceased children are buried

in the family plot in Ashley cemetery, Ashley, Pennsylvania. All of the sons are engaged in the rock contracting business with their father.

John Rodda, father of Mrs. Nicholas Rapson, was a miner in the copper and tin mines in England. He and his wife, Sarah (Rapson) Rodda, died in England. They had children: 1. Elizabeth Ann, wife of Nicholas Rapson. 2. Emma, married Bessie Hall, daughter of William Hall, land. 3. Carrie, deceased. 4. Jane, married Thomas Stevens, of Helston, and had two children: Carrie and Edward. They now reside in Ashley, Pennsylvania. 5. Harry, a miner in Nelsonville, Ohio, married Bessie Hall, daughter of William Hall, and had five children: Emma, Carrie, Harry, Thomas and Clyde. 6. Thomas, a moulder and prospector for Elsworth Bros., Denver, Colorado, for many years, but now engaged in the freight department of a railroad in Denver, Colorado.

GEORGE HOUGHTON HUGHES, an active and potent factor in the varied interests of the borough of Luzerne, is a representative of a family who was among the pioneer settlers of the Wyoming Valley, of Welsh origin, and who also gained considerable fame during the period of the Revolutionary war.

His grandparents were James and Hannah (Swetland) Hughes, the former having been a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Connecticut origin. James Hughes was a millwright and ran the first mill in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he spent his life. (See Swetland.)

The parents of George H. Hughes were James and Elizabeth Wharram Houghton Hughes, the former having been born in Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1816, and the latter in North Burton Fleming, England, February 7, 1816, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Major) Wharram. Her uncle, Major Wharram was Lord of the Manor and heir to vast estates in North Burton (now called Burton Fleming), England. "The Captain," as James Hughes was familiarly called, was educated in the school of Luzerne county, and in 1836 began trafficking on the canal, running a line of boats from Pittston to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. After the canal extension was completed he took his boats through the state of New York, from Pittston to Waverly and Elmira, and thence to Buffalo by the Erie canal. He continued this occupation up to 1865, a period of almost thirty years, after which he engaged in farming and looking after his exten-



sive land interests in the valley, but in 1882 retired from active pursuits. He was one of the first and one of the most extensive truck and dairy farmers in the county, keeping twenty horses and about sixty head of cattle on his farm. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and a staunch Republican in politics.

Captain Hughes married, April 2, 1848, Mrs. Elizabeth Wharram Houghton, daughter of John and Rebecca (Major) Wharram, and widow of George Houghton, by whom she had four children, namely: William, of Luzerne; Josephine, widow of A. Smith, of Luzerne; Cyrus, of Harveys Lake; and Sarah, married Westley Eastwood, of Phoenix, Arizona. Four children were also born of her marriage to Captain Hughes: Ellen, deceased; Maria, deceased, who was the wife of Wilson J. Bishop, of Luzerne, Pennsylvania; George Houghton, of whom later; and Caroline, born October 30, 1854, educated in the public schools of Luzerne and Wyoming Seminary, graduating from the latter institution in 1876. She returned to her home in Luzerne and there remained until her marriage, October 26, 1898, to William C. Sponsler, born April 24, 1858, son of Jacob and Susan (Seybert) Sponsler, of Berwick, where they reside on a beautiful farm. William C. Sponsler and wife reside in West Berwick, Pennsylvania. The two children of Maria Hughes and Wilson Bishop are: Bessie and Elma Caroline, who have been cared for since their mother's death by Mrs. Sponsler and now reside with her in West Berwick. Bessie was born November 16, 1880, and Elma Caroline, January 2, 1885.

George Houghton Hughes was born in the borough of Luzerne, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1852. He pursued his studies in the common schools adjacent to his home until 1872, the following year was a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and during the year 1874-75 attended the Millersville Normal school, where he completed his education. In the meantime he assisted with the work on his father's farm, later conducted a market for the sale of green groceries at Scranton, and subsequently handled the first car load of beef shipped into the city of Scranton. His half-brother, Cyrus H. Houghton, went west and shipped the first car of cattle and dressed beef into Scranton, and to these two young men is due the credit of establishing this enterprise in that city. In February, 1877, he entered Wy-

oming Seminary and there pursued a commercial course under Professor L. L. Sprague. He then went to Florida, locating at Tallahassee, Nassau county, where he engaged in trucking, raising tobacco and green stuff and shipping the same north for sale. He returned home on July 8, 1878, that being the year of the Centennial anniversary of the Wyoming massacre, went to trucking, using hot beds for the purpose, and for some years conducted the largest truck and dairy farm in the valley at that time, running regularly three truck and two milk wagons, and at that time he received an order of a vessel load from England. In 1883 he turned his attention to the raising of tobacco and the manufacturing of cigars at Wilkes-Barre, which line of work he continued for two years. He then returned to Florida and engaged in the raising and manufacturing of a fine grade of tobacco and cigars, which product he shipped to Hall, Ruckel & Co., of New York, druggists. His plant was destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt it and continued this industry until 1888, when he returned to Luzerne, Pennsylvania. He then went to Schuylkill county and engaged in general teaming for the Natalie Coal Company; they later failed in business, and he returned to Luzerne and engaged in the lumber business, purchasing land and making props and ties for the mines. In 1897 he went to Longpond, Monroe county, purchased four hundred acres of land, one hundred and thirty-five of which is under a state of cultivation. He is a Republican in politics. He was elected street commissioner in 1891, served two years and was re-elected for a second term. During his four years service as street commissioner he was instrumental in the grading of the first streets in Dorranceton and Kingston, and he also served a similar period, two terms of two years each, as a member of the common council. He was appointed executor of the estate of his father, the late James Hughes, in August, 1896.

Mr. Hughes married, March 9, 1891, Hattie May Fritz, daughter of Thomas and Emma (Granger) Fritz, who was the mother of three children by a former marriage, namely: William J. Thomas, born April 14, 1880; Bertha May, born July 29, 1882; and David or Day Thomas, born April 2, 1887. The children of George H. and Hattie May (Fritz) Hughes are: J. Earle, born June 6, 1892; George Herbert, born October 16, 1898; and Caroline A., born October 18, 1902.

**WILLIAM GWYNNE WEAVER, M. D.**, of Wilkes-Barre, was born March 11, 1850, in Rush township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Bassett) Weaver, of same locality, grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Campbell) Weaver, of same locality, and great-grandson of Michael and Margaret Weaver.

Michael Weaver (great-grandfather), the first ancestor of this line in America, came from Germany about 1760 and first went to the city of Philadelphia, later to Berks county, and finally settled in Northumberland county where his son Henry was born, he being one of thirteen children. Michael Weaver was a captain in the Revolutionary army, being in the service seven and a half years, two years with Second Company, Fourth Battalion, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, Associators, October 8, 1776, and five and a half years with Pennsylvania Rangers, 1778-1783, in both of which he ranked as captain. (See Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. xiv, page 327; also vol. xiii, page 236, third series, 23, 256, 341. He was one of the successful men of his time, and in addition to serving his adopted country accumulated considerable wealth as shown by a copy of his will, dated 1817, and now in the possession of Dr. Weaver. Michael Weaver was probably an adherent of the tenets of the German Reformed church, but the later representatives of the family adhered to the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry Weaver (grandfather), seventh son of Michael and Margaret Weaver, born about 1790, in Rush township, followed farming in the county where he was born. He was one of the substantial men of his time, and one of the leading members in the church. He married Elizabeth Campbell, and had among other children, Jesse, the father of Dr. Weaver. Henry Weaver, after a useful and well-spent life, died in 1860, aged seventy years.

Jesse Weaver (father), son of Henry and Elizabeth (Campbell) Weaver, was born in Rush township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1811. He was reared in the vicinity of his birthplace, educated in the schools of the neighborhood, and followed farming throughout the active years of his career. He was a man of more than ordinary education and ability, a Democrat in politics, and active in church matters, he being a prominent member of the Methodist church. His wife Elizabeth was also a member of the Methodist church and an active

worker therein, although her father was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church. Jesse Weaver married (first) Sarah A. Kline, born October 15, 1818, died November 7, 1842, leaving two children, both now dead, as follows: Charles W., a physician, who practiced his profession in Shamokin, Pennsylvania; and Ann Eliza Weaver, who married Samuel Reecer, Mr. Weaver married (second) Elizabeth Bassett, daughter of Luther Bassett, born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, June 16, 1814. Her father brought the family to Rush township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, when Elizabeth was but one year of age, so that she spent nearly her whole life in this state. The Bassett family, seven brothers, came originally from England, and several of them participated in the Revolutionary struggle. There were born to Jesse and Elizabeth (Bassett) Weaver the following children, all now living: Marietta, George B., Luther B., William G., whose name heads this sketch; John P., and Ruth A. Weaver. Jesse Weaver died June 11, 1854, aged forty-three years, and his wife Elizabeth survived him until December 25, 1900, dying at the age of eighty-six years and six months.

William Gwynne Weaver, fourth child of Jesse and Elizabeth (Bassett) Weaver, spent his early days in his native township, and was educated in the public schools there. His father having died when he was but four years of age, leaving a family of six young children, his mother was not able to afford the children an education beyond what was offered by the public schools of the district. He accordingly attended the public schools in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer until he was seventeen years of age, when he taught a term of four months in a country school in Montour county, and then entered the Elysburg Academy. The following winter he taught a four months term of school in Northumberland county, afterward continuing his studies at the Klines Grove Academy. At the age of twenty he began teaching in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, where he continued this occupation till the fall of 1872, when he came to Wilkes-Barre and became principal of one of the city schools.

In 1875 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1878. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre and began the practice of medicine, and during the intervening years has built up a large and lucrative practice. In addition to his private professional work Dr. Weaver is surgeon for the Lehigh Valley railroad, and one of the staff



of surgeons for the Wilkes-Barre City and Mercy Hospitals. He has served as director and president of the Nanticoke Light, Heat & Power Company. Dr. Weaver has always taken a deep interest in educational work, and for twenty-seven continuous years has served as school director of Wilkes-Barre. He has been a member of the Ninth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania for fifteen years, the past seven years with rank of captain, and served as assistant surgeon and acting surgeon of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (same as Ninth Regiment) in the Spanish-American war. His wife, then Miss Abbott, also participated in this war, acting as volunteer nurse. Dr. Weaver is a member of Lodge No. 39, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wilkes-Barre, of which he is a past grand; Lodge No. 174, Knights of Pythias, of Wilkes-Barre; and of Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Luzerne County Medical Society, Lehigh Valley Medical Society, The Association of Lehigh Valley Railroad Surgeons, The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and the Westmoreland Club. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Weaver has taken much interest in local affairs. He was the original advocate of the consolidation of the separate school districts of the city, and was one of the prime workers in the movement by which consolidation became an established fact in 1890. Since that time the schools have made remarkable progress, and the uniform system brought about by consolidation has contributed much to their present standing. He was appointed one of the original trustees of the East Stroudsburg State Normal School at its organization, and has been reappointed by the superintendent of public instruction at the end of each three years since, having recently received an appointment for three years more. Dr. Weaver also warmly advocated the change of municipal government from a special to a general charter, and those who contended for this were successful in 1898.

Dr. Weaver married, December 6, 1898, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Abbott, daughter of the Rev. B. H. and Sarah Elizabeth (Farnham) Abbott. (See Farnham genealogy elsewhere in this work). Sarah Elizabeth Farnham married, June 19, 1867, Rev. Benjamin Henry Abbott, born November 13, 1831, in Barre, Massachusetts, a son of Cyrus and Mary

(Puffer) Abbott, the former named born at Framingham, Massachusetts, May 21, 1806, died September 21, 1833, and the latter born at Berlin, Massachusetts, died at Putnam, Massachusetts, 1893, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Rubin Puffer, D. D. (See Records.) Cyrus Abbott was a farmer in Waltham, Massachusetts, where his death occurred. Cyrus and Mary (Puffer) Abbott were the parents of two children; Mary, born April 4, 1829, died January 21, 1868, at Whitestone, Long Island, and Benjamin H., mentioned in the following paragraph.

Rev. Benjamin H. Abbott began his education in the public schools of Framingham, Massachusetts, after which he attended Thedford Academy, (Vermont), 1853; Amherst College (Massachusetts), from which he was graduated A. B., 1857; Bangor Theological Seminary, one year; General Theological Seminary, New York city, which he attended two years, and was ordained deacon in 1860. In 1861 he served at the Church of the Holy Communion in New York city, and in the same year was ordained presbyter by the Rev. Bishop Horatio Potter, then assistant at the above named church, and was also appointed chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital, New York city. He then came to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he was rector of Trinity Church four years, then to Whitestone, Long Island, and served in Grace Episcopal Church twelve years. He then went to Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, where he served two years as a missionary, and then to St. Johnland, Long Island, where he was pastor in an institution founded by Dr. Muhlenburg for Aged and Young. After four years of service in this field his health failed and he returned to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he resided twenty-two years, during the greater part of which time he performed missionary work.

Rev. Benjamin Henry and Sarah Elizabeth (Farnham) Abbott were the parents of nine children: Mary Elizabeth, born May 7, 1868, Whitestone, Long Island, aforementioned as the wife of Dr. William G. Weaver, of Wilkes-Barre. Frances Esterbrook, born July 12, 1869, resides at home, Susan, born September 19, 1871, died January 12, 1876. John Farnham, born February 20, 1873, resides at Newark, New Jersey, and is accountant for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. Henry Edward, born January 15, 1875, Whitestone, Long Island, residing at the family home in Carbondale. Louise Graham, born April 14, 1876, died February 12, 1877. Louis Benjamin, born August 29, 1877, is a civil engineer; he married, April 8, 1904, Edna Law-



rence, daughter of Isaac and Bell (Moore) Lawrence, and resides at Frostburg, Maryland. William Ayars, born January 29, 1880, at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, died November 1, 1890, in Carbondale. Helen, born November 7, 1882, resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, with her sister, Mrs. Dr. William G. Weaver.

Dr. William G. and Mary Elizabeth (Abbott) Weaver are the parents of two children: William Abbott, born April 19, 1900; and Elizabeth Bassett, born September 21, 1903. Dr. Weaver as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Weaver is a member of the Episcopal church.

JOHN EDWIN WATT, deceased, for many years an influential citizen of Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he was effective in promoting the business, social and moral advancement of the community, was a representative of a family of Scotch origin.

Andrew Watt, grandfather of John E. Watt, was a native of Scotland. He was a wheelwright by trade, and a "workman who needeth not to be ashamed" of the production of his hands. He emigrated to this country in 1817, locating near High Bridge, and in 1825 migrated to Canaan's Corners. Andrew Watt and his wife, Mary Watt, had the following named children, all of whom attained years of maturity and were useful men and women in society: John, Andrew, Matthew, Agnes, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth Watt.

John Watt, father of John E. Watt, was born in 1809. Like his father, Andrew Watt, he was a wheelwright by trade, and in the year 1842 he moved to Carbondale, Lackawanna county, where he established a shop. He was a superior mechanic and was finally induced to engage in the service of the Delaware & Hudson Company as pattern maker. It must be said of John Watt, and to his credit too, that he loved independence. His spirit would not submit to dictation except from superior minds, and this attitude on his part caused a separation between himself and the Delaware & Hudson Company. He then turned his attention to the flour, feed and grain business, this being about the year 1850, and he conducted this enterprise for a number of years at Providence, Pennsylvania. He then moved his business to Scranton, still retaining his residence in Carbondale, and later he moved his business to Carbondale, where he branched out in the general merchandise trade, taking into partnership with him his sons, and the business was then conducted under the name of John Watt & Sons.

This connection continued until 1884, when John E. Watt, whose name heads this article, purchased the interest of his father and brother. John Watt was a man whose business ability was second to none; he was far-seeing and aggressive, and instead of waiting for things to come to pass he brought them to pass. He was an ardent believer in and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a hearty, robust man, plain and straightforward in manners, and he won the respect of all his acquaintances.

John Watt married Harriet M. Freeman, born in 1811, a native of Collin county, Connecticut, and they lived happily together for fifty-four years. In 1881 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, surrounded by children, grandchildren, and a host of friends who offered their congratulations upon the happy event. Their children were as follows: Andrew, born 1833, now deceased; John Edwin, born April 16, 1835, now deceased; Wallace W., born 1838; Sarah E., born 1842, now deceased; and Frances B., born 1845. John Watt died at his home in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, 1885, aged seventy-seven years. He was survived by his wife, Harriet M. (Freeman) Watt, who passed away September 27, 1902, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

John Edwin Watt was born at Canaan's Corners, April 16, 1835. After completing a common school education he became clerk for Frederick Grew, a merchant of Carbondale, with whom he continued in the closest relations and on the most friendly terms up to the year 1850, when he was admitted into partnership with his father. As stated above he purchased the interest of his father and brother in the business which was conducted under the style of John Watt & Sons, which was the leading business establishment in Carbondale, and up to the year 1885, when he retired from the mercantile business, he conducted an extensive and enlarged trade. His career as a business man was clean, satisfactory and lucrative. He was a man of a fine sense of honor and integrity, possessed a host of friends, and few, if any, enemies. In 1897 he was appointed president of the First National Bank of Carbondale, a position he filled with credit and satisfaction up to his demise. He was very conservative in his management of the banking business, shunned all doubtful risks, and his relations with his associates were sociable and affable.

Mr. Watt married, in 1865, Martha B. Wells, daughter of William S. and Jane A. Wells, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. William S.

Wells was a self-made man in every respect. He was a strong Abolitionist during the time when it took courage to express those convictions. He was a man who possessed the faculty of making and retaining many friends. During his business career he accumulated sufficient money and real estate to enrich his children, whose names were as follows: Charles, Ida, Mary E., deceased; Mary A., deceased; Emma, and Martha B., aforementioned as the wife of John E. Watt, and the mother of four children, namely: 1. William E., born July 26, 1871; he was graduated from Carbondale high school in 1888, from Wyoming Seminary in 1890, from the Western University, Connecticut, in 1894, and graduated with honors from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1896. He was admitted a member of the Lackawanna County bar in 1899. In 1896 he was married to Caroline Innis, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one daughter, Martha, born in 1898. 2. Mary E., born 1873, wife of Dr. J. J. Thompson. 3. Frederick G., born 1878. 4. Clara L., born 1884, was a student at Mount Vernon Seminary, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Summers, principal, and in 1904 received the highest honors which that institution could confer upon its pupils, namely: membership in the "Order of the Lily." John E. Watt died at his home in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1901. His death was sincerely mourned not only by his immediate family but also by a wide circle of personal friends and business associates, who estimated his characteristics at their true value.

ALBERT HUNT WELLES, principal of Scranton high school, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1864, son of Andrew Jackson and Anna Meade (Hunt) Welles.

Andrew Jackson Welles (father), born March 25, 1827, son of Elijah and Milla (Smith) Welles, of Glastonbury, Hartford county, Connecticut, where he spent his early days, was educated in public schools and Connecticut Normal school of New Britain. He taught school at Glastonbury for several years, about 1855 came to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and followed teaching at the Wyoming Institute, then in a flourishing condition. After remaining about two years in Wyoming he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, and for the following eighteen months served as manager in the book store of Mr. Sutherland. At the expiration of this period of time he returned to Wyoming and became first acting principal of the Scranton high school, but after a short ser-

vice there was called to become principal of the Carbondale high school, which position he held for three years. He then removed to Wilkes-Barre and became teller in the First National Bank, remaining as such for six years, and then, his health failing him, he returned to his old home in Glastonbury, Connecticut, where he remained three years or until his death, which occurred July 12, 1872, at the age of forty-five years. He was a member and deacon of the First Presbyterian church in Wilkes-Barre. He was a Republican in politics. He married, December 14, 1857, Anna Meade, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Poage and Ann Meade (Field) Hunt, of Virginia. (See sketch of Susan C. Hunt elsewhere in this work.) Andrew J. and Anna Meade (Hunt) Welles were the parents of five children: Susan Meade, died at the age of two years. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. R. Gregory, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. Thomas P. Hunt, died in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, aged eighteen months. Albert Hunt, see below. Anna Meade, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, aged eight years.

Albert Hunt Welles spent his early days in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was educated in public schools and Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, graduating in chemistry in 1889, receiving master's degree, M. S. in 1902. In 1889 he secured a position as chemist with the Montgomery Iron Company, Port Kennedy, Pennsylvania, and later was employed in the laboratory with Parke, Davis & Company of Detroit, Michigan. In the spring of 1890 he came to Easton, Pennsylvania, and engaged in chemistry, manufacturing picric acid for about ten months under firm name of Davis & Welles, but by the decision of the secretary of the treasury this article was put on the free list, which act compelled the suspension of the business. In December, 1890, he located in Brooklyn, New York, and entered the laboratory of the New York Tartar Company, of Brooklyn, remaining one year. He returned to Easton, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1892, and became instructor in chemistry in Lafayette College, remaining as such until June, 1896. He then came to Scranton and became head of the science department of the Scranton high school, which was opened September, 1896, and also equipped the laboratories there. In the summer of 1903 he was elected principal of the same school and has occupied that position up to date (1906). This school is now known as the Central high school. He was appointed in April, 1896, chemist for the Dairy Food Commissioner

of Pennsylvania, Major Levi Wells, and has been reappointed under all the succeeding commissioners up to date (1906). He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Scranton. He has held membership in the American Chemical Society since 1891, and is a member of Phi Delta Theta, College fraternity, and Phi Beta Kappa, seminary society.

Albert H. Welles married, August 29, 1895, Stella D. Leach, daughter of George W. Leach, of Wilkes-Barre, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and they have one daughter, Anna Hunt, born October 4, 1896.

CLAUDE G. HARSCH, a prominent merchant and well known citizen of Wyoming borough, has both French and German ancestry. He was born at Seurre, France, March 29, 1849, a son of George and Claudine (Thevenin) Harsch, the former named a native of Germany, and the latter a native of France, a daughter of Anthony Thévenin. Their family consisted of three children: Claude G., see forward; Emelie, married George Burens, a commercial traveler of Paris, France; Clothilde, a teacher in the public schools of Paris, France. George Harsch followed the trade of a shoemaker, lived in Seurre, France, where he married, and died in Paris, France, 1887.

Claude G. Harsch received an excellent education in the public schools of Paris, France, and at the age of fourteen accepted a position as clerk in a Paris music store, which he retained for six years. At the end of this period, 1869, he determined to come to America. He landed at New York, and immediately secured employment on a railroad. Here he remained four months, and then went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was employed for some time in a saw mill and in the iron mills. In 1870, during the time of the great strike in that section, he enlisted in the state militia and served throughout the strike. In 1872 he removed to New Jersey and there worked for three years as weighmaster for Pardee & Company, after which he was for four months captain of a boat on the Morris canal. He then returned to Scranton and worked for a short time for the Scranton Water Company, and then moved to Wyoming and worked in the mines until 1883, when he accepted a position in the general store of William Hancock, and remained there two years. He then went to France in order to give his daughter better educational advantages than could be obtained here, and re-

mained abroad about one year. Upon his return to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, he resumed work with William Hancock and continued the same for four and a half years, and again visited France in order to bring his daughter home, and also to see the great exposition in Paris. After a short time spent in Europe, Mr. Harsch returned to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and purchased from Mr. Hancock the store in which he had been employed for so long a time. Since that time he has conducted a general mercantile business at that place with unvaried success, and has also engaged in a number of real estate transactions which have proved exceedingly remunerative. He served in the capacity of assessor three years, auditor for two terms, and is now treasurer of the borough.

Mr. Harsch is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a staunch Democrat in politics. He is a man of very progressive ideas and alive to all the interests of the community in which he resides. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past officer in the following bodies: Canton, No. 31, Wilkes-Barre; Encampment No. 46, Wyoming; Rebekah Lodge No. 231, Wyoming Subordinate Lodge, No. 887, Wyoming. He is a director in the Orphan Home of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania. He was formerly a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and now holds membership in the French Association of Scranton and the National Protective Legion of Waverly, New York.

Mr. Harsch married, July 2, 1874, Henrietta Sutton, born in Peoria, Illinois, March 23, 1858, daughter of Timothy M. and Jane (Booth) Sutton, natives of New Jersey, and of English and French descent, granddaughter of Benjamin and Lecta (Mills) Sutton, and the great-great-granddaughter of one Sutton, a native of France, who came to America with General Lafayette and fought with him in the Revolution. Benjamin and Lecta (Mills) Sutton had six children: Elizabeth, Samuel M., Jane, Timothy M., Mary A., and Nancy. Timothy M. and Jane (Booth) Sutton were the parents of two children: Henrietta and Walter. Timothy M. Sutton, born in Walnut Grove, died in Dover. Mr. and Mrs. Harsch are the parents of one child, Emelie J., born July 31, 1875, who was educated at Limeil, France, graduated there with the highest honors, and upon her return to the United States attended the Wyoming high school. She married Richard Rapson, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, who is a machinist in the employ of his father: (see sketch of N. Rapson elsewhere in this work), and their

children are: Claude N., born January 29, 1903; and Charles Milton, born November 24, 1905.

EDWARD MACKIN, a resident of Wilkes-Barre, for over sixty years, was born there February 27, 1840. He is of Irish descent, a son of Dennis and Katherine (Hoffman) Mackin, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of the Wyoming Valley.

Dennis Mackin came to Wilkes-Barre from Ireland (in 1836), where he was born, and was a son of Edward Mackin of county Longford, Ireland, a stock raiser there, which business his sons also followed. They were John, Thomas and Dennis, but Dennis at the age of nineteen years, ran away and came to Wilkes-Barre. He was a stonemason by trade, but began mining coal for the Baltimore Coal company in Wilkes-Barre, continued in this business for forty years, and retired aged sixty-five years, having acquired real estate and coal properties from which he received royalties. He died October 14, 1879, aged seventy years, in Wilkes-Barre, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery there. He married Katherine Hoffman, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. Edward, our subject, 2. John, died in infancy, 3. Kate, died young, 4. Ellen, deceased, who married James Dowling, resides in Plymouth, 5. Anna, married Albert Parsons, deceased; she resides in Wilkes-Barre, 6. Mary, married Peter Frey, of Wilkes-Barre, 7. Jane, married Charles Bray, resides in Wilkes-Barre, 8. Thomas, resides in Wilkes-Barre.

Mrs. Katherine (Hoffman) Mackin is a descendant of a very old family of the Wyoming Valley. Ruloff Fisher, great-great-grandfather of our subject, emigrated from Holland and settled in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania in 1752, and took up a government claim of five hundred acres of land near where Hanover Green cemetery is now located, and where he and his wife are now buried. They had six children, the second being Ellen (great-grandmother), who married Caleb Billings, also of the valley, and they had among other children, Elizabeth (grandmother) who married Matthias Hoffman, whose father emigrated to Orange county, New York, about 1752; Matthias Hoffman grew up on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when his father gave him a yoke of oxen, and, going to Easton, he began work with his oxen on the turnpike then (1802) building from Easton to Wilkes-Barre. After working on the turnpike to Wilkes-Barre, in the spring of 1803 he disposed of his oxen there and opened a shoe store in that

city, where he married Elizabeth Billings, and had the following children: George; John; William; Mary, married John McGuinness; Katherine (Mrs. Dennis Mackin, subject's mother); Ellen; and Jane, married John Gress. Matthias Hoffman continued in the shoe business in Wilkes-Barre until he died, in 1882, aged ninety-eight years.

Edward Mackin, our subject, was educated in the public schools of his native city and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1856. He first began active life in 1851 as an employe of the Baltimore Coal Company, while very young, going to school during the winters and working during the summers, picking slate, and was employed in various capacities around the mines for several years and became fireman for the same company on the first locomotive in the valley at seventeen years of age, holding this position during the summer of 1855 and 1856, and in 1857 became engineer on the same locomotive, continuing as such until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in Wilkes-Barre in the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a musician, and was ordered to Camp Curtin near Harrisburg, and in the fall of 1861 went with his regiment to Washington City. In the spring of 1862, his regiment was attached to McClellan's Army of the Potomac, going to Fortress Monroe and Newport News, Virginia, and was with McClellan in the Peninsula campaign, and present at the battles of Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill. When by act of congress all regimental bands were discharged, in August, 1862, our subject returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he resumed his former occupation of engineer, and so served until January 1, 1865, when he was appointed outside superintendent for the same company, at this time known as the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, which position he continued to fill to the entire satisfaction of the management for about forty years, until 1904, since which time he has lived retired in this, his native city.

He married, December 26, 1862, Mary Dowling, and the following children have been born: 1. Charles E., married Mary Jane Monday, resides in Wilkes-Barre. 2. Dennis A. (see sketch elsewhere in this work). 3. Dr. Thomas H., married Ellen Sammon, of Reading, Pennsylvania, where he resides. 4. Sarah, married John J. Moore, of Plymouth, formerly treasurer of Luzerne county. 5. Florence, resides at home.

Mr. Mackin is a member of Conyngham Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wilkes-Barre,

and is also a member of Holy Saviour's Church (Roman Catholic) of Wilkes-Barre. The family are also members of the same church.

NATHAN WESLEY MARTZ is a descendant in the sixth generation from Jacob Martz (1) who was born in Wertenburg, Germany, in 1700, and was the first of the name who came to America, landing in 1735 and locating in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he remained all his life. The name of his wife is not known. All the family were Lutherans and devoted to the church. They had three sons, Jacob, William and John, of whom further.

II. John Martz, born 1740, resided on the farm of his father for many years. He was a farmer, was very successful, and gave liberally to the Lutheran Church of which they were all members. He married Elizabeth Horton, and they had four sons: George Abram, who served in congress; John, Joseph and William.

III. William Martz, born 1775, was a successful farmer, and moved to Briar Creek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he became one of the representative men of that place. He founded the village of Martzville and here he gave the ground, made the brick, and assisted in building the church. He married Hannah Bean, and they had Abram, of whom further mention is made; John, Henry, Daniel, and one daughter, who married Levi Fester, of Center township.

Abram Martz, grandfather of Nathan W., was born April 7, 1800. He followed agriculture in Briar Creek and also operated a lime-kiln. The land on which the Lutheran church stands was deeded by him to the society about the year 1870, and his death occurred in September, 1885. Abram Martz married Desire Hetler, who bore him ten children, namely: 1. Nathan, who became a resident of Nebraska, married Hettie Melick, and had five children: Joshua, Charles, Belle, Henrietta, Jennie and Luther. 2. John, who resides in Berwick, Pennsylvania, married Susan Miller, of Lime Ridge, Columbia county, and has two sons: F. Warren and Calvin. 3. Henry, a resident of Berwick, married Julia Rutter, and has two children living: Ella and Atta. 4. Daniel W., mentioned later. 5. Samuel, residing in Briar Creek, married Belinda Remaly, of Salem township, and has seven children: Hiram G., John, Clarence, David, Elizabeth, Sarah and Rosa. 6. Taylor, deceased, resided in Berwick, married Mattie Statton, of Milton, Pennsylvania, and had three children: William, Elizabeth and

Nellie. 7. Eliza, deceased, married (first) John Kelchner, (second) Rev. E. A. Sherretts, of Center township. She left two daughters, Alice and Clara Kelchner, who were of her first union. Other children of Abram and Desire (Hetler) Martz were: Mary, George, and Lydia, all deceased. Samuel and Henry Hartz served through the Civil war.

Daniel W. Martz, father of Nathan W. Martz, was born in Briar Creek, December 18, 1832, and his entire life has been spent in his native township. He was reared upon a farm, but early in life turned his attention to mechanical pursuits, for which he had a natural inclination, and at intervals has followed the trades of bricklayer, stonemason, plasterer, blacksmith and wheelwright, and at one time he carried on a machine shop and sawmill. Although now in his seventy-third year he possesses the strength and agility of a much younger man, and is still engaged in active business pursuits. In local political affairs he takes a lively interest, especially in matters relative to public education, and for a number of years served upon the school board. He is prominently identified with Berwick Lodge of Odd Fellows, having occupied all of its important chairs. He was formerly a deacon and a member of the board of trustees of the Martzville Lutheran Church. In 1857 he married Mary Stout, born in Salem, Luzerne county, December 18, 1834. Her father died when she was young and her mother married for her second husband John Miller, of this state, who died in Briar Creek, 1887, aged about seventy-eight years. His wife lived to be seventy-six years old. The children of Daniel W. and Mary (Stout) Martz are: 1. Abram, resides in Berwick, married Sarah Moyer, of Briar Creek, and has had three children: Maggie, died aged twenty; Silas and Mary. 2. Nathan W., of whom later. 3. Desire, married Ira Hampton, of Nescopeck, and resides on Market street, Berwick, Pennsylvania; have four children: Della, Daniel, Grace and Margaret. 4. Della, married Willard Wright, a farmer in Briar Creek, and has four children: Taylor, Reagan and Edward (twins), and Frank. 5. Taylor, a well known bricklayer residing in Evansville; married Elizabeth Deets, of Avondale, and has two children: Willard and Mary. 6. Edward, married Bertha Evans, of Berwick, and resides in Briar Creek. 7. Lydia, died young. 8. William, died young. 9. Ada, died young. A quarter of a century ago the Martz family were noted for their mechanical ingenuity, nearly every one of its mem-



bers being skillful at one trade or another, and the farmers within a circuit of twenty-five miles were accustomed to congregate at their shops in Briar Creek for the purpose of trading and the transaction of other business affairs. Daniel W. Martz, who has long been recognized as one of the best all-round mechanics in this section, has not only followed various trades with marked ability, but is an inventor as well, having patented the first wheel-rake ever brought into use. A majority of the descendants of William Martz continue to reside in the immediate vicinity of the latter's old homestead, and numerous are the graves of the present generation's ancestors in the Martzville churchyard.

Nathan Wesley Martz was born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1860. Like his ancestors, he was reared to farm life and educated in the public schools. At the age of fourteen years he went to work in a car manufactory in Berwick, where he remained for a number of years, during which time he served in various capacities and became a clerk in the company's store. Subsequently for a period of three years he assisted his father in bricklaying and other work, and in 1885 entered the employ of J. R. Lee & Company, general merchants in Avondale, as a teamster. Two years later he resumed bricklaying, which he followed in various places, including Hazleton, Powder Hole and Wilkes-Barre, but he eventually returned to his former position with the Lees in Avondale, where he has ever since resided. When George F. Lee succeeded to the business (1890) Mr. Martz accepted the position of manager, and four years later he acquired an interest in the business. In addition to carrying on an extensive general mercantile business, the firm of George F. Lee & Company is now operating the Chauncy colliery. From 1891 to June, 1905, Mr. Martz served as assistant postmaster of the Chauncy postoffice, and at the latter date (June, 1905) he was appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt. He is a member of Warrior Lodge, No. 876, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, and has held all of its principal offices. Politically he is a Republican, as is his father, and in his religious belief also follows in the footsteps of his ancestors.

Mr. Martz married, November 29, 1883, Ida Bower, born in Center township, January 13, 1865, daughter of John and Eliza (Johnson) Bower, who are the parents of twelve children, namely: Elizabeth, Joseph, Ellen, Frank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Harriet, Annie,

Boyd, Donnelly, Ida, Lilly, Pleasy and another son who died in infancy. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan W. Martz are: Frank, born May 11, 1885; and Lucretia, born October 14, 1893.

WILLIAM WALLACE ENGLE, deceased, member of a highly respected family of Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born at Seibertsville, in that county, 1846. He was the son of William and Mary (Davis) Engle.

His early days were spent upon the farm of his father, in his native town, but upon the death of the latter a guardian, Mr. Straw, was appointed, who sent young William to New Columbus, where he was educated. At the age of twenty-one years he obtained employment with a Mr. Moore, in the dry goods business, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He remained here for a long time as clerk, gradually advancing, and finally assuming entire charge of the business. Later he removed to Hazleton, where he entered into a business association with John Bond in the retail boot and shoe trade at the corner of Broad and Wyoming streets, and continued this until the time of his death. In 1863 Mr. Engle enlisted in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in the volunteer militia for a nine months' term of service, and both he and his brother Stephen D. were ordered to Gettysburg. They reached Chambersburg after the battle, and both contracted typhoid fever. After the time of service had expired the militia was disbanded, and he and his brother returned to their homes. Mr. Engle affiliated with the Republican party, and was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church. He was possessed of excellent business qualities, and his courteous demeanor and unvaried kindness of manner gained for him a host of friends in business as well as private life. His death, which occurred June 21, 1878, was deeply regretted by all.

He married, October 14, 1873, Emma Jane Clark, born March 11, 1855, daughter of David and Catharine (Beck) Clark. (See Beck and Wilde families). Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Engle had children: Florence, born December 2, 1874, died 1877; Guy David, born November 4, 1876.

GEORGE W. ENGLE, a well known flour, feed and grain merchant of Hazleton, is a grandson of William Engle and son of John Engle, who began early in life to follow the occupation of a farmer. At a later date he started a saw-

mill, which he continued to operate as well as superintend his farm all his life. He lived at Seibertsville, and in 1848 married Rosilla Fritz, daughter of Ezekiel Fritz, of Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. John Engle and his wife had four children: George W., of whom later; Albert, married Martha Schreck, has three children and resides in Buffalo; Clara, married Josiah Schreck, has two children: John and George; Emma, married a Mr. Bean, resides in Marysville, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and has several children.

George W. Engle, son of John and Rosilla (Fritz) Engle, was born in Seibertsville, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1850. He was educated in the common schools of Seibertsville and Bethlehem, Tuscarora Academy, Juniata county, Bloomsburg State Normal, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and finished the course in science before he had reached his twenty-first year. His first actual work was that of surveying in Seibertsville, an occupation which he followed for two years. For three years he had charge of the work of the Fred Beers Company, mapping and making surveys for them, and then made surveys and examinations for the National Diagram Bureau of New York over seventeen different states and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada, for more than two years. In 1877 he went into the flour, feed and grain business for himself in Hazleton, under his own name, and has continued the business since that time. Politically Mr. Engle is an Independent. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum of Hazleton. He and all his family are Presbyterians.

Mr. Engle married, April, 1877, Caroline E. Rhoads, of Harvey's Lake, daughter of James and Caroline (Drumheller) Rhoads. Mrs. Engle is one of ten children, among whom were: Frank, Aaron, Eugene, William, James, Hiram, George, Amy, Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Engle have had four children: Edna, Jessie, deceased, buried in Vine Street cemetery, Hazleton; George Stuart, and James Rhoads.

**CHRISTIAN FREDERICK WETTERAU.** The ancestors of Christian Frederick Wetterau, of Hazleton, were Huguenots, and his great-grandfather, in consequence of religious persecution, left France and sought refuge near Cassel, Germany, afterward venturing to go as far as Richelsdorf, where he was overseer of a large estate.

Conrad Wetterau, son of this exile ancestor, was born at Richelsdorf, and succeeded his father

as overseer of the estate mentioned above. He afterward bought a large farm at Blankenbach, which was the birthplace of his three children: Johannes, mentioned hereafter; Anna Martha, and Dorothea. He himself died and was buried at Blankenbach.

Johannes Wetterau, son of Conrad Wetterau, was educated in the public schools and worked on the farm. In 1809 he entered the German army, serving until 1812, when he returned to the farm and there passed the remainder of his life. His wife Dorothea was one of the three children of Christian Frederick Hussbach, of Unhausen, Hesse Cassel, the others being Frederick and Eva Dorothea. Mrs. Hussbach, the mother of these children, died about 1825, and the father survived until 1840. Both are buried in Unhausen. Mr. and Mrs. Wetterau had children: Conrad, deceased; Eva Dorothea, deceased; Frederick, died at Hazleton; Anna Elizabeth, deceased; John, deceased; Dorothea Elizabeth, deceased; Johann Christian, deceased; and Christian Frederick, mentioned hereafter. The death of Mr. Wetterau occurred about 1853 on the farm, and his widow expired there also a few years later. Both are interred at Blankenbach.

Christian Frederick Wetterau, son of Johannes and Dorothea (Hussbach) Wetterau, was born August 4, 1828, in Hesse Cassel, received his education in the public schools, and until his twentieth year worked on the farm. At the time of the revolution in Germany he was among the number who refused to enter the army. In April, 1848, he came to the United States and settled in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where for seven years he worked as a miner. For five years thereafter he was employed as a driver by A. Pardee & Company, after which he engaged for the same length of time in the general teaming business. Returning to the service of A. Pardee & Company, he held for twelve years the position of outside foreman at Cranberry breakers and Hazleton mines, then had charge for eight years of the work of excavation, but having the misfortune to break a leg was forced to retire. For two years he was street commissioner. He was a member for twenty years of the Uhlan Harugari. He and all his sons are steadfast Republicans. He is a member of the German Reformed Church of Hazleton, in which he has served for a number of years as elder and trustee.

Mr. Wetterau married, October 18, 1848, at Seibertsville, Luzerne county, Anna Margaret Zierdt, of Klinen See, Hesse, Germany, and their



children were: 1. Louisa Catharine, born December 4, 1849, married Charles Mans, of Hazleton, and has five children: Anna Margaret, Henry, George, Louisa and Augusta. 2. Catharine, born February 17, 1852, died January 17, 1857, and is buried in Vine Street cemetery. 3. Maria Elise, born June 20, 1854, married Henry Meyer, of Akron, Ohio, and had nine children: Louisa, Frederick, Augusta, Charles, William, John, Caroline, George, and an infant son. Mrs. Meyer died September 20, 1892. 4. George William, born December 29, 1856, died November 15, 1882, and is buried in Vine Street cemetery. 5. Elizabeth, resides in Hazleton. 6. Frederick Christian, born May 28, 1863, died March 13, 1864. 7. Anna Margaret, resides in Hazleton. 8. John Frederick Christian, born October 19, 1869, married Catharine, daughter of Charles Altmiller, of Hazleton, and has one son, Paul Christian, born August 10, 1903.

HON. THOMAS H. DALE, numbered among the most prominent men of large affairs, who during a long and busy career contributed in a large degree to the advancement of the industrial and financial interests of the Wyoming valley, and has occupied various important official positions, is a native of Pennsylvania, descended from an English family whose members were early identified with the upbuilding of the commonwealth.

The founder of the Dale family in Pennsylvania was his grandfather, David Dale, who came from Yorkshire, England, about 1816, and settled upon a farm in Covington township, where he was a farmer and hotel keeper. He became the owner of a large tract of land which was originally known as the Drinker settlement, but which was afterwards named Dalesville in his honor. He was one of the most prominent citizens, and was active in religious affairs, and the largest contributor to the building of the church, in which he was a trustee. He married a Miss Tanfield, before coming to America, and their children were: John, married Eleanor Gates, and they lived in Springbrook township; David, married Sarah Fish; William, mentioned hereinafter; Elizabeth, married Michael McWade, and they lived in Covington township; James; Mark, married (first) Louvenia Trible, and (second) Mary A. Bennett. He resided in Covington township. Frank, married Maria Webster, and lived in Illinois; Mary, married Arthur Hodgson and lived in Covington township.

William Dale, third son of David Dale, was born in Yorkshire, England, and was nine years old when his parents brought him to the United States. He was reared upon the paternal farm, a portion of which he subsequently inherited. He was primarily instrumental in the establishment of a postoffice at Daleville, and he was the first postmaster and served in that capacity for several years. He was a general merchant, and was also engaged in the lumber and sawmill business. He occupied nearly all the local offices, serving with credit to himself and usefulness to the community. He was an original Republican, and voted for John C. Fremont, the first presidential candidate of his party. His wife was Susan Hodgson, born in London, England, daughter of Matthew Hodgson, who came from England about the same time as did David Dale, and engaged in farming. The children of William and Susan (Hodgson) Dale were: Matthew H., who died from injuries received in a railroad accident, and sketch of whom appears elsewhere; David M., who performed splendid soldierly service during the Civil war in the Sixty-first regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving for four years and participating in forty-three battles; Mary E., married Rev. Reece Hanks, D. D., a Methodist clergyman, residing in Daleville; Eliza, unmarried; Thomas H., mentioned hereinafter; Alice L., wife of Muron Kasson, who served as prothonotary of Lackawanna county and alderman of the city of Scranton; Frank, a brick and tile manufacturer at Des Moines, Iowa; he married Anna Haven, and their children are Bessie and Haven. Eleanor E., married Rufus R. Howland, professor of mathematics in Wyoming Seminary for fifteen years; they have a daughter, Susan, attending Wellesley College. Everett E., a tile and brick manufacturer at Des Moines, Iowa; he married Elizabeth ———, no children.

Matthew Hodgson, maternal grandfather of Thomas H. Dale, was father of the following children: Allen, married Harriet Rush and resided in Covington township; Thomas, married a Philadelphia woman; Arthur, married Mary Dale, and lived in Covington; Henry, who never married; Richard, married Harriet Taylor and lived in Covington; Matthew, married Harriet Kipp, of Covington township; Susan, mother of Thomas H. Dale; Elizabeth, married Silas Holgate and lived in Covington.

Thomas H. Dale, fifth child and third son of William and Susan (Hodgson) Dale, was born in Daleville, June 11, 1840. He began his

education in the common schools. In 1863, at the age of seventeen, he was pursuing a course in Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, and left that school to respond to Governor Curtin's call for emergency men to repel the invading army of General Lee, and enlisted in an independent company at Harrisburg, in which he performed the full duty of a soldier for a period of three months. He entered upon his business career as clerk in a country store, devoting his leisure hours to study. On attaining his majority his father offered to establish him in business, but, realizing the advantage of a more complete education, he preferred to take the proffered capital for the payment of his tuition at Wyoming Seminary. His means were soon exhausted, and he found it necessary to either seek employment or forfeit his education. He decided to continue the latter, although it involved considerable hardships and much self-denial. He succeeded in obtaining a situation as teacher in a country school, and was thus enabled to complete his seminary course to graduation. His persistence in this laudable effort was warmly approved by his friends, who predicted for him a brilliant career. He left school broken in finance and was not yet out of debt when he was married, but he has often referred to that event of his life as the most satisfactory of all. In 1869 he engaged in the wholesale produce business with his brother, Matthew H. Dale, under the firm name of Dale & Company. They opened a store on Franklin avenue, and were among the first wholesale merchants in the city. This association was maintained until 1892, when Thomas H. Dale retired from the firm. In 1886 he entered into partnership with Reese G. Brooks in the organization of the Greenwood Coal Company, and afterwards in the Langeliffe Coal Company and the Lafin Coal Company, all of which interests he sold in 1901 to the Hudson Coal Company, now the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company. For fourteen years, while under the control of Messrs. Brooks and Dale, these gentlemen never had a single difference with their employees, numbering nearly fifteen hundred. Mr. Dale's tact and fair dealing kept him on constant good terms with his little army of workers—a remarkable record when considered in connection with the many disturbances which marked the conduct of the coal industry in the vicinity.

Mr. Dale's activities also extended into various other fields wherein his efforts were highly conducive to the industrial and financial interests

of the Wyoming Valley. He was primarily instrumental in the organization of the board of trade of Scranton, of which he was president for several years, and in that position displayed a highly commendable degree of public spirit and business sagacity, as was evidenced by the various manufacturing establishments which were built up in Scranton and vicinity. He was equally interested in educational affairs, and performed excellent service as a trustee of Wyoming Seminary, and as trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the Albright Public Library. In all these and other relations he displayed the best characteristics of the enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Dale's introduction to official life dates from 1882, when he was elected prothonotary. His conduct of that office was so exceptional that three years later he was re-elected by a largely increased plurality, and in 1888 he was elected by a plurality of twelve hundred. His third term of service expired in January, 1892, when he declined a renomination. A Republican in politics, he has long exerted a potent influence in the councils of his party, serving for many years on the county central committee and as secretary, treasurer and chairman of that body. He was also long connected with the city committee. In 1904 he was nominated for congress, and, notwithstanding his party was normally in the minority, he was elected by a decisive plurality. He brings to the duties of his high office the best possible qualifications—business abilities of a high order and a lofty conception of public necessities and official responsibilities. Personally Mr. Dale is held in high regard for his excellent traits of character as a citizen and neighbor, recognized as one who is ever ready to take whatever part is possible in the interests of the community. In religion he is a Methodist. From 1871 until 1895 he held membership in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was president of the board of trustees during the greater part of the time, and superintendent of the Sunday school for eleven years. He is now identified with the Elm Park Church. In 1892 he was one of the lay delegates representing the Wyoming conference in the general conference at Omaha.

At San Francisco, California, August 20, 1870, Mr. Dale married Martha Grace Rounds, and of this union were born three children: Ruth E., Louisa F., wife of Robert E. Landon, a son of Rev. George Landon, ex-senator and distinguished citizen of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

nia. Mr. Landon is a member of the firm of Brooks & Landon, lumber merchants, and of the firm of R. G. Landon & Company, wholesale cigar dealers at Scranton, where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Landon are the parents of three children, Grace, Ruth and DeWitt. Everett Thomas, who is attending school.

Mrs. Thomas H. Dale is a member of the Rounds family, descended from John Rounds, of Swansea, Massachusetts. It is a tradition that the family sprang from a young man who escaped from the Swansea massacre of 1675 and made his way to an island in a rowboat. John Rounds died in Swansea, October 7, 1716. His descendants spread into Rhode Island, Vermont, New York and the west. Of his children George Bertram Rounds (great-grandfather of Mrs. Dale) was born December 22, 1741, at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and lived later at Scituate, Rhode Island. He was ensign and lieutenant in the "Scituate Hunters," a company of Rhode Island troops in the Revolutionary war, and bore three commissions from the governor. He removed to Richfield, New York, where he died October 1, 1833, at which time it is said he had two hundred and thirty-six descendants. He married Alice Wilkinson, and of their children Alfred (grandfather of Mrs. Dale) was born May 25, 1786, married Martha Lynde, and they had four children—Alanson, Nelson, Alanson and Henrietta. The second of the children, Nelson, was born in Litchfield, New York, May 4, 1807. He was professor of languages at Cazenovia Seminary, New York, and later principal of Bethany Seminary. He subsequently became a minister of Oneida conference (Methodist Episcopal), in which he was presiding elder for eight years. He was for four years editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*. He was president of Willamette University, at Salem, Oregon, and superintendent of schools in Washington Territory. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He died January 6, 1874, at Wildwood, Washington Territory, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. By his marriage with Mary Comfort, March 28, 1835, he became the father of thirteen children, of whom the seventh was Mrs. Thomas H. Dale.

F. LEE HOLLISTER, one of the leading dentists of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born August 16, 1846, in what is now Forest Lake township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Frederick P. and Alice B. (Young) Hollister, and grandson of Cuza and Susan (Rob-

inson) Hollister, both natives of Connecticut, of Puritan stock, Cuza being of English descent and Susan of Scotch descent. They were pioneers of Delaware county, New York, settling in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, where they both died, aged ninety-six years.

Frederick P. Hollister, son of Cuza and Susan (Robinson) Hollister, was born January 21, 1820, in Delaware county, New York, and engaged in teaching, farming, tanning and later in mercantile pursuits. He served one term as sheriff of Susquehanna county, was a resident of Myersdale, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and died August 6, 1902. He married, September 30, 1844, Alice B. Young, daughter of George and Mary (Bard) Young, of Susquehanna county, formerly of Connecticut. Four sons were born of this union: F. Lee, mentioned hereinafter; Chester Wright, deceased, aged fourteen years; George Young, residing in Dubois, Pennsylvania; and William Starr, resides in Montgomery, Alabama, president of Pine Plume Lumber Company.

F. Lee Hollister, eldest son of Frederick P. and Alice (Young) Hollister, was reared in his native county, and received his education in the Montrose Academy and United School at Hamilton, New York. In young manhood he assisted his father in the management of the tannery and store at Forest Lake, and in 1877 entered into the study of dentistry at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia. He graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in 1879, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Tunkhannock, remaining there a year and a half. He then located at Towanda, where he was engaged for five years. In 1886 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he has achieved the most gratifying success in his chosen profession. Politically Dr. Hollister is a sound Republican. He is a member of the Susquehanna District Dental Association and of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society.

Dr. Hollister married, September 10, 1869, Lillie Baker, born February 9, 1847, daughter of Hon. Isaac P. and Anese (Handrick) Baker, of Susquehanna county. Two children were born to them: Lizzie, now Mrs. Harradon S. Smith, see sketch elsewhere in this work, and Fred P. Hollister.

ERNEST KERR LITTLE, of Wilkes-Barre, a representative member of the Wyoming county bar, born at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1876, is a lineal descendant of Thomas Little,

for many years a prominent resident of Littleton, now Sea View, Massachusetts. In the town of Plymouth, in 1630, he was united in marriage to Ann Warren, daughter of Richard Warren, a Mayflower pilgrim, son of Christopher Warren, son of William Warren, son of Christopher Warren, son of John Warren, son of John Warren, son of William Warren, son of Sir Lawrence Warren, son of John Warren, son of Sir Lawrence Warren, son of Sir John Warren, son of Sir Edward Warren, son of Sir Edward Warren, son of John Warren, son of Sir John Warren, son of William de Warren, son of Reginald de Warren, son of William de Warren, son of William de Warren, son of William de Warren, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey; and of Gunden, daughter of William, King of England, surnamed the Conqueror. This William de Warren was son of William de Warren, Earl of Warren in Normandy.

Ephraim Little, son of Thomas and Ann (Warren) Little, born 1650, married Mary Sturdevant. Their son, David Little, born 1681, was a lawyer by profession. He married, December 2, 1703, Elizabeth Southwart, the great-granddaughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. Their son, Ephraim Little, born 1707, died 1787. He graduated at Harvard College in 1728, and served as a minister of the gospel at Colchester, Connecticut, fifty-five years. Their son, Captain Ephraim Little, born 1746, married Ann Wright Bulkley. Their son, George Little, married Mary Esterbrook. Their son, Robert Little, a lawyer by profession, married Harriet Avery, 1844. Their son, William Ernest Little, was born at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, studied law with his father, Hon. Robert A. Little, was admitted to the Wyoming bar, April, 1866, and is now a member of the Luzerne county bar. He married, December 29, 1869, Sallie Rease Kerr, born at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Stroud) Kerr, the latter named having been a daughter of John and Elizabeth (DuPui) Stroud, and a granddaughter of Jacob Stroud, a colonel in the Revolutionary war and the founder of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Little: Harriet R., wife of Dr. F. Judson Bardwell, of Tunkhannock; Eleanor L., a lawyer, practicing her profession at Tunkhannock; and Ernest Kerr Little.

Ernest Kerr Little pursued his studies in the public and high schools of Tunkhannock, graduating from the latter institution June 6, 1864. He

studied law under the supervision of his father, William E. Little, at Tunkhannock, and after passing a successful competitive examination was admitted to the Wyoming county bar, January 21, 1867, and to the Luzerne county bar, June 26, 1867. He established an office at No. 27 South Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, where he is now practicing his profession. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Tunkhannock. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, Westmoreland Club, Wyoming Valley Encampment, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also Wyoming Lodge No. 39, of the same order.

RICHARD SAWYER BRENTON, D. D. S. of Pittston, Pennsylvania, whose professional ability, popularity and personal characteristics have won for him a high position in the profession which he has chosen for his lifework, was born at Pittston, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1878, a son of William C. and Catherine (Sawyer) Brenton.

In 1894, after completing his preliminary studies in the public schools of Pittston, he entered Wyoming Seminary, and in 1897 became a student at the University of Pennsylvania. The following year he enlisted as a private in a company of Pennsylvania volunteers, for the Spanish-American war, and later was promoted to the rank of corporal. He served at Chickamauga, Georgia, and at Camp Hastings, Lexington, Kentucky, discharging his duties with credit and distinction. He was mustered out of the United States service November 29, 1899. He immediately resumed his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He located in Scranton and has since been accorded a more extensive practice than usually falls to the lot of young dentists, and he has the promise of a flattering future. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 499, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittston, and is a staunch advocate of Republican principles.

EDWARD HENRY CHASE, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, a man of absolute integrity and quick and unerring judgment, traces his ancestry to Aquila Chase, a native of Cornwall, England, from whence in 1640 he migrated to America, and six years later settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, on a grant of a four-acre house lot which was given to him in consideration of his

services as a mariner to the colony. At his death, in 1670, he was survived by eleven children, and their descendants now reside in the various states of the Union. Edward H. Chase was born in Haverhill, Essex county, Massachusetts, February 28, 1835, a son of Samuel Chase, a native of Hampstead, New Hampshire, and grandson of Benjamin Chase, a native of Newbury, Massachusetts, who served during the Revolutionary war as a musician.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Edward H. Chase were obtained at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1855. The following year he was engaged as teacher in the Aurora Academy, now Wells College, at Aurora, New York. He then removed to Pennsylvania, and desiring to become a member of the legal profession accordingly entered the law office of Hon. Edmund L. Dana, and January 4, 1859, was admitted to practice in the courts of that state. He at once entered upon practice and has since devoted his time and attention to a general law business. He is an able advocate, makes a close study of each case on which he is retained as counsel, and therefore as a result of his preparation his arguments are logical and convincing and win for him a large degree of success, both financial and otherwise. In April, 1865, Mr. Chase was appointed postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, but in July, 1866, was removed from office by President Johnson. During the years 1868-69-70 he served as clerk and attorney for the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and also served in a similar capacity for three more years, 1871-72-73, after the borough had become a city. In October of the latter named year he was appointed United States collector of internal revenue for the district embracing the counties of Bradford, Carbon, Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Montour, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming. Mr. Chase is a staunch advocate of the principles of Republicanism, and since 1862 has been a member of the Republican state or county committee. He is a director of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital and Wilkes-Barre Academy, and for a number of years was trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Prior to the Civil war Mr. Chase was a member of the Wyoming Light Dragoons, and April 18, 1861, when the country was in need of the services of her sons, he left for the seat of war with his company. Four days later they were organized as Company E, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, were enrolled for three

months, and Mr. Chase was appointed to act as clerk to the colonel. On June 19, 1861, Mr. Chase and Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Bowman were taken prisoners at Falling Waters, on the Potomac river, were removed to Winchester, and from thence to Richmond, remaining in the latter city for two weeks. They were then taken to Raleigh and Salisbury, North Carolina, and Mr. Chase was finally surrendered without exchange on May 22, 1862. Mr. Chase is regarded as one of the representative citizens of the community, and is prominent in professional, political and social circles.

Mr. Chase married, June 18, 1863, Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of the late Hon. Edmund Taylor, who was born in Allynghford, County of Herefordshire, England, was for many years a resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and served as treasurer of Luzerne county, and associate judge of the courts. Four children, two sons and two daughters, were the issue of this union.

DR. MERTON ELWOOD MARVIN, of Luzerne, is a liberal descendant of Uriah Marvin, who was one of three brothers who emigrated to this country from Ireland prior to the revolutionary war, settling in the state of Connecticut. Subsequently Uriah Marvin removed to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and was there during, and took part in, the massacre; he also took a conspicuous part in the struggle between Great Britain and the Colonies. Two years after the Wyoming massacre, while still a member of the army of the United States, he died of smallpox. His family consisted of two sons.

Zerah Marvin, son of Uriah Marvin, was born in Plymouth, April 11, 1775. Shortly after attaining his majority he removed from the Wyoming Valley, whither his parents moved to during his childhood, to Union township and there purchased two hundred acres of land, which he tilled to some purpose. He held the first postoffice in Union township, then called Union. He was a man of deep piety, a practical philanthropist, a preacher of righteousness in the Baptist Church, and his heart and hand was ever ready to help those in distress. He married Rhoda Williams, who bore him eight children, six of whom grew to maturity. He died September 28, 1857, aged eighty-two years, having survived his wife but a few months, her death occurring March 11, 1857.

John Marvin, son of Zerah and Rhoda (Williams) Marvin, was born in Union township, April 18, 1810. He resided on a portion of the old



homestead, and was exceedingly prosperous in all his undertakings. He was a man of education far in advance of his day and position, and was appointed to fill several township offices. He married Eliza Monroe, who was born in Huntington township, July 28, 1813, and their family consisted of nine children, seven of whom attained years of maturity. He died March 4, 1859, and his wife, December 27, 1841.

Alanson M. Marvin, son of John and Eliza (Monroe) Marvin, was born in Union township, December 1, 1841. He was reared and educated there, and his active business career has been confined to agricultural pursuits. He was practical and progressive in his methods, conducting his operations on seventy-five acres of valuable and fertile land. He held various township offices and was faithful in the discharge of the duties connected therewith. During the Civil war he enlisted as a private in Company E, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and served until the close of hostilities, when he received an honorable discharge. He married, April 24, 1867, Sophia Santee, daughter of John and Rebecca Santee, who was born in Union township, November 30, 1841, and five children were born to them.

Merton E. Marvin, son of Alanson M. and Sophia (Santee) Marvin, was born in Muhlenburgh, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1872. He attended the public schools at Pleasant Hill, Huntington, and Mills Academy, and in the fall of 1893 entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated May 15, 1896. He served one year as resident physician of St. Mary's Hospital, at Philadelphia, and in November, 1897, came to Luzerne and has since built up an extensive and lucrative practice. His office is located at No. 19 Main street. He keeps well informed along the lines of his profession by membership in the Luzerne County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Kingston, and the chapter, temple and shrine at Wilkes-Barre. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

THE KITTLE FAMILY, of Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania, as well as others of that surname in various parts of the country, are descended from Amos Kittle, who was born somewhere in Rhode Island, January 30, 1768, died May 22, 1835; married Thankful Short, born

February 7, 1767, died October 10, 1849. From Amos and Thankful the line of descent is easily traced through each succeeding generation, but of the family history earlier than the time of Amos Kittle little is known. The Kittle ancestor, however, was unquestionably of English birth and parentage, but neither record nor tradition furnishes any account of his name, the date of his immigration, or his place of settlement, hence this narrative must begin with Amos Kittle, of Rhode Island, who married Thankful Short. They had children: Ephraim R., Jeremiah, Bowen, Isaiah, Polly (Mary), and Susan.

Ephraim R. Kittle, the eldest son, was born in Greenwich, Rhode Island, October 18, 1776, and it is fair to assume that the earlier generations of the family lived in that part of the colony and subsequent state. At the age of seven years he was sent to Norwich, Connecticut, to work and to attend school, and remained there some years. When nearly fifteen years old he came to the Wyoming Valley and found work on a farm in Wilkes-Barre township, helping to harvest a crop of hay which grew on land where his residence now stands. In the year 1815 he married Abigail Y. Fletcher, of Norwich, Connecticut, a descendant of General Fletcher, by whom he had nine children: Stephen Y., Amos, Sarah, Hiram, Henry, Priscilla, Celia, William, and Lewis. In 1830 he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he worked at his trade (coopering) and part time farming. In 1831 he went to Lehman township and purchased land, whereon he erected a log house, and this locality is now known as Lake Silkworth. During the winter of 1831-32 he attended school in an old building called the "academy," which stood on the public square. Subsequently he purchased land in Ross township, Luzerne county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1876.

Stephen Y. Kittle, boy and man, has known Wilkes-Barre full three-quarters of a century, and throughout all that long period he has been a part of its life and history. In 1832 he constructed the patterns for the first steam engine built in the Wyoming Valley. Richard S. Jones, at that time apprenticed as tinsmith, made the castings and put the parts of the engine together. Mr. Kittle became a member of Lodge No. 61, June 16, 1858, and was for several years a member of the old Wilkes-Barre borough council. Of the persons living in Wilkes-Barre at the time of his settlement there in 1830 only five are there now, and of the old business structures then standing only five remain.

Mr. Kittle married, February 28, 1830, Sophia

A. Snell, daughter of John Snell and wife Catharine Surre, and they had fifteen children: Mary E., born November 29, 1839; Maria E., born February 15, 1841, wife of Francis Behee; Sarah L., born July 25, 1842; Jonathan S., born October 18, 1843; Emily H., born July 13, 1845, became the wife of John B. Withers; they had one child, Edgar B. Withers, who at his mother's death was adopted by his paternal grandparents and took the name of Kittle; Ephraim H., born May 25, 1847, married Harriet E. Hoover; George L., born January 31, 1849; Ellen J., born January 1, 1851, wife of B. Frank Bennett; Alice S., born July 20, 1852; Julia R., born October 26, 1853; John R., born January 20, 1855; Rose E., born June 26, 1856; Susan A., born April 26, 1858; Stephen F., born March 3, 1861; Clara D., born November 15, 1862, married Charles W. Weinmeyer, and at her death left two children. Edgar B. Kittle, aforementioned as the adopted son of his grandparents, Stephen Y. and Sophia A. (Snell) Kittle, was educated in the Wilkes-Barre public schools, and his present occupation is that of mill manager and operator. He married Cora E. Rozelle, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Harlos) Rozelle, of Mt. Zion, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Mary E., Edgar S., and Alma G. Kittle.

THOMAS WILBUR KYTE, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest merchant (in point of service) in the town of West Pittston, was born in Franklin township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1849, a son of Halsey De Witte and Hannah Stoddard (De Witte) Kyte.

Halsey De Witte Kyte (father) was a son of Thomas Kyte, whose family consisted of seven children, all now deceased. Halsey De Witte Kyte was born in Deckerton, Sussex county, New Jersey, where he was reared, educated and later gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he migrated to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, locating in Exeter township, from whence he moved to Franklin township, where he farmed for a number of years, and then took up his residence in Pittston, where his death occurred at the age of fifty-six years. Hannah Stoddard (De Witte) Kyte was born in Deckerton, Sussex county, New Jersey, daughter of Eli and Prudence (Stoddard) De Witte, who were married March 9, 1811, and resided at Wantage, New Jersey, for many years. Eli De Witte was a son of Moses and Margaret De Witte, who were the parents of fourteen children. Moses De Witte was a son of Jacob and Leah

De Witte. Capt. Moses De Witte, above mentioned, was a captain in the Revolutionary army, participated in the battle of Minisink, 1779, in which he fell, but fortunately escaped the massacre. Afterwards he removed to Wantage, New Jersey, and there resided until his death. He was an able surveyor and a great favorite of the Indians, who greatly lamented his death.

Thomas W. Kyte resided on his father's farm in Franklin township until nineteen years of age, in the meantime attending the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and Mt. Retirment Seminary, in Sussex county, New Jersey, pursuing his studies in the latter institution during the summer months, and teaching school during the winter term. In 1869, when twenty years of age, he accepted a clerkship in the store of George B. Rommel, Pittston, Pennsylvania, later purchased an interest in the business, and subsequently succeeded Mr. Rommel, being at the present time (1906) the oldest merchant in the town. Throughout his business career he has acquitted himself in such a way as to gain the confidence and esteem of his many customers and patrons, and his success is the direct result of his own efforts. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he serves as member and secretary of the board of trustees, also steward. He has taken an active part in fraternal affairs, being a prominent member of the following bodies of the Free and Accepted Masons: Pittston Lodge, Royal Arch Masons, in which he is secretary; Blue Lodge, No. 499, in which he is trustee; Chapter; Commandery, No. 157; Irem Temple, Mystic Shrine; Eastern Star Association; Grand Association, in which he is a patron of the Grand Chapter and past patron for several years. He is also a member and past officer of Gohonta Lodge, No. 340, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Royal Arcanum; Heptasophs; and Maccabees.

Thomas W. Kyte married, September 19, 1871, Elizabeth Jane Brenton, and their children are: Minnie Brenton, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, married, September 19, 1890, Sela Harris Van Ness, born Newark, New Jersey, resided until 1892 at East Orange, New Jersey, and since then at Asbury Park, New Jersey, where they own the Lakeland Hotel, and at West Pittston, Pennsylvania. Edith Louisa, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary.

GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, M. D., of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is a native of the state, born in Guthrieville, Chester county, January 28, 1845, son of John D. and Thamsin McFarlan (Kerlin)



Guthrie, and is a descendant of Scotch Presbyterians, who immigrated early in the eighteenth century and settled in eastern Pennsylvania.

He completed his literary education in the Pennsylvania State Normal school in Millersville, 1867, and for some years afterward was engaged in educational work, teaching in high schools and academies. Early in 1869, when twenty-four years of age, he took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Edward R. Mayer, of Wilkes-Barre. During the college year of 1871-72 he attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the city of New York, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. For a few months afterward he was resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and at the conclusion of the service located permanently in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been usefully employed in the practice of his profession, giving especial attention to surgery. He is one of the surgeons to the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, and president of the staff, and is also consulting surgeon to the Pittston Hospital. His prominence in his profession is attested by the fact that in 1900 he was president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He is also a member of various other professional and other organizations: The American Medical Association; the Luzerne County Medical Society; the Lehigh Valley Medical Society; and the American Climatological Society. He has ever taken an active part in the life of his community, and for nearly thirty years past has served with marked ability upon the Wilkes-Barre school board. He is a member of the Westmoreland and Caledonian Clubs, both of Wilkes-Barre. A man of literary ability as well as of high professional attainments, he has frequently delivered addresses and read papers before the state, county, and other medical societies, mainly upon surgical topics.

Dr. Guthrie married, September 24, 1870, Sarah Hollenback Wright, daughter of Hon. Harrison Wright. (See Wright family). They were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. George Donald, born June 23, 1880, Wilkes-Barre, commenced his education in the public schools of the city, from which he was graduated. He then took a biological course at Yale University, from which institution he was graduated in 1901. While at the university he was a member of the Mandolin and Banjo Club. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1905. While at

the last named institution he was president of the Wood Society. 2. Malcolm, born November 28, 1881, received his early education in his native city, graduating from the high school of Wilkes-Barre. He then entered Yale University and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1902. He is now (1905) in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1906. He is a member of the Mask and Wig Club, and on the executive committee of that society, and has appeared in several performances. 3. Bruce, born March 8, 1883, died April 3, 1883. 4. Kerlin, born October 11, 1884, died April 15, 1892. 5. Jessie Wright, born October 24, 1886, attended the schools of Wilkes-Barre and was graduated from the Wilkes-Barre Institute with high honors in 1905. Is now attending Briar Cliff Manor, class of 1907. 6. Jean McClintock, born October 13, 1888, now (1905) attending the Wilkes-Barre Institute.

CHARLES H. CAMPBELL, of Pittston, is descended from Scotch ancestry. His grandfather came from Scotland, settling in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming throughout his remaining days. His children were: John, James and Brooks, twins; and Eby.

Brooks Campbell, father of Charles H. Campbell, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and when a young man removed to Lancaster county, where he married Christiana Zecher. After his marriage he settled upon a dairy farm, and in connection with its operation he had charge of the repairs of the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike. Later he removed to Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a hotel, followed farming and also teaming, engaging in the latter pursuit on the road to Philadelphia. In early life he was a Democrat, later became a Whig and subsequently joined the ranks of the Republican party, with which he continued to affiliate from the time of its organization until his death. He had eight children: Charles H., Brooks, deceased; Emanuel, Elizabeth, E. Walter, Cyrus K., and Mary and Samuel, who have passed away.

Charles H. Campbell was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1826, and after attending the common schools continued his education in the academy at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, to which city he had removed with his father. When sixteen years of age he entered the employ of S. C. Simpson as a clerk in a general store, there remaining for three or four years. After

his father's death he returned to Lancaster and took charge of a store for his mother, conducting the enterprise for two years. He next went to Summit, but after a short time spent in contracting there for the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, removed to Pittston in July, 1849. Here he took a contract for grading a road for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and for a time was foreman in the employ of that corporation. He also had a contract from the state for the building of the aqueduct at Butler Mills Falls and for the grading of the canal. In 1853 he established a livery business in the rear of what is now the Eagle Hotel at Pittston, but after two years he sold out and accepted a position as foreman with the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, serving in that capacity for two years. On the expiration of that period he made a contract with a coal company for the mining and delivering of coal, and later he entered the employ of John Loveland & Company, predecessors to the J. E. Patterson Company, with which he remained as a clerk and salesman for twenty-four years. In June, 1886, he accepted a position with Mercer, Phillips & Company, lumber dealers, and when the business was re-organized three years later under the name of the Wyoming Valley Lumber Company became one of the partners and continued in the enterprise until 1901, when he sold his interest to Mr. Mercer. He has since given his attention to the duties of a salesman and agent in connection with the business.

Mr. Campbell married Eleanor Kertz, a daughter of Israel Kertz, and they have three children: E. Walter, born November 2, 1855; Arthur D., May 22, 1858; and Annie P., August 22, 1867. The elder son is married and has four children: Helen, Frederick W., Alford and Florence. The family are of the Presbyterian faith.

GEORGE L. KERN is descended from an old Dutch family, the great-grandfather, Peter Kern, having emigrated from Holland to this country prior to the Revolutionary war. He settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to Plainfield, New Jersey, where Henry Kern, the grandfather, was born in the year 1763. In early life Henry Kern learned and followed the tanner's trade, and in 1815 removed to West Pittston, Pennsylvania, accompanied by his family. There he purchased one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, on which he conducted agricultural pursuits until his death in 1835. He married Susan Allshouse, and they became the parents of eight children: John, Henry, Charles, George, Jacob, Susan, the wife

of Benjamin Crispman; Catherine, wife of Daniel Turner; and Lydia, the wife of Charles Chafin.

George Kern, father of George L. Kern, was born near Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1797, and when a youth of seventeen years accompanied his parents to Pittston. There he followed farming throughout his remaining days. He married Elsie Barnes, and they became the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, the wife of John Bardall; John, Catharine, wife of Simon Bardall; James W., Gersham B., Charles and Mary, (twins) the latter the wife of William Ives; Margaret, the wife of John Ayers; Caroline, wife of William Clark; and Alexander H.

George L. Kern was born in West Pittston, May 7, 1833, was educated in the common schools of his native town, and when twenty years of age began learning the carpenter's trade with Samuel Bardall, with whom he remained for two years. He afterward continued carpentering under the direction of Simon Ritter for two years, when he began business on his own account, entering into partnership with his brother John, as contractors and builders. In 1860 they built a coal breaker for the Butler Company, and after its completion George L. Kern took charge of the breaker, managing the business for over seven years. In 1873 he went to Plymouth, where he took charge of the lumber yards and carpenter work for the Harvey & Kern Company, thus serving for about six years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Pittston and has continued carpentering and building to the present time, being now closely identified with the building operations of the city. In politics Mr. Kern is a staunch Democrat, held the office of tax collector of West Pittston for a time, while in other local offices he also demonstrated his capability and fidelity to the trust reposed in him. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church.

He married Rachel J. Drum, a daughter of John Drum, of Warren county, New Jersey. Their children are: George W., a farmer of Niell City, Pennsylvania; Mary, wife of Robert Bennett, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Lewis J., a carpenter of Pittston, who married Mary A. McNamara, by whom he has seven children: Mary, wife of Philip Bennett; Charles H., Sadie, deceased; Joseph T., Helen, deceased; Irene, who has passed away; and Ireta.

CHARLES IRVIN THOMAS, a leading and substantial business man of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, member of the firm of C. I. Thomas & Company, was born

December 25, 1805, in Pine Creek, son of Martin Allen and Mary Katherine (Weaver) Thomas. — Allen (great-uncle) was a sailor early in life, and became a very wealthy man, founding the Allen line of steamships. He died in England and left his entire estate to his heirs in America.

Martin Allen Thomas (father) was one of four children, namely: Lewis Samuel, a resident of Lycoming county; Mary Jane (deceased); George Christ, a farmer and resident of Lycoming county; and Martin Allen. Early in life he learned the shoemaker's trade, but later engaged in the lumber business in Williamsport, in which he was very successful. He was an ardent Republican in his political proclivities, and in church connections a Methodist. When he was twenty-eight years of age he married Mary Katherine Weaver, of Allentown, a daughter of Charles Weaver, and one of nine children, viz.: Benjamin, Valentine, deceased; Charles, Edward, Linda, resides in Williamsport; Emma, Frank, Anne, deceased; and Mary. The following named children were born to Martin Allen and Mary Katherine (Weaver) Thomas: Benjamin, born 1863, a machinist by trade. Charles Irvin, mentioned hereinafter. Lewis, born 1869, a resident of Williamsport. Robert, born 1872, lives in Allentown. Burton, born 1874, died in Wilkes-Barre about 1897, and is buried in Williamsport. Gertrude married Albert McMurray; they have one son and live in Allentown. Edward, born 1879, lives in Allentown. Herbert Ames, born 1881, died in infancy. Martin Allen Thomas, the father of the above named children, died in Williamsport, in 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years, and was buried there.

Charles Irvin Thomas, second son and child of Martin A. and Mary K. (Weaver) Thomas, obtained his initial education in the public schools of Williamsport, and later took a two years' course in Woods' Commercial College, at Williamsport, thereby laying an excellent foundation for a future business career. At the age of fourteen years he commenced upon an independent career, engaging in work with the Williamsport Planing Mill Company, continuing there for five years. He then turned his attention to the learning of the wood-turning trade under Edward Gundrum, of Williamsport, being thus engaged for four years, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and was for fourteen years thereafter associated with Conrad Lee as foreman in charge of the wood-turning, scroll work and stair work department. Deciding to become a contractor, Mr.

Thomas entered the employ of the firm of Pethick & Curtis, Wilkes-Barre, retaining this connection for one year. He then formed a partnership with Joseph Schuler, and established a general and fancy wood work business. Their establishment is located on Hazel avenue, Wilkes-Barre, and the business has been very successful from the outset. In politics Mr. Thomas affiliates with the Republican party, and is deeply interested in all local affairs. In religious faith he is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Charles Irvin Thomas married, July 15, 1890, Annie Maud Fisher, daughter of M. L. and Abbie (Eyster) Fisher, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and one of seven children, viz.: William, Homer, Frederick, one child, deceased; Lizzie, Lulu and Annie (Mrs. Thomas). The following named children were the issue of this marriage: Mabel, Charles, Oda, Blanche, Bertha, Katherine and Theodore.

DANIEL L. HART, the well-known dramatist, playwright and author, whose writings have always been eagerly welcomed by the public, is a member of a family that is able to boast of more than one person of note in literary, professional and educational lines.

Owen Hart, the great-grandfather of Daniel Hart, was born in Ireland and died there, having never left his native soil. He married Molly Kane, who was also a native of Ireland, and they had seven children: 1. Patrick, of whom further mention is made; 2. Thomas; 3. John; 4. Bridget, who came to New York before 1848 and married Dr. Sweeny, of that city. 5. Katie, who came to New York with her sister Bridget, and married James Hamilton. 6. Donnie. 7. Nellie.

Patrick Hart, son of Owen and Molly (Kane) Hart, was born in October, 1798, in the county of Sligo, Ireland, and died there May 10, 1825. He was a very successful man, noted for his fine horsemanship, and a fine specimen of the country gentleman of that time. He married, in Sligo, Mary Gilligan, born June 23, 1800, in the shadow of Notman Ray, Sligo, Ireland. She was the daughter of John and Caroline Gilligan, and was renowned in that section of Ireland for her model housekeeping. She died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1893. Patrick and Mary (Gilligan) Hart were the parents of two children: Ellen, born May 17, 1823, who spent her entire life in the land of her birth, and died in 1848; and John Hart, the father of the subject of this sketch.

John Hart, son of Patrick and Mary (Gilli-



gan) Hart, was born February 16, 1825, in the county of Sligo, Ireland. He received his early education in the common schools of that town, and proved himself an apt scholar, with a very retentive memory. For some years he followed in his father's footsteps as a farmer, and was a very successful one. But his restless enterprise was not content with old world methods, and he determined to emigrate to America. This idea he carried out, and on June 1, 1848, he landed in the city of New York, but wasted no time there, starting at once for Wilkes-Barre, by way of Easton. Travel at that time was accomplished by stage coach, and was slow and laborious work. It took many days to travel over the mountains, but when he once reached Wilkes-Barre he settled there, and has ever since made it his home. He thought it a good plan to learn all the details of a business from the very lowest step, and so accepted a position as a laborer in the coal fields of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company. He worked there for some time and then went to the Blackman Coal Company, now known as the Franklin mine, and when they began to introduce machinery he paid the closest attention to all its workings, realizing that such knowledge would be a prime factor in assisting him to rise. He studied the method of running an engine to such good effect that in 1853 he was given charge of the first engine that was ever operated in the Wyoming Valley, to haul the coal out of the mines. He remained here for a number of years, and then accepted a position in the shops. He worked continuously for thirty-seven years, and is now living in retirement. His residence is one of the show places of the city, and here he lives with his wife and several of his children.

Mr. Hart married, July 26, 1852, Mary McDonald, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1833, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Edwards) McDonald, the latter a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rice) Edwards.

Patrick and Elizabeth (Edwards) McDonald, both now deceased, had thirteen children: 1. Elizabeth, married John Batterton. (See sketch elsewhere.) 2. James, deceased, who married Anna Ryan. 3. Mary, married John Hart, as above. 4. Margaret, married Peter Clark, of Wilkes-Barre. 5. Ann, married D. L. O'Neil, of Wilkes-Barre. 6. Ellen, married P. F. Lynch, of Wilkes-Barre. 7. Joseph, married Josephine Ryan and they reside in Freeland, Pennsylvania. 8. Fanny, married P. H. Cambell, of Wilkes-Barre. 9. Lucy, married Patrick McGreevy, of Wilkes-Barre. 10. John (deceased), married El-

len Mooney, of Freeland, Pennsylvania. 11. Nettie, married Attorney Michael Cannon, of Wilkes-Barre. 12. William, married Mary Creig, of Pittston, Pennsylvania. 13. Charles, married Anna Cassedy, of Wilkes-Barre.

John and Mary (McDonald) Hart were the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living: 1. James, born June 28, 1853, was educated in the common schools and learned the trade of an engineer, which he has followed for thirty years. 2. Michael, born October 10, 1855, was educated in the common schools and is now an engineer in Ashley; he married Mary A. Cawley, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, and they have four children. 3. John, born September 19, 1858, was well educated and accepted a position as teacher in the school, and taught there for a number of years. He died November 14, 1899, at the age of forty-one years. He was greatly beloved by all who knew him and at his death was mourned by a large circle of friends. 4. Joseph, born August 15, 1860, was educated in the common schools and then took a course in pharmacy. He followed up his profession, being at present engaged in the drug business with his brother Thomas, in Wilkes-Barre, where they are very successful. 5. Thomas, born August 15, 1863, educated in the common schools, and took a course in pharmacy, then entered into business with his brother Joseph, in Wilkes-Barre, and still continues the same. 6. Daniel, of whom further mention is made. 7. Mary, born July 5, 1874, a very bright child and the pride of the house, died April 10, 1878, at the age of four years. 8. Gertrude, born Wilkes-Barre; she was educated in St. Mary's and the Mallinradt convents, is a very talented young woman and a writer of great promise. She has attended many conventions with her brother Daniel, the most recent being the convention of the United Press Clubs of America, held at Detroit, Michigan, July 15, 1905.

Daniel L. Hart, son of John and Mary (McDonald) Hart, was born December 29, 1866, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in the house in which he now resides. He was educated in the common schools of that city, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. From his earliest years he showed a decided leaning toward the field of letters, being always occupied with his pen. He graduated from Wyoming Seminary in 1886 with honor. In 1886 he commenced to write for publication, and since then he has never been out of the public mind and eye. He has a facile and flowing style, and thoroughly

understands how to gain and hold the attention of his readers. He has been principally engaged in writing plays, many of which have gained for him a world-wide reputation. The first of his plays which was ever staged, entitled "Which," was produced in the city of his birth, and was received with enthusiasm and was an immediate success. He then wrote "The Footman," "Between Men," "Underground," "A Daughter of Dixie," "O'Neil," "Washington, D. C.," at short intervals, each in its turn seeming to add to his popularity. Mr. Hart's "Government Exceptance" and a dramatization of Opie Reid's "Jucklins" was a pronounced success. Soon after this he wrote his world famous "Parish Priest," in which the great Daniel Sully made his greatest hit and became famous. Mr. Hart's pen is never at rest. Among his other later popular writings may be mentioned "Australia," "At Old Point Comfort," "Marching Through Georgia," and, his latest though not by any means his least success, "A Rocky Road to Dublin," which was also staged in 1905 in New York, and attained popularity at once. Mr. Hart is a man of great force of character and personal magnetism, and it is owing to these qualities, which he has the knack of infusing into all he does, that, no doubt his success is in a great measure due. He is a polished orator, one of the best after-dinner speakers of the time, and is frequently called upon to respond to many toasts at social gatherings. He always upholds the city in which he was born and has always resided, and no one has done more to promote its welfare than has Daniel L. Hart. As Mr. Hart is still a young man, and has been steadily climbing higher since his first appearance before the public, we may undoubtedly expect still greater things from him in the future than he has given us in the past. On February 20, 1906, he was elected city treasurer of the city of Wilkes-Barre.

**WILLIAM JESSE WILDE.** Among the well-known business and railroad men of Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, may be mentioned the name of William Jesse Wilde, who is considered a valuable and public-spirited citizen of that town.

William Jesse Wilde, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Beck) Wilde, (See sketch of Beck and Wilde families) was born at Cresona, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1847. The first year of his life was passed in his native town, and his parents then removed to Newcastle, in

the same county and resided there for nine years. The family then removed to Broad Mountain, Pennsylvania, where they remained for five years, and then came to Hazleton. William Jesse received his earliest education in the public schools of Newcastle, and later attended those at Broad Mountain. At this time he commenced to assist his father by driving a team, hauling timber, etc. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of A. Pardee & Company, of Hazleton, to learn the trade of machinist. He served an apprenticeship of three years with them, under the tutelage of Mr. David Clark, master mechanic, and continued in their employ for six months after the term of his apprenticeship had expired. He then went to Chicago, obtaining a position with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad as machinist; here he remained one year, and then returned to Hazleton for about nine service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, working for them in Hazleton for about nine months, and then going for them to Delano, Pennsylvania, where he remained for eight years. During the last two years of this period he served as foreman. He again returned to Hazleton and obtained employment in the shops of that company, remaining there for one year. He then went on the road for them as fireman, a position he held creditably for two years. He was promoted to the position of engineer on passenger trains running on various divisions, and retained that position until 1895, when he returned to Hazleton and established himself in the coal and ice business. In this he is engaged up to the present time (1906). He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also his wife. His political affiliations are Republican, and he was a member of the council in 1902-3. He has been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for about four years, and of the Royal Arcanum about twenty years.

He married Sabilla Tinney, daughter of Henry and Katherine (Charles) Tinney, of Conyngham, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where they are old residents. Mr. and Mrs. Tinney had four children: Sabilla, married William Jesse Wilde, whose name heads this sketch; Martha, deceased; Schultz, deceased; Henry, married Emma Johnson and resides in Hazleton. Mr. and Mrs. William Jesse Wilde have three children: Claud L., foreman of the Lehigh Valley machine shops and round house; married Carrie Kline and resides in Hazleton; M. Edith, married J. C. Powell, a mail carrier of Hazleton, and had



one daughter, Katherine; Katherine E., book-keeper for her father, resides at home with her parents, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

ZIBA GRUVER, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1823, son of Christian and Susan (Pauff) Gruver, residents of Wilkes-Barre for many years, was at the time of his death, November 18, 1904, one of the oldest residents of the city of Wilkes-Barre, having resided there nearly eighty-one years.

Christian and Susan (Pauff) Gruver were among the first settlers in the valley, and were of Revolutionary ancestry. They settled on the heights where Christian operated a farm, and their residence (an old log farmhouse) was situated at what is now the corner of Sherman and East Market streets, where Ziba Gruver was born. Christian Gruver owned all the land above Sherman street, most of which was under cultivation. They had seven children, namely: David, resided in Wilkes-Barre; St. John; Ziba, of whom later; Ellen, married Jacob Lehr, and resided in Wilkes-Barre; Mary, married Washington Oliver, resided in Wilkes-Barre; Elizabeth, married Wilson Webb, resided in Wilkes-Barre; and George. Christian Gruver died about 1864, aged sixty years; Susan, his wife, died in 1886, aged eighty-six years.

Ziba Gruver was educated in the public schools and worked on the farm, continuing this occupation until after the death of his parents, when the land was divided into lots and sold, the section formerly occupied by the farm now being built up with residences and stores. He later engaged in the teaming business and also performed considerable contract work for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. About 1899 he retired from active pursuits, and from that time until his death enjoyed the fruits of an active and well-spent life. He represented the sixth ward in council for three successive terms—nine years—under Charles H. Parrish, president of councils, and prior to that time was a member of the school board for fifteen successive years. He led an exemplary life, was highly respected for his many noble characteristics, and his death was lamented by all who knew him.

Ziba Gruver married in 1852, Eunice Blodgett, born April 30, 1834, daughter of Asahel and Mary (Lazarus) Blodgett, whose ancestry is also of Revolutionary stock, she being a descendant of the Blodgett and Lazarus families. Mary (Lazarus) Blodgett was a daughter of

George Lazarus, who with his wife and family resided in Buttonwood during the disturbances with the Indians. Eunice (Blodgett) Gruver, born in Buttonwood, was the eldest of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity. Ziba and Eunice (Blodgett) Gruver had seven children, three of whom are now living, namely: Elizabeth E. (Mrs. A. M. Herring), resides in Wilkes-Barre; Harry B., foreman of the Hazard Wire Rope Works, Wilkes-Barre; and Martha, resides at home.

Harry B. Gruver, fifth child and second son of Ziba and Eunice (Blodgett) Gruver, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1861, and has lived there all his life. He was educated in the public schools, and first began work in the mines as a helper when sixteen years of age, continuing as such until twenty years old when he entered the Hazard rope works of Wilkes-Barre, and after continuing in their employ for some time was made foreman, which position he has held for several years. Shortly after entering the Hazard works Mr. Gruver married Iona Weyhenmeyer, daughter of Jonathan Weyhenmeyer, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Harry B. Gruver is a member of the Royal Arcanum, a Democrat in politics, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

HARRY LOUIS HALTZEL, manager of the Pittston branch of the Haltzel Furniture Company, was born February 22, 1878, in New York City, son of Harris and Edith Haltzel, also of New York city, whose family consisted of six children, as follows: Sarah, wife of Aaron Saltzer, of Chicago, Illinois. Jennie, wife of Louis Stein, of New York city. David, a resident of Chicago, Illinois. Leah, wife of Jacob Fidelbaum, resides in New York city. Henry S., a resident of Allentown, mentioned in another sketch. Harry Louis, whose name heads this sketch.

Harry L. Haltzel acquired a practical education in the public and high schools of New York city, completing his studies at the age of eighteen, and in the meantime assisted his father in the grocery business in the city of New York, also serving in the capacity of bookkeeper for him. He then went to Norfolk, Virginia, where his brother Henry S. then resided, and entered the furniture department of the department store of H. Goodman, remaining three years, during which period of time he was advanced from time to time until he was given full charge of the department. In 1900 he entered the service of

Isaac Benesch & Sons, furniture dealers, at Baltimore, Maryland, as inside salesman, and remained until January 7, 1901. He then removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, accepting a position with the same firm in their house in that city as assistant manager, in which capacity he served until August 4, 1904. He then entered the employ of his brother, Henry S. Haltzel, a furniture dealer at Pittston, Pennsylvania, as assistant manager, Henry S. having purchased the business of J. B. Kirby, of Pittston. Harry L. Haltzel continued as assistant manager until January 1, 1905, when the Haltzel Furniture Company was incorporated, and he accepted a similar position with the new company, a branch store being started in Allentown. On September 15, 1905, Harry L. Haltzel accepted the position of manager of the Pittston store and has continued as such up to date, Henry S. Haltzel serving as manager of the Allentown store. Mr. Haltzel is a director and treasurer of the Haltzel Furniture Company, rendering therein efficient service. He is a Hebrew in religion, and a Republican in politics. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, of Berkley, Virginia, and Anthracite Council, Royal Arcanum, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Haltzel married, August 22, 1899, Sarah Goodman, born in Berkley, Virginia, daughter of Jacob Goodman, and their children are as follows: May, born in Berkley, Virginia, June 27, 1900; Henry, born in Berkley, Virginia, June 27, 1902; Bernard, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1903.

**THOMAS MILNOR MORRIS.** The Morris family, representatives of which have been prominently and actively identified with the military, political, business and social affairs of the communities in which they resided, and whose history is closely interwoven with that of the early period of the colonies, a time when men founded a nation in the face of difficulties and dangers which would have deterred those of less heroic mould, has for its earliest ancestor (of whom we have any definite information) Anthony Morris, who married Elizabeth Senior. The line of descent from them is as follows:

Anthony Morris, son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Senior) Morris, was born August 23, 1654, and was the emigrant ancestor of the family. September 16, 1692, he was commissioned a justice of the peace of the Philadelphia county courts, later was justice of the court of common pleas, quarter sessions and the peace and orphans' court

of the city and county of Philadelphia, and August 10, 1694, was commissioned a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. April 20, 1695, he was representative from Philadelphia county in the Provincial council, and October 5, 1703, was elected mayor of Philadelphia. He married Mary Jones, a native of England. He died September 23, 1721, and his wife died March 8, 1688.

Anthony Morris, son of Anthony and Mary (Jones) Morris, was born March 15, 1681. He was appointed alderman of the city of Philadelphia, October 2, 1733, and the same year was also appointed associate justice of the Philadelphia courts. October 3, 1738, he was elected mayor of Philadelphia; November 13, 1738, was appointed judge of orphans' court, and later represented Philadelphia in the assembly of Pennsylvania. His wife, Phoebe (Guest) Morris, born July 28, 1685, died March 18, 1768. He died September 23, 1763.

Anthony Morris, son of Anthony and Phoebe (Guest) Morris, was born November 14, 1705. He served as city assessor, 1753, and was one of the signers of the non-importation agreement, November 7, 1765. He married Sarah Powell, born April 29, 1713, died February 10, 1751. Anthony Morris died October 2, 1780.

Samuel Morris, son of Anthony and Sarah (Powell) Morris, was born April 24, 1734, died July 7, 1812. He was one of the subscribers to the non-importation resolutions, October 25, 1765, the first "Pledge of Honor" before the Declaration of Independence. He joined the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse as second lieutenant, November 17, 1774, and was also captain of Philadelphia City Troop. He was a member of the committee of safety, June 30, 1775. His wife, Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, born January 5, 1735-36, died January 22, 1791.

Caspar Wistar Morris, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, was born September 12, 1764, died February 27, 1828. His wife, Elizabeth (Giles) Morris, born September 25, 1774, died April, 1832.

Caspar Wistar Morris, son of Caspar Wistar and Elizabeth (Giles) Morris, born November 8, 1806, died November 16, 1877. Lydia Eliza (McCollum) Morris, his wife, born July 3, 1811, died June 3, 1891.

Caspar Wistar Morris, son of Caspar Wistar and Lydia Eliza (McCollum) Morris, was born April 1, 1832, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which city he resided for many years. He joined the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry

at Pittsburg, in the fall of 1862, and went from there via Hagerstown, Maryland, to Harper's Ferry, where its first winter was passed, under command of General Kelley, commanding the Department of West Virginia. In the spring of 1863 the regiment joined General Averill at Grafton, West Virginia, and he participated, among others, in the following actions: Beverly, West Virginia, July 2, 1863; Averill's Raid, August 25-30; White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, October 12-13; Hedgesville, Virginia, October 15; Averill's Raid in Southwest Virginia, December 8-21; Cave Mountain, Virginia, May 9-10, 1864, where he was wounded; Salem, Virginia, June 21; Berryville Pike, August 10; Berryville, September 3-4; Winchester, September 19; Port Royal, September 21; Luray, September 24; Weyer's Cave, September 27, and Fisher's Hill, October 9, 1864. He was appointed first lieutenant, November 5, 1862; first lieutenant and adjutant, June 12, 1863, and honorably discharged for disability from wounds October 11, 1864. He was a Quaker in religion, a Republican in politics and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Caspar Wistar Morris married Anna Purves Milnor, a daughter of Thomas Milnor, judge of the associate court of Burlington, New Jersey, who was a son of William, son of John, son of Joseph, son of Daniel, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whose death occurred in 1685. William Milnor, aforementioned, was a brother of James Milnor, right worshipful grand master of the Masonic fraternity of Pennsylvania, 1806 to 1813. Thomas Milnor established the firm of Thomas Milnor & Son, dealers in wood, lime and coal, at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1823. He was vestryman and senior warden of St. Mary's Parish, Burlington, New Jersey, for fifty consecutive years. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were the parents of six children, namely: Thomas Milnor, born January 20, 1859, mentioned hereinafter. Caspar Wistar, Jr., born March 21, 1861. Maria Milnor, born December 28, 1864, married, January 21, 1892, Richard Wistar Davids, Jacob Giles, born August 20, 1867, married 1899, Bertha Hayden, of Jeansville, Pennsylvania. Rebekah Davids, born March 23, 1870, married, October 20, 1889, Philip Fitzpatrick Heraty; married (second), September 21, 1904, John Edward Waaser. Jennie Frances, born August 4, 1875, married, October 14, 1897, Norman Prentiss Sloane. Caspar Wistar Morris, father of these children, died at Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1903. He was a good man, a true friend, a brave sol-

dier, a devoted husband and loving father, and his death was deeply regretted by a wide circle of loyal friends.

Thomas Milnor Morris, son of Caspar Wistar and Anne Purves (Milnor) Morris, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, January 20, 1859. He spent his early days in the town in which he was born and in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1867 his parents moved to Cecil county, Maryland, in the vicinity of Elkton, and his education was acquired under a private teacher at home, and at the Elkton Academy, which he attended until 1874. On October 28th of that year he came to Jeansville, Pennsylvania, and entered the employ of J. C. Hayden & Co., at this place, to learn the trade of machinist, completing his apprenticeship in 1877. He then entered their coal office as clerk, serving in that capacity for eighteen months, after which he returned to the machine shop and served as general clerk and draughtsman. He served as assistant to the superintendent until 1897, when the company was incorporated, and Mr. Morris was elected to the board of directors and made secretary to the same. In 1895 he became general sales agent for the company, which position he holds at the present time (1905). Mr. Morris is a mechanical engineer and has particularly devoted a great deal of his time to mining and water works, pumps, etc. He has established over one thousand pumping plants throughout the mining districts of the United States, and sold the first compound and the first triple expansion pumps ever placed in the anthracite coal mines.

Mr. Morris is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to Hazel Lodge, No. 327, Hazleton, and Hazleton Chapter, No. 277, Royal Arch Masons. He also holds membership in the following organizations: Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Pennsylvania Commandery; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Pennsylvania Commandery; Church Club of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania; the Pottsville Club of Pottsville; the Country Club of Scranton; the Laurel Club of Uniontown; the Scranton Engineers' Club of Scranton; the Scranton Club of Scranton; and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Morris married in 1886, Anna Mary Waaser, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, born October 13, 1863, daughter of John and Anna Waaser, or-

iginally from Germany, the former named being now deceased, and the latter residing at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are members of St. Peter's (Episcopal) Parish Church, of Hazleton, in which Mr. Morris is a vestryman and Mrs. Morris an officer in the Woman's Auxiliary. H. E. H.

CHARLES PAXTON STACKHOUSE, M. D. The family of which Dr. Charles P. Stackhouse, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is a representative, was founded in this country by Thomas Stackhouse, who came to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1682, and represented that county in the Colonial assembly, province of Pennsylvania, in 1711-13-15. He married Grace Heaton, who bore him several children. He died in Middletown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1744. He was a nephew of Thomas Stackhouse, who was a fellow passenger of William Penn, in 1682, on the ship "Welcome" from England to Philadelphia.

Robert Stackhouse, son of Thomas and Grace (Heaton) Stackhouse, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1692. Prior to 1770 he removed to Berwick, Pennsylvania, and was among the first settlers of that section of the state, residing there until his death, which occurred in 1788, at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

Benjamin Stackhouse, son of Robert Stackhouse, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He accompanied his father upon his removal from Bucks county to Berwick, prior to 1770, with a colony of Friends, and his death occurred there in the year 1776.

James Stackhouse, son of Benjamin Stackhouse, was a woodworker and engraver by occupation, and during the greater part of his life resided in Berwick, Columbia county, where his death occurred. He married Mary Bowman, daughter of Christopher Bowman, both of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who bore him several children.

Joseph Stackhouse, son of James and Mary (Bowman) Stackhouse, was a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, a farmer, lumberman and foundryman, and the first of the name to locate in Luzerne county, residing for a number of years in Shickshinny valley, where his death occurred. He married Nancy Lockard, of Summerhill, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and their children were as follows: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of the late Josiah Dodson, resided at Pond Hill. Amanda, deceased, who was

the wife of John Chapin, issue: Irving, Firman, and two children who died in early life. Alexander, who died in early life. Jesse, who enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war and was killed in battle. He married Margaret Hazlet, issue: Amanda, deceased; Nancy, Charles Fletcher, and Joseph, deceased. Margaret (Hazlet) Stackhouse married for her second husband David Bound; they reside in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Cyrus, who married Amelia Lanning, issue: Wellington, Ida, deceased; Emma, wife of Britton Chapin; Joseph Mason, married Myrtle Kelley; Bertha, a graduate of the Bloomsburg Normal school. John M., deceased, mentioned hereinafter. Nelson B., who married Priscilla Franklin, issue: Frank, Ella, Bessie; they reside in Berwick, Pennsylvania. McDonald, who married Cordelia Williamson, reside in Shickshinny valley. Philip and Herman (twins), died at the age of four years. All of the sons of the above named family who attained manhood served in the infantry in the Civil war, two enlisting in New York regiments, and the others in Pennsylvania regiments.

John M. Stackhouse, fourth son of Joseph and Nancy (Lockard) Stackhouse, was born on the old homestead in Shickshinny valley, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1839. He spent his childhood and boyhood in that vicinity, in the meantime attending the public schools of Salem township. At an early age he worked on the farm and at timbering, thus gaining great physical strength and vigor. When eighteen years of age he left home with twenty shillings and a double bladed knife in his pocket, and began his active career as a lumberman, in which occupation he succeeded very well. At the discovery of coal in the Wyoming Valley, thinking that it would prove profitable to mine it at Shickshinny, John M. and his brother Cyrus opened up a drift and started a breaker, having only one horse for power, and for some time supplied the local market. Shortly afterwards they organized the Paddy Run Coal Company and obtained a long time lease for the ground. The members of the company were John M. and Cyrus Stackhouse and Charles R. Paxton. They acquired from fourteen hundred to eighteen hundred acres of coal land, but feeling the need of more capital, they with Lloyd Paxton, of Rupert, Pennsylvania, and Jerry Harmon, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, formed the Salem Coal Company, which continued to operate successfully for a long period, in fact continuing business two years after the death of John M. Stackhouse.

which occurred in 1883. When about thirty-five years of age John M. Stackhouse branched out into other lines, acquiring iron and copper properties, and in the early days of the oil excitement, in company with N. B. Perry, of Shickshinny, and his son, Charles P. Stackhouse, whose name heads this sketch, went to Oil City, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and was interested there for some time with moderate success. Mr. Stackhouse was a man of remarkable business sagacity and tact, upright and conscientious in his transactions, and therefore won the commendation of his employers and the public at large.

John M. Stackhouse married, at Berwick, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1861, Mary Catherine Lanning. Their children were as follows: Morrison, born February 16, 1862, died at the age of seventeen months. Annie Elizabeth, born June 20, 1863, became the wife of James Fritz (see Fritz sketch); they reside in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Edwin Stanton, born February 11, 1866, married Lidie Keith, of Gettysburg, issue: Helen Marian, Margerie Keith, John Milton, Ruth Elizabeth, Mary Ella, and Agnes Burgoyne. They reside in Shickshinny, Pennsylvania. Alice Gertrude, born October 3, 1867, graduated as nurse from Bellevue Hospital, New York city; she resides with her brother, Dr. Charles P. Stackhouse. Jennie May, born July 21, 1869, a graduate of Cazenovia Seminary, New York; she married the Rev. Daniel H. Piper, of the Bloomsville (New York) conference. They reside in Bloomsville, New York. Their children are: John Stackhouse, Lewis H., and Edwin Charles Piper. Charles Paxton, born April 19, 1871, mentioned hereinafter. Mary Martha, born October 12, 1872, graduated from Wyoming Seminary in music, contracted typhoid fever and died October 18, 1895, aged twenty-three years. Nancy Grace, born January 8, 1875, died at the age of three years. Bertha Amanda, born February 5, 1878, died in infancy. John M. Stackhouse, father of these children, died in 1883, of pneumonia, superinduced by exposure while inspecting a large tract of timber which he desired to purchase, there being eighteen inches of snow on the ground, and after inspecting the same he drove twelve miles, and the following day he was taken ill.

Mary Catherine (Lanning) Stackhouse, wife of John M. Stackhouse, was a daughter of Samuel R. and Elizabeth (Winters) Lanning, and granddaughter on the paternal side of Amos and Mary (Lee) Lanning. She was one of eight children, namely: Mary Catherine. —

became the wife of Joseph Roup, issue: Samuel, deceased; Harry, Theodore, Cora, Archibald, Florence Ida, and Ezra. They reside in Doranceton, Pennsylvania. Anna Elmira, widow of Barney Benscoter, and mother of the following children: Amos, Emmet, Mary, Elizabeth, Amanda, Hoch, Hattie and Fred. Five other children of this union are deceased. The family reside in Berwick, Pennsylvania. Amos W. married Mary Jane Hallock, issue: Ella, Samuel, Webster, Harriet, Emma, and one son deceased. They reside in Fairmount, Pennsylvania. Amelia, married Cyrus Stackhouse, above mentioned. Nathaniel, married Carrie Coughlin, issue: Four children, John and three who died in infancy. They reside in Shickshinny, Pennsylvania. Willard, married Amanda Adams, issue: Ruth, Elizabeth, David, Ernest and Kenney. They reside in Reyburn, Pennsylvania. Emma, married Burton Aliger, issue: Elsie, Edith, Myrtle and Jennie. They reside in Doranceton, Pennsylvania. Samuel R. and Elizabeth (Winters) Lanning, parents of the above named eight children, resided in Shickshinny valley, removing thither from Trenton, New Jersey.

Charles Paxton Stackhouse, third son of John M. and Mary Catherine (Lanning) Stackhouse, was born in Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1871. He attended the public schools of that town, and later pursued advanced studies at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1893, and Lehigh University. In 1895 he entered the Medico-Chirurgical University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1898. He was resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital part of the year of 1898 and all of 1899, and January 1, 1900, located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he has since practiced. He is the consulting physician at Mercy Hospital, and keeps well informed along the line of his profession by membership in the American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley Medical Association and Luzerne County Medical Society. He is an active and prominent member of Sylvanus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Shickshinny, of which he was master in 1900; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu Le Vient Commandery, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Shickshinny Lodge, No. 180, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Prince of Peace Commandery, Knights of Malta; and Wilkes-Barre Council,



Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Dr. Stackhouse married (first), April 1893, Laura Woodworth, born August 30, 1873, daughter of John D. and Susan Woodworth, of Shickshinny, died December 10, 1893. Dr. Stackhouse married (second), March 26, 1902, Mary E. Sorber, daughter of George W. Sorber, of Shickshinny. She died June 22, 1904. The remains of both wives are interred at Shickshinny.

H. E. H.

**FRED W. FRANTZ.** Andrew Franz (the name is so spelled in the German) was born in Bayern, Germany, August 15, 1832. He emigrated to America in 1854, and settled in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where his business life was farming, contract well digging and stationary engineering. During the war of 1861-65, he enlisted and served as private in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, until discharged for disabilities. In 1903 Mr. Franz and his wife, Wilhelmina (Hochburg) Franz, returned to Germany and have since lived in Weinersburg. Their children were: Helen, Andreas and William, all of whom died young; Adam, of the firm of Jones, Frantz & Miller, and who met accidental death by cyclone in 1890; George J. and Fred W., both of whom now live in Kingston, Pennsylvania, and are business associates.

Fred W. Frantz, youngest son and child of Andrew and Wilhelmina (Hochburg) Franz, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1874, and was educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of fifteen years he left school and entered upon his business career with his brother William in Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he has since lived. Fred W. Frantz is a Democrat, active in the councils of his party in Luzerne county, and in 1904 was a member of the Kingston borough council. He is a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and was in service during the famous "Homestead riots."

George J. Frantz, fifth son of Andrew and Wilhelmina (Hochburg) Franz, married Mary Weise, daughter of Adam Weise, of Plymouth, and they have three children: George A., Helen, and Margaret Frantz.

**FRANK STOOKS.** For twenty years Nanticoke has been familiar with the name of Frank Stooks as that of an enterprising business man. Mr. Stooks is a son of John and Julia Stooks, natives of Poland, who are the parents of seven children, six of whom emigrated to the

United States. Five are in Pennsylvania, one in Minnesota, and one remains in the old home across the sea. The parents came to this country in 1880 and make their home with their son Frank in Nanticoke.

Frank Stooks, son of John and Julia Stooks, was born September 6, 1859, in Prussian Poland, and in 1876 came to the United States, settling first in Minnesota. After three years' residence in that state he removed to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he has since made his home. He was employed at the mines in various capacities until February, 1885, when he opened a general store, which he has since conducted with marked success. His store is situated in West Main street, and is one of the most complete of its kind to be found in the city. He has been twice elected treasurer of the borough, an office which he has filled to the perfect satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, Order of Heptasophs, and of the Polish National Alliance. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Stooks married, January 22, 1884, Josie, daughter of Michael Gabrill, and the following children have been born to them: Lillian, Mary, deceased; Lottie, Leo, Henry, Frank, and Helen.

**JOSEPH SMITH.** One of the foreign-born citizens who are truly useful and worthy members of the community is Joseph Smith, of Nanticoke. Mr. Smith was born in 1858 in Lipno, Poland, and in 1879 emigrated to the United States, settling in Nanticoke. Before leaving his native land he had learned the butcher's trade, which he intended to pursue in his adopted country. On his arrival, however, he found that an insurmountable obstacle to his doing so was his ignorance of the English language. Confronted with this difficulty, he adopted the best course possible under the circumstances. He entered the mines, and by coming in contact with English-speaking people, as well as by attending the night schools, he succeeded in mastering the mysteries of a foreign tongue. After several years spent in this way he took a position as clerk in a meat store, where he remained for three years. His purpose all this time was, in the first place, to become thoroughly familiar with the English language, and, in the second place, to acquire an intimate knowledge of the customers of his new home. This end he accomplished, and in 1885 opened a meat market, which he has conducted to the present time. He



has one of the largest markets in the borough and keeps constantly on hand a supply of the choicest meats. Mr. Smith is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, and for three years has been treasurer of the borough. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, Order of Heptasophs, the Knights of Pythias, Polish National Alliance, and the Order of Eagles. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Smith married, June 5, 1880, Cecilia Kitlowska, and they have five children: Sophia, Clara, Edmund, Lucile and Jadwiga. The parents of Mr. Smith died years ago in their native Poland, but one brother, Clement, lives in Chicago, and three sisters reside in Nanticoke. Thus it will be seen the family is well represented in the United States.

JOHN BERTSCH PRICE, president of the First National Bank of Hazleton, in which capacity he has served since March, 1901, and also the incumbent of various offices of trust and responsibility in a number of leading commercial enterprises which promote the prosperity and growth of that section of the state, is a worthy representative of a family of German extraction. He was born November 17, 1864, son of Judge Samuel B. and Harriet (Bertsch) Price, and grandson of Hiram Price, originally of Lambertsville, New Jersey, and later of Danville, Pennsylvania.

Judge Samuel B. Price (father), a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, was chief clerk for the Upper Lehigh Coal Company for several years, resigning this position January 28, 1887, held the office of treasurer of Carbon county, and in 1889 was elected judge. He is a resident of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. He married Harriet Bertsch, a native of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Harrie Bertsch, born September 25, 1857, married, October 27, 1884, Margaret Smith, of Cornwells, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and has children: Marion, Harriet and H. Katherine. Samuel Barber died March, 1904, buried at Hazleton; he married Kate Clark, and had two children: Daniel Bertsch and Samuel Clark; they reside in Hazleton. John Bertsch, born November 17, 1864, of whom later. Parker Price, half-brother of Judge Samuel B. Price, resides in Pottsville, and Dr. Price, residing near Pottsville, is also a connection of the family.

John Bertsch Price spent his early days in Upper Lehigh and was educated in the public

schools of that place, Swarthmore Preparatory College, and Lehigh University, graduating as civil engineer in June, 1885. During vacations he spent a large portion of his time in the mines, and in 1886 went abroad. The following year he became construction engineer for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, locating at Denver, Colorado, which position he filled for one year, when, owing to trouble with his eyes, he had to retire from active business. He then spent two months on a cattle ranch, the following winter treated his eyes, and in May, 1888, came to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, as teller of the First National Bank, of which his father was one of the originators. He remained as teller and assistant cashier until the spring of 1896, then became cashier, serving until March, 1901, when he was elected president, which office he still holds, and he is also director in the same institution. In addition to these onerous and responsible duties he is serving in the capacity of director and president of the Price Taliferro Lumber Company, Cushman, Virginia; director and vice-president of the Freeland Silk Mill Company, Freeland, Pennsylvania; director and vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton Railroad Company (parent company); director and treasurer in the Lanza Silk Company, Lansdale, Pennsylvania; director and treasurer of the Diamond Water Company, Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and secretary and treasurer of the Hazleton Electric Light & Power Company, Hazleton, Pennsylvania. In politics he casts his vote for the candidates of the Independent ticket. He holds membership in the Sigma Phi Fraternity, Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barre, and University Club, Philadelphia.

John B. Price married, October 1, 1891, Mary Silliman, born January 21, 1868, daughter of Morgan and Martha (Levy) Silliman, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, who were the parents of two other daughters: Jennie S. (Mrs. Roberts) and Bessie S. (Mrs. Dr. Cole). Mr. and Mrs. Price have three children: John B., Jr., born April 29, 1893; James Silliman, born April 27, 1894; Robert Morgan, born June 16, 1895. Mr. Price and his family attend St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in which he serves as vestryman and treasurer.

ISAAC F. MEGARGEL, of the firm of Megargel & Brooks, bankers at Scranton, Pennsylvania, is a charter member and director of the United States Lumber Company; president and director of the Allegheny Lumber Company; di-

rector of the Clark & Snover Tobacco Company; director of the Mississippi Central Railroad; director of the Brook Creek Coal and Lumber Company; director in the Kanawha and West Virginia Railroad; director in the Consumers Ice Company; and director in the Peckville National Bank.

Mr. Megargel was born in Sterling, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in August, 1841, the son of Isaac and Calista Experience (Dayton) Megargel, grandson (on the paternal side) of Allen and Jane (Marple) Megargel, and (on the maternal side) of Giles and Lucy (Mills) Dayton, and great-grandson of ——— and ——— (Jones) Megargel, who were married in Philadelphia, marriage recorded in Church Book of England (Society of Friends), and Giles and ——— Dayton.

Allen Megargel (grandfather) was born in Fox Chase, Pennsylvania, son of ——— Megargel, who came from Scotland and was well known among the pioneer Quakers of Philadelphia. Allen Megargel became the owner of a farm in what is now a part of the city, but later removed with his family to Pike county, where he built the first mills in that locality and became the owner of a large tract of land. He died there at the age of sixty-eight, in 1821. His wife, Jane (Marple) Megargel, died 1835-36.

Isaac Megargel (father) was born in Fox Chase, Pennsylvania, 1797, died 1888, at the age of ninety-one. When a young man he went west and traveled through Indiana and other states, seeking a suitable location, but finding nothing satisfactory he returned to Pennsylvania and settled in Sterling, where he engaged in farming. For about a quarter of a century he held the office of justice of the peace, and his decisions were so just that they were never reversed by the higher courts. He married Calista Experience Dayton, born June 21, 1802, died February, 1889, and their children are as follows: Giles A., a retired business man of Peckville; Justus A., a veteran of the Civil war, a resident of Vineland, New Jersey; Orlando, also a member of the same regiment as his brother, and a resident of the same city; and Isaac F. Megargel.

The Dayton family, of which Calista E. (Dayton) Megargel, wife of Isaac Megargel, was a member, was of Puritan origin. Milo Dayton, great-grandfather of Isaac Megargel, served in a Massachusetts regiment during the Revolutionary war, carrying a rifle that weighed forty pounds. His son, Giles Dayton, was born

in the Bay State, thence brought his family to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and built a saw mill at Sterling and a woolen mill at Salem. He subsequently returned to his native state, Massachusetts, where his death occurred between the years 1855 and 1860. He was the inventor of a number of useful articles, and he also built the first factory for the manufacture of carding rolls for woolen mills. He was an earnest Christian and a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife was of Puritan stock and the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, who was killed at Fort Griswold.

In 1858, when seventeen years of age, Isaac F. Megargel engaged in the lumber business near Elmhurst, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, was the proprietor of a store there and also a mill for the manufacture of lumber. In 1862 he returned to Sterling, where he became interested in the mercantile business, but three years later disposed of this and located in Scranton, where he conducted a retail grocery business in Lackawanna avenue, near Franklin, but in the spring of 1868 removed to New York city, where he was similarly engaged in Grand street until the fall of 1869. On his return to Scranton he opened a retail establishment on the corner of Washington and Lackawanna avenues, but the following year engaged in the wholesale business in Lackawanna above Franklin avenue, as a member of the firm of A. G. Gilmore & Company, consisting of A. G. Gilmore, William Connell and himself. In 1877 Mr. Connell and Mr. Megargel disposed of their interest to Mr. Gilmore, after which Mr. Megargel and James L. Connell went to Des Moines, Iowa, where they engaged in the wholesale grocery business. On their return to Scranton in 1878 they purchased the old business, and the firm of Megargel, Connell & Company was established, consisting of Mr. Megargel, James L. and Alexander Connell. The death of the latter named, in 1882, caused a change in the firm, which afterwards conducted the business under the style of Megargel & Connell, until the firm was dissolved. A Republican in politics, Mr. Megargel is identified with the Central Republican Club. He is a member of the board of trade and actively interested in financial matters in this city. In religious belief he is connected with the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the trustees of the same.

In Stamford, Connecticut, Mr. Megargel married Gertrude Jones, who was born near

that city. They are the parents of three sons: Percy F., Roy C., mentioned hereinafter; and Ralph G.

Roy C. Megargel was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1877. He was educated at Wesleyan University, and graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1901. He was admitted to practice at the supreme court of Michigan, and later at the supreme court of Texas, having located for a short time at Dallas. For the past three years he has been a member of the firm of Megargel & Brooks, bankers, of which his father, Isaac F. Megargel, and John H. Brooks are also members. This firm has recently taken possession of their new banking house in Spruce street, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

RICHARD J. HOLLAND, a successful and enterprising citizen of Glenlyon, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, traces his ancestry back to Ireland.

John Holland, grandfather of Richard J. Holland, was a native of Comer, county Kilkenny, Ireland, where his ancestors had lived for many generations. Very little is known of the early ancestry of this family.

Richard Holland, son of John Holland, was also a native of Comer, county Kilkenny, Ireland, and emigrated to America, settling in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. He at once engaged in mining work and resided for a time at Locustdale, Pennsylvania, and later at Marion, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically held independent opinions. He married Margaret Monahan, and they were the parents of nine children, of whom the following six are living: Edward, a miner at Tremont, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; Michael, a miner at St. Clair, Pennsylvania; Ann, married Daniel Dougherty, of Frackville, Pennsylvania; Richard J., see forward; James, manager of a store at Enterprise, Pennsylvania; Mary, married Jerry Splan, of Shamokin.

Richard J. Holland, son of Richard and Margaret (Monahan) Holland, was born in Conyngham township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1865. His early years were spent at Locustdale, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public school. At the early age of nine years he commenced the serious work of life by picking slate at Potts colliery, Locustdale, Pennsylvania, and he remained at this work for about five years, when

he removed with his father to Marion, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and became a helper in the mines. Later he worked in the same capacity in the same mine for his father. He continued at this work for three years and then went to Donaldson, Schuylkill county, where he was engaged in similar work for a period of two years. He then entered the employ of the East Franklin colliery as a miner and remained in their employ from 1883 until 1885, when he accepted a position with the Enterprise colliery at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, where he remained from 1885 until 1888. He then returned to Donaldson, where he worked as a miner in the Good Spring colliery from 1888 until 1896, then at the Enterprise colliery again for two years as driver boss, and then entered the service of the Cameron colliery, Shamokin, Pennsylvania, as fire boss; he held this position for three months and was then advanced to that of assistant mine foreman, which he held until March, 1903. On March 19, 1903, he entered the service of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Glenlyon, Pennsylvania, as general inside foreman, a position which he has filled to the satisfaction of the company. Mr. Holland has charge of about six hundred men and boys and two shafts, four hundred and seven hundred and thirty-five feet deep, respectively, the first being a two-cage way, and the second being a four-cage way. Mr. Holland is independent in his political opinions, and he and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church at Glenlyon. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, Knights of Columbus, joining in 1903.

Mr. Holland married, September 30, 1886, Mary E. Lawler, daughter of Patrick Lawler, of Donaldson, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and they have one daughter, Mary, born July 5, 1889.

GEORGE KRAMER. In a list of the engineers of Luzerne county no name would stand higher for ability and faithfulness than that of George Kramer, of Throop. Mr. Kramer is of German parentage, and it may be truly said that there is in the Keystone state no larger or more influential element than that which traces its origin from the Fatherland.

John Kramer was born in Germany, and early in life emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He took an active interest in township affairs, and held the offices of supervisor, constable, and school director. He married Julia A. Bickloff, also a native of Germany,

and they were the parents of the following children: George, John, William, Eliza and Mary, living, and Louisa, deceased. The death of Mr. Kramer occurred in 1884. He was a worthy man, commanding the respect of all who knew him. His widow died aged seventy-seven years on the old homestead in Jefferson township, April, 1905.

George Kramer, son of John and Julia A. (Bickloff) Kramer, was born July 28, 1851, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the common schools of his native city. While he was still a youth his parents moved to Jefferson township, Lackawanna county, where they purchased a farm of one hundred and six acres. Mr. Kramer assisted his father in the labors of this farm until 1878, and in that year returned to Scranton, where he worked in a steel mill for three years. In 1882 he removed to Throop, where he was employed by the Price & Pancoast Company as a teamster. He was next promoted to the position of fireman, which he held for some years. After serving for eight years as fireman, and subsequently as the operator of a pump in the mines, he was given his present position of engineer. In every place which he was called upon to occupy he was found able and trustworthy and the position which he now holds is one of great responsibility. Some years ago he built for himself a pleasant and comfortable house, which he has since made his home. He is a member of the Sons of America. In politics he is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Kramer married in 1875, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Rachel Burleigh, of South Canaan, and they are the parents of three children: Julia A., Rachel D. and Katherine J.

LESTER HARRIS, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Dorranceton, was born at Dallas, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1869, and traces his ancestry to Elijah Harris, who removed from Orange county, New York, about 1769, locating at Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, where he owned a vast tract of what was then considered worthless land. He was a native of Connecticut, one of the first pioneers in the valley, and took an active part in the encounters with the Indians.

Charles Harris, son of Elijah Harris, was born in Orange county, New York, 1768, and was one year old when his father removed to Luzerne county. He was a stonemason by occu-

pation, and also devoted considerable attention to farming, carrying on his operations on Harris Hill, where about 1800 he purchased two hundred acres of land in its natural state, seventy acres of which he cleared during his lifetime. He married Martha Pierce, a native of Kingston township, and they reared a family of nine children. Charles Harris died in 1864, aged ninety-six years.

Hiram Harris, son of Charles and Martha (Pierce) Harris, was born September 8, 1807, reared and educated in Kingston township, on Harris Hill. He always resided on the old homestead, which comprised one hundred and twenty-five acres of fertile land, and he confined his attention exclusively to farming. He was an active and leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which body he held the offices of trustee and class-leader. He was a Republican in politics. In 1832 he married Mary Heft, daughter of Daniel and Lizzie Heft, and three children were born to them, two of whom were Elias and Lyman. In 1852 he married for his second wife Mary Atherholt, daughter of Christian and Kate Atherholt, issue, two children: Lyman and Milton.

Lyman Harris, son of Hiram and Mary (Heft) Harris, was born in Kingston township, September 22, 1837. He was educated in Luzerne county, and followed farming until September 9, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Corps, Third Division, which was under the command of Colonel Reynolds. He was severely wounded and later taken a prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and subsequently his limb was amputated on the battle field. After being kept a prisoner for about four months he was paroled, and he remained at Annapolis, Maryland, until January 24, 1865, when he received his discharge. For eight years following his return home he engaged in the harness business at Dallas, and then removed to Luzerne, where he conducted a general harness store. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, July 4, 1868, Catherine Hoover, daughter of Jacob and Jane (De Long) Hoover, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania. Two children were born of this union: Lester, mentioned hereinafter; and Walter.

Lester Harris received a practical education in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and this-



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enabled him to enter intelligently upon an active business career. He first entered the employ of Thomas Waddell & Co. as clerk and served four years; the following three and a half years he was connected with S. H. Kress & Co.; for a similar period of time he was employed by A. O. Lemeris & Co., shippers of grain, and from then to the present time (1906) has been connected with the firm of John B. Yeager & Co., shippers of grain. Mr. Harris is a man of intelligence and thought, and enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Harris married, September 23, 1891, Estella May Knarr, daughter of William and Margaret (Diehl) Knarr, of Luzerne borough, whose family consisted of four children, as follows: Abraham, born January 21, 1867, a mechanic at Luzerne; he married Susie McGuire, who bore him one child, Maud, born January 15, 1902. Estella May, born December 25, 1869, mentioned above as the wife of Mr. Harris. Elizabeth, born August 31, 1873, died December 17, 1891. George, born September 24, 1877, married Edith Alleger, who bore him two children: Sterling, born September 2, 1903, died March 4, 1904, and Willard, born February 4, 1905. William Knarr, father of these children, was born in Luzerne county, was a farmer by occupation, and served all through the Civil war in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment; he was taken prisoner and confined for twenty-two months in Andersonville prison, during which long period he suffered all the tortures and cruelties inflicted upon its inmates. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Harris consisted of six children: Percival Raymond, born July 23, 1892; Elizabeth, born May 15, 1894; Harold, born September 2, 1896, died January 13, 1899; Russell, born August 12, 1898, died January 31, 1899; Howard, born September 23, 1901; Carlos, born April 3, 1904, died May 22, 1904.

RUFUS J. FOSTER, vice-president of the International Textbook Company, and proprietor of the International Correspondence Schools, has been actively connected with that institution from its founding, and to him is due a large share of honor for its successful establishment.

Mr. Foster was born in Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1856, a son of Clement S. and Rebecca (McCamant) Foster, and comes of colonial and Revolutionary stock on both sides. He is a lineal descendant of Reginald Foster, who emigrated from Kent, England, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts,

in 1638, and of Thomas and Daniel Foster, both of whom fought as officers in the American army during the Revolution, the former being one of the Ipswich Minute Men at the Battle of Lexington. On the maternal side, Mr. Foster is of Scotch-Irish stock and a direct descendant of Alexander McCamant, who came to this country in 1725 and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1730, and of his grandson, James McCamant, who served as a captain in General Wayne's division of the Pennsylvania line during the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, Dr. John McCamant, was surgeon in charge of the York hospital during the war of 1812. He also served as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature and was one of the strongest supporters of the original public school law of Pennsylvania. He was the Democratic opponent of James Buchanan when the latter was the Whig candidate for congress in the Lancaster-York district, but was defeated by the narrow margin of twenty-seven votes.

Rufus J. Foster was educated in the public and private schools of Ashland, Pennsylvania, and at the age of eighteen years was graduated from the high school of that town. He entered the engineering department of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in 1874, and continued with that company until the fall of 1887, when he resigned to associate himself with his cousin, Mr. Thomas J. Foster, in the publication of the *Colliery Engineer*, now known as *Mines and Minerals*, which publication was moved to Scranton in 1888. Under the direction of Mr. Foster, *Mines and Minerals* was developed into the most widely circulated mining periodical in the world. In 1890, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas J. Foster, he assisted in the formation of the first department of the International Correspondence Schools, and has since been continuously connected with the International Textbook Company, in which he holds the position of vice-president, having previously filled the position of president. Mr. Foster has been an active member of the Scranton Board of Trade for the past sixteen years. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; of the Engineers' Club of Scranton; of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; an associate member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and an honorary member of the Mining Institute of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Foster is also a member of the various branches of the Masonic fraternity, of the Scranton Club, of the New England Society of North-



eastern Pennsylvania, and of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, in which he is a member of the committee on landmarks of the Revolution, monuments and memorials.

In 1884 Mr. Foster married Jennie Bennett Taylor, youngest daughter of the late Joseph F. Taylor, of Minersville, Pennsylvania, one of the pioneer coal operators of the Schuylkill region, and of this marriage was born a son: Joseph Taylor Foster, who is now (1905) a sophomore in Yale University.

FRANCIS ASBURY WHITEMAN, M. D., a practicing physician of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Lehman Center, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1872. He is a descendant in the fourth generation of John Whiteman, who appears to have been the American ancestor of the family, so far as present records indicate.

John Whiteman, afore-mentioned, of English ancestry, was born August 18, 1772. He moved from Reading, Pennsylvania, to Fishing Creek township, Northumberland county, where in 1803 he owned a farm, situated between Fishing Creek and West Creek. In 1810 he moved to Lehman, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. July 9, 1813, the family removed to Luzerne county. He married Nancy Jackson, who bore him the following children: Mary, born December 27, 1795, died May 28, 1880. She was the wife of Jonah Rogers, issue: Jackson, Stephen, John, Nancy, Catherine and Emily. Daniel Jackson, mentioned hereinafter. Hannah, born November 8, 1799, died July 12, 1850. She was the wife of David Wetherby. (See Wetherby Family.) Jemimah, born February 21, 1803, died May 28, 1880. She was the wife of Benjamin Wolf, issue: Susan, who married Cyrus Ide. Jane, born September 25, 1805, died June 26, 1873. She was the wife of Joseph Headen, issue: Frances; Nelson, who served in the Civil war; Arthur, who also served in the Civil war; and Adelaide. Harriet, born March 21, 1810, died April 17, 1826. Elizabeth, born July 17, 1822, married Benjamin Ide, moved to Missouri. John Whiteman, father of these children, died May 8, 1827.

Daniel Jackson Whiteman, only son of John and Nancy (Jackson) Whiteman, was born in Fishing Creek township, November 12, 1797, died January 22, 1886. He was about sixteen years old when his parents removed from Northumberland county to Luzerne county. He was by trade a carpenter and joiner and a farmer by chief occupation. He received a good education

for those days, and was a man of sound judgment. He belonged to the Order of Odd Fellows. He married (first) Rebecca De Remer, from Washington, New Jersey, born June 24, 1801, died May 8, 1827. He married (second) March 24, 1836, Eleanor Cole De Remer, a cousin of Rebecca De Remer, born August 25, 1812, died June 8, 1885. Eleanor Cole De Remer Whiteman was a daughter of Richard De Reamer, who was born near Asbury, New Jersey, February 23, 1786, and who served as captain in the American army during the war of 1812-15. His father was Abraham De Reamer, of French birth and parentage, who came to this country at an early day. Abraham De Reamer's wife was Maria Vanderbeck, said to be a descendant of Aneke Jans, for whom the claim is made that he was once the owner of a considerable portion of the lower part of the city of New York, including the property so many years owned by the wealthy corporation of Trinity Church. Abraham De Reamer was a cabinet maker and also built spinning wheels. His shop near Asbury was destroyed by the enemy's soldiers during the Revolutionary war. Eleanor Cole De Remer's maternal grandfather was Benjamin Cole, owner of an early grist mill near Newark, New Jersey. Richard De Reamer married Anna Cole, about 1805, and their children were: Elizabeth, born August 7, 1806; Mary, born May 28, 1807; Peter, born October 27, 1808, died November 1, 1808; Benjamin, born January 7, 1810, died September 19, 1819; Eleanor Cole, afore-mentioned as the second wife of Daniel Jackson Whiteman.

One child was the issue of the marriage of Daniel Jackson and Rebecca (De Remer) Whiteman, namely: Milo, born October 7, 1826, married Ann Samons, who bore him several children. He moved out west. The following children were born to Daniel Jackson and Eleanor Cole (De Remer) Whiteman: 1. Henry (Harry) P., born in Lehman, September 30, 1831, died March 7, 1883. He served through the Civil war, was blacksmith of Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. He married Ada Brittain, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1855, issue: William D., born May 12, 1860; Elbert Llewellyn, born February 12, 1862, married Lulu Crawford, April, 1886. He is a member of the firm of Walter Hance & Co., of Wilkes-Barre. Elnora F., born June 7, 1871; and Flora, born October 8, 1873. 2. Nancy, born March 15, 1833, died August 7, 1852. 3. Richard Alonzo, born October 8, 1840, died No-

vember 5, 1897. He was a merchant at Lehman Center, and was there postmaster from 1868 to 1869. He was the treasurer of Luzerne county from January, 1885, to 1888. He belonged to the orders of Odd Fellows, Masons and Knights Templar. He married Sarah Hunter, of Dallas, October 26, 1865, issue: Ella May, born October 23, 1866, and Georgia Maud, born October 15, 1874. 4. Jemimah, born April 4, 1842, died January 27, 1854. 5. Annis Brown, born January 15, 1844, married Samuel Roberts Ferrel, a descendant of Jabez Roberts, one of the original settlers of Wyoming Valley (one of the forty Connecticut families). Issue: Lewis Dora, born December 1, 1863, married Eva Jackson, October 14, 1889, issue: Anna, born September 9, 1890; Fred, born May 31, 1892, deceased; and Henry, born October 31, 1902. Ida Irene, born October 21, 1866, married William Herbert, October 11, 1892, issue: Donald Guthrie Herbert, born August 11, 1893. 6. Margaret Ann, born March 28, 1847, married George J. Major, of Lehman, issue: Eva Blanche, born October 2, 1869, died March 29, 1890; married Walter Ide, February, 1889, now deceased, issue: Floyd, born March 28, 1890; Claribel, born January 11, 1872, married Bert Rice, 1890, issue: Alfred, born September 22, 1890; George, born July 13, 1894; Ruth, born June 28, 1901; and John, born April 5, 1903. Robert D., born October 29, 1872, married Sadie Johnson, issue: Cora, born 1897; Leslie, born 1900, deceased; Russel, born 1898, deceased; and Myrtle, born 1903. George, born April 15, 1882, married Margaret Lameriaux, issue: Dorothy, born August 5, 1891, and Nellie Grace, born October 22, 1880. 7. Stephen Jackson, born March 8, 1849.

Stephen Jackson Whiteman, youngest son and child of Daniel Jackson and Eleanor Cole (De Remer) Whiteman, was born in Lehman, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1849. He was brought up on a farm at Lehman, was a wheelwright at Lehman for a few years, and moved to Wilkes-Barre, in 1873, where he engaged in the retail grocery business. In 1876 he entered into partnership with Ira M. Kirkendall and William Penn Kirkendall and they conducted a retail grocery business for a number of years under the name of Kirkendall & Whiteman. Later it became the firm of Whiteman & Patterson, and in 1888 they went into the wholesale grocery business. They built up a lucrative business, but in 1904 the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Whiteman then went into business with his eldest son

in the wholesale stationery firm of H. A. Whiteman & Co. He married, January 28, 1869, Lydia Ann Major, born May 21, 1848. George J. Major, who married Margaret Ann Whiteman, and Lydia Ann Major, above-mentioned, are descendants of one of Lehman township's oldest and best known families, having lived in that locality for eighty years. The progenitors of this family were from Yorkshire, England, and came to America in 1821. They were Thomas Major and his wife Mary Brinton. They first rented a farm in Wyoming, but at the end of about a year purchased three hundred acres of land at Lehman Center, and removed there with their family of seven sons and four daughters. The sons were: Thomas, John, William, Robert, Frank, David and George. The daughters were: Mary, Rebecca, Ellen and Elizabeth. These children grew to maturity, married, and raised comparatively large families. The first and second generations of the sons were farmers and lumbermen; the second, third and fourth generations have included farmers, mechanics, lumbermen, merchants and railroad men, but in all generations the family has been noted for thrift and industry, and several substantial fortunes are now possessed by its representatives.

The children of Stephen Jackson and Lydia Ann (Major) Whiteman are as follows: 1. Harry Austin, born July 31, 1870, at Lehman, married October 25, 1900, Jane Lucas, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, issue: James Lucas, born June 23, 1905. He was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and the Harry Hillman Academy. He is now engaged in the wholesale stationery business with his father, a member of the firm of H. A. Whiteman & Co. 2. Francis Asbury, born January 24, 1872, at Lehman, graduated from Wilkes-Barre public schools, Wyoming Seminary and Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He was resident physician one year in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, and one year as resident physician in the National Homœopathic Hospital of Washington, D. C. He has been engaged in the general practice of medicine in Wilkes-Barre since July, 1902. 3. Edmund Victor, born March 4, 1878, married Myra Gray, of Wilkes-Barre, June 10, 1903, issue: Ruth, born June 18, 1904. He engaged in the business of H. A. Whiteman & Co. He served in the Spanish-American war, Company D, Ninth Regiment. 4. Ruth, born January 4, 1890, a pupil in Wilkes-Barre Female Institute.

FRANCIS MARION NICHOLS, a long-time resident of Wilkes-Barre, recognized as a most capable lawyer, and who has taken in public affairs a degree of unselfish interest which attests his true devotion to the duties of an ideal citizenship, is of English descent and traces his ancestry to ——— Nichols.

Stephen Nichols (great-grandfather), a native of England, settled in Connecticut. His son John (grandfather) removed from that state in 1819, locating in Albany township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He was a basket maker, taking great pride in his work, his wares being the best that could be manufactured, and many beautiful specimens of his handicraft remain as evidences of his mechanical skill and artistic taste. On one occasion he constructed a basket having a capacity of one and a half bushels, and the splints were so closely woven together that it held water entirely without leakage. He married Margaret Potter, who was also born in England, and whose father, Robert Potter, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was with General Gates at the surrender of Burgoyne.

George W. Nichols (father), son of John and Margaret (Potter) Nichols, was born in Albany township, and passed his life in New Albany. He was a carpenter and millwright by occupation, and served as justice of the peace for about a score of years. He was a man of excellent character and of genial disposition. His wife was Elizabeth B. Hemingway, who was born in Rome, Pennsylvania, and who died May 3, 1872.

Francis Marion Nichols, son of George W. and Elizabeth B. (Hemingway) Nichols, was born in Smithfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1851. He remained at home until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered upon a career of his own. He had acquired an excellent, practical education, of which he made ample use. Before he was of age he taught school in the townships of Athens and Ulster, in his native county. He then went to Kansas, where he completed his education, entering the State University at Lawrence in the sophomore year, and pursuing a three year course, at intervals serving as an instructor in mathematics in the Macaulay Business College at Lawrence. In the same city he began his legal studies, having as preceptors Barker & Summerfield. He completed his reading under W. A. and B. M. Peck, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, and early in 1873 was admitted to practice in the courts of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and to the Luzerne county bar on October 28 of the same year. He at once entered

upon practice, and drew to himself a clientele which has constantly increased in extent and importance. His professional ability has found numerous acknowledgments of much significance. In 1879 he received a high compliment in appointment by the court to the position of district attorney of his county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of its incumbent, Hon. Charles E. Rice, to the bench. In the same year he received the Republican nomination for the same position for the full term, but was defeated and by only a few votes. In 1880 Attorney General Palmer appointed him a special assistant attorney for Luzerne county. In 1882 he was again the Republican candidate for the district attorneyship, and was defeated by a plurality of less than one thousand. From 1891 to 1892 he served as stamp deputy in the revenue service for the United States, but resigned on account of his election in February of the latter named year to the office of mayor, which he held until 1902, a period of ten years. In 1902 he was appointed judge of the orphan's court by the governor of the state, but declined because he was at that time a candidate for re-election for the office of mayor, having been nominated in the convention of the Republican party, and therefore could not attend to the duties of judge and also to his canvass. In the election the Republicans were divided into two separate and distinct parties, and on this account Mr. Nichols together with the other Republican candidates were defeated. Since his retirement from the office of mayor Mr. Nichols has been actively engaged in the practice of law.

In politics Mr. Nichols has been a Republican from his youth, but his sense of propriety and right has at various times led him to withhold his support from candidates named by ring domination, and even to antagonize them openly. He was prime leader in his county in the revolt against the Cameron domination, acted as chairman of the independent organization in Luzerne county, and in that capacity exerted himself with great industry and rare ability, maintaining a voluminous correspondence, giving much time to the work of organization, and performing brilliant service on the stump. After the emergency had passed he resumed his place in the Republican ranks (which, as a matter of fact, he had never deserted), and has since given efficient support to its principles, policies and candidates. During the momentous campaign of 1884 he prepared a masterly exposition of the tariff, treating the subject upon its merits per se, as dis-

tinguished from the doctrine of incidental protection. This he delivered before a large audience in the court house in Wilkes-Barre, and its *res gestae* formed the gist of many less formal addresses delivered by him during the campaign which ensued. He possesses excellent oratorical gifts, which he has at ready command, whether on the hustings or in pleading a cause before court or jury.

Mr. Nichols' reverential spirit and literary ability are alike discernable in a noticeable work from his pen: "An Argument in Favor of the Bible Narration of Man's Creation, and Dreams in which Humanity's Future is Revealed and its Shadows Depicted." In this he touchingly narrates impressions which will appeal to many a heart in reminiscent thought of a sainted mother:

"Many years have elapsed since I received the farewell kiss and heard the dying prayer of my dear christian mother—the house in which she endeavored by her love and tenderness to guard the susceptibilities of my youth against evil temptations, and with an anxious heart saw me cross the threshold of manhood—all the associations in the midst of which she faithfully did her life's work, the grave within whose solemn walls her physical presence was hidden forever from my sight, are many miles away; but, unconnected with all tangible objects I can sit here in the silence of the midnight hour and recall before my mind's eye her cheering countenance and hear again the kind and loving words with which she sought to comfort me in sadness, or make more gratifying the fruits of success. I can see her weeping over the missteps of my boyhood, and smiling her heart's joy when she saw the seeds of truth and virtue, which she had sown in my moral nature, beginning to sprout. I can see her, O, how distinctly, slowly and without a murmur fading away under the ravages of disease, and when the grim presence of death became visible to her consciousness, in the midst of the tears and sobs of children, friends and neighbors, with a calmness that the terrors of her approaching dissolution could not disturb, and a reliance upon the promises of her Master, that was absolutely free from the weakness of doubt or uncertainty, beseeching God to pour into the broken hearts at her bedside the consolation of a christian's hope.

"But equally as distinct I remember the influence of my mother's physical presence; I can re-experience the soothing sensations that came to me from the gentle stroke of her hand upon my

forehead, when sickness, anger or disappointment beclouded the pleasures and ambitions of my childhood. When the turmoil and greed of the business contentions of the world are hidden from my sight, and I am permitted to meditate in the quiet and inspiration of solitude, I can feel in the sensibilities of my soul the touch of her christian and moral instructions, and in the purest recesses of my heart the sacred influence of her last prayer."

Mr. Nichols married, February 1, 1874, Mary Corker, of Norwich, New York, who died February 2, 1883, leaving children as follows: Florence Edmonda, Lyman Bennett, Lester Wilson and Leona M. Nichols. Mr. Nichols married (second), July 3, 1883, Almira Wilson, of Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, who died February, 1902, leaving the following children surviving her: Francis Marion, died December 24, 1904; Ruth A., Alice E., William R., David James Wilson and Almira Nichols.

WILLIAM THOMAS PERKINS, a resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born July 20, 1867, in Plymouth borough, the son of Henry and Alice (Fox) Perkins, natives of Nottingham and Rutley, Derbyshire, England, respectively.

Thomas Fox, maternal grandfather, was a native of England and came to America about 1862, settling in Plymouth borough, Pennsylvania, on the Mountain road now known as Lee street. He was a farmer by occupation, and made a home for himself and family in this region. His wife bore him children, as follows: 1. Alice, married Henry Perkins. 2. Samuel, born August 18, 1845, married Sarah Bailey, and they have children, as follows: Laura, William, Zathan, Sara, Fannie, George, Samuel, Clara and James. Their residence is in Virden, Illinois. 3. David, deceased, born November 18, 1848, married Jeannette Lewis, daughter of Benjamin Lewis, and their children were: Frank, born April 28, 1876, married Alice Richards; they have one son, Josiah, now deceased. Alice, born March 15, 1881, married Frederick Pickett; they have one child, a daughter, Jeannette. Cora, born December 13, 1882. Louis, born March 2, 1885. Jeannette, died May 9, 1890. Two other children who died in infancy. David Fox, the father of these children, died February 12, 1891, and his wife passed away May 9, 1890, and was buried in Shawnee cemetery. 4. Joseph, born April 12, 1851, died January 16,

1854. 5. William, born March 24, 1856, married Sarah Deets; they reside in Braceville, Illinois, and had several children.

Henry Perkins, father of William Thomas Perkins, was a son of William Perkins. He followed the trade of a basket-maker in his native country, and upon his arrival in the United States settled in Plymouth. There he found employment in the coal mines and worked there until 1870, when he removed with his family to Streator, Illinois. He worked in the soft coal mines and was injured by an explosion of gas in the mines, which injuries resulted in his death seventeen days after the accident. His wife was Anna Fox, born February 5, 1843, the eldest daughter and child of Thomas and Ann Fox. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins had children, as follows: 1. Mary Ann, married William J. Owens, of Plymouth, and their children were: William, married Susan Michael, and had two children, Russel Conwell and William John; Alice, deceased; Alice, Harry and Walter. 2. William Thomas, mentioned hereinafter. 3. Harry, born July 11, 1870, married Jessie Reynolds.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Perkins and her family returned to Plymouth and took up their residence on the old homestead with Mrs. Perkins' mother, Ann Fox. There she maintained herself and children by dressmaking. After two years of widowhood she married John Rodgers, of Cornwall, England, and they had the following children: Elizabeth M., born April 15, 1873, died November 5, 1879; and Harriet, born December 26, 1876, died July 13, 1878. The death of John Rodgers occurred in 1875 after a lingering illness, and his wife passed away July 4, 1893, and was buried in Shawnee cemetery. She was fifty years of age at the time of her death.

William Thomas Perkins spent his early life on the old homestead and acquired his education in the common schools of the county. At the tender age of nine years he set out to make his own way in the world, entering into his first regular employment as a breaker boy, picking up slate in the mines. The following year, 1877, he was promoted to regular mine work, continuing in this employment until March 19, 1885, when he broke his arm. When he was again able to engage in active pursuits he turned his attention to the trade of cabinet-making, in which occupation he became very proficient, and in which he engaged until 1888.

In 1887 Mr. Perkins took a business course under the instruction of Professor Mallery, of

Wilkes-Barre, thus laying a good foundation for a future business career. In 1888 he entered the employ of W. E. Renshaw, a wholesale flour and feed merchant, of Plymouth, and in one year had advanced to the position of general merchant. This rapid advancement attests to the confidence and trust reposed in him by his employers, and his ability and integrity as a business man. He continued very successfully as general manager for Mr. Renshaw for three years, when the business was closed up. In 1892 he entered the employ of J. W. Bounds, of Plymouth, but at the end of one year thus engaged gave his attention to the painting trade, which he had learned in connection with cabinet-making. He established himself with Mr. S. W. Campbell, of Plymouth, and remained with him for two years. For the succeeding four years he was occupied in the contracting business and attained excellent success in this line. In 1899 Mr. Perkins decided to engage in business on his own account, and accordingly opened a store in Plymouth at No. 124 West Main street. In 1900 he changed his location to No. 4 East Main street, and there he is now engaged in the conduct of a very successful business, carrying a full and complete line of paints, oils, etc., and enjoys an ever increasing patronage. In his political relations Mr. Perkins affiliates with the Republican party, and is deeply interested in all community affairs. Fraternally he is a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Wadhams Lodge, Plymouth, No. 826. In matters of religion he accords with the doctrines of the Primitive Methodist Church, of which he is president of the trustee board, chorister and teacher in the Sunday school. He and his wife are both active and earnest church workers.

William Thomas Perkins married, January 9, 1881, Emily Grace Savage, daughter of Rev. Daniel and Maria M. Savage, who were then residents of Plymouth, now of Girardsville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Perkins was one of the following children: Lydia Grace, Benjamin, Rebecca, Alice Clara, married George S. Stewart, a resident of Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and they have children as follows: Francis Albert, Clyde Edgar, Lester, deceased; Daniel, Robert, Lester, Marion, Dwight and Helen Margaret. Maria Louisa, married Absalom Lambert, a resident of Philadelphia, and had: Gertrude, Annie, deceased; Eva Jennie, Annie, Albert and Irene. Of these children Gertrude married Charles Walton, a resident of Philadelphia, and has three children: George, Harvey and Laura May. An-



nie (secondly), married Walter Brilland, also, a resident of Philadelphia, and had one child, William Samuel. Lydia Rachel, married Rev. W. J. Richards; they reside in Coal Dale, Pennsylvania, and have children: Walter Roland, resides in Coal Dale; Estelle May, married Daniel Jones, and they reside in Coal Dale; Edna Grace, William Ray, Frank and Vera Pearl. Thomas English, married Mrs. Minnie Russell, and had two children: Susie Russell and Myrtle. Emily Grace, now Mrs. William Thomas Perkins. Ida May Demmon, married Arthur Maul, and has one child, Lewis Daniel. Florence Lucretia, William E. Lwin.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas Perkins are the parents of the following children: Florence, Louise, Alice, Clara, William Daniel, Sheldon, Arthur, Walter Thomas and Henry George.

PETER SHUPP, deceased, who was a descendant of an old and honored German ancestry, was born August 16, 1822, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the old Shupp homestead, which was located on the present site of the Boston breaker. He was a son of Philip and Susan (Krupp) Shupp, and grandson of Col. Philip Shupp, of Revolutionary fame.

Philip Shupp (father) followed the occupation of farming, conducting his operations on the homestead in Luzerne county. He married Susan Krupp, who bore him the following children: 1. William, unmarried, who died at Rolling Prairie, Indiana, about the year 1893. 2. Mary, married Miner Nesbitt, a farmer of Plymouth borough, and went to Rolling Prairie, Indiana, where Mr. Nesbitt followed farming and where he died about the year 1885. Their children were: Elizabeth, James, a farmer near Denver, Colorado; Louisa, Emily, who resides in California; Stella; Katherine, who died in 1904; George, deceased. All of these children were married with the exception of Katherine. 3. Peter, mentioned hereinafter. 4. Elizabeth, married John Flanigan, of Plymouth, issue: Emily, who became the wife of David Bishop; Louisa; Mary, who married and settled in Bergen Hill, New Jersey; Elizabeth, who married and resides in California; and Stella. 5. John, who married and went to La Porte, Indiana. 6. Andrew, married Sarah Gardner, issue: Thomas, John, George, Harry and Walter. A sketch of Andrew appears also in this work.

Peter Shupp was educated in the common schools of Plymouth. His father died in 1834, when he was twelve years of age, and he then

began working on the farm during the summer months and attended school during the winter months, pursuing his studies at night, and thus he acquired a good practical education which prepared him for the active duties of life. He followed farming until 1854, when he formed a partnership with Draper Smith and opened the first general store in Plymouth, they enjoying for ten years a large share of the patronage of the town. At the expiration of the above mentioned period of time the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Shupp engaged in business on his own account, erecting a building at Main street and Centre avenue, Plymouth, where he opened a general store. He continued the management of the same for a quarter of a century, or until 1889, when he turned the business over to his sons, who conducted it for several years. Mr. Shupp again assumed the management of the above store, which he conducted for another five years, after which his son, Charles Shupp, took charge and conducted it until the death of his father, which occurred December 10, 1897, when the business was closed out.

In addition to the management of his general store Mr. Shupp was for many years and up to the time of his decease president of the Heat, Light and Water Company, and vice-president of the First National Bank of Plymouth. For many years he was a member of the Christian Church, in which body he held the offices of treasurer and trustee. He was a Republican in politics. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member of the Home Guards of Pennsylvania at the time of the Civil war, serving for a short period of time, until the necessity for service was over, when he, with the others, were discharged.

Peter Shupp married (first), January 7, 1849, Martha Bangs, born January 4, 1829, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, daughter of Alba and Hannah Bangs. Their children were: 1. Flora, born October 30, 1849, married James G. Martin, of La Porte, Indiana; issue: Flora, wife of Philip Rice, son of Judge Rice, of Wilkes-Barre, and Ellen. Mr. and Mrs. Martin reside in Washington, D. C. 2. Irvin, born March 29, 1851, married and went to Philadelphia, where he remained about twenty-five years, engaged in the textile business. Their children are: Irvin, Jr., married a Miss Patton, of Philadelphia; Mary and Dorothy. 3. Charles, born September 7, 1852, married Hannah Levi, of Plymouth; issue: Helen, Kenneth and Ruth. He engaged first in the mercantile business in Plymouth, was then



partner in a china and glassware store in Philadelphia, later conducted his father's store in Plymouth until it was closed, then engaged in dry goods and furnishing business in Rochester, New York, and is now engaged in the same line of business in Plainfield, New Jersey. 4 and 5, Alba and Emily (twins), born May 25, 1854; the former died September 25, 1854, and the latter September 19, 1854. Mrs. Shupp, the mother of these children, died August 25, 1854, aged twenty-five years, seven months and twenty-one days.

Peter Shupp married (second), November 8, 1860, Ellen Remmel, born November 30, 1832, in Ross township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Gress) Remmel. Mrs. Shupp was educated in the common schools in Kingston and Wyoming Seminary. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in the work of which she takes an active interest, being a member of the Foreign Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid Society. George Remmel, father of Mrs. Shupp, was born near Easton, Pennsylvania, followed agricultural pursuits throughout the active years of his life, and his father was a lumberman in Ross township. Andrew Remmel, uncle of George Remmel, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and settled near Easton, Pennsylvania, which fact was unknown to his relatives for several years. Elizabeth (Gress) Remmel, mother of Mrs. Shupp, was born in the vicinity of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

GILBERT CAMPBELL MILLER, contracting builder of Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born in Beach Haven, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1860, son of Peter and Matilda (Smith) Young Miller, both of whom were of German descent, although Peter Miller was born in France.

Peter Miller came to America when thirteen years old, and in his mature manhood settled near Dorrance Corners, Wyoming, on the old homestead now known as the Rheinhammer farm. He was an owner of boats which plied the old canal and the Susquehanna river, and his brother was also a boatman on the same waters, making long journeys to Baltimore, New York and other ports. Peter Miller rendered faithful service to his adopted country during the Civil war, serving throughout the entire struggle as a member of what was known as the "Acorn Regiment," the Sixteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was a member of

Conyngnam Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He died October 2, 1903, aged eighty-four years, at the home of his daughter Mary, at Dorrance Corners, and his remains were interred in the Slocum cemetery. He was twice married. His first wife, Phoebe Miller, died September 7, 1864, aged forty-two years, one month and twenty-one days, while they were living on the Rheinhammer farm, and she was buried in the Slocum cemetery. Of this marriage were born the following children: Samuel H., born December 4, 1851; David R., born June 6, 1855, died at Nescopeck, Pennsylvania, 1896; Daniel R., born August 5, 1857, died 1904; Mary, Sarah, Benjamin, born 1862. Peter Miller married (second) Matilda (Smith) Young, widow of William Young, in 1866, and of this marriage was born one child, Gilbert Campbell Miller. By her first marriage Matilda (Smith) Young Miller had one child, William Young, Jr., deceased.

Gilbert Campbell Miller passed his early years in Beach Haven, and at the early age of nine years began as a mule driver on the canal for his uncle, making on an average nine round trips a year between Nanticoke and New York, the trip each way usually occupying a period of thirty days. On occasion the trip was varied to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Harrisburg, Columbia, Wrightsville, Elkton, Maryland, Delaware City, Trenton, New Jersey; New Brunswick, and other points. The arduous nature of his calling, and its unremitting labor, are discernible in the fact that on frequent occasions the lad made the trip to Havre de Grace with only such sleep as he could catch in the saddle on the mule's back, and while walking alongside the animals with his hands on the traces to support him. It was while thus engaged that he established those habits of industry and persistency that in after life made him successful in a larger and more active career. Meantime he was not inattentive to the necessity for some educational preparation, and during the midst of the winters, when navigation was suspended, he attended the Beach Haven school, from which he graduated at the age of seventeen years. Mr. P. A. Meixell, of Wilkes-Barre, a practicing attorney, and then serving as school director, became attracted to the young man, and, recognizing in him qualities which if rightly directed would direct him to a career of large usefulness, secured his approval to being apprenticed to John Hamilton, a contracting builder of Nanticoke, to learn brick-laying, plastering and stone masonry. His first year was not conducive to much advancement,

his duties being limited to driving a team and carrying the load. At the outset of his second year he gave vigorous expression to his dissatisfaction and to his earnest desire to be given work, no matter how laborious, so long as it would afford him opportunity to really learn something of the trades with which he was connected. His solicitations met with a prompt acquiescence, and he was now advanced as rapidly as his developing abilities would justify, and at the age of twenty-two years was declared a finished workman. He worked as a journeyman in Wilkes-Barre and vicinity until 1890, and this year, when twenty-seven years old, embarked in the contracting business upon his own account, and has been so occupied to the present time, with the exception of brief periods when he served the Traction Company in the capacity of conductor, and when he took occasional employment with George F. Dickover, a contractor of his own city. In all these years he has made an excellent record as a mechanic of real ability, and a business man of entire dependability, honorable in every particular, and in all things measuring up to the highest standards of personal integrity.

Mr. Miller was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliated with the lodge in Plymouth, and of the lodge of Patriotic Order of Sons of America, of Wapwallopen, Pennsylvania. In the line of his occupations he is a member of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of Plymouth, and the Street Car-men's Union and the Master Plasterers' Union, both of Wilkes-Barre. He is also a member of the Order of Heptasophs, of Plymouth, and the Musicians' Union of Wilkes-Barre. He is a Democrat in politics, but sufficiently independent to cast his ballot with greater reference to the qualifications and character of the candidate than to the political creed which he professes. With his family he attends the Plymouth Methodist Episcopal Church, and, possessing fine musical gifts, is a member of its Sunday school orchestra.

November 14, 1893, in Scranton, Mr. Miller married Annie Louise Major, daughter of William E. and Sarah (Desmond) Major (both now deceased), of Plymouth. She was born April 20, 1868, and was educated at the old academy and the high school in Plymouth. Her father was a son of John and Anna (Case) Major; for about twenty-five years he was a carpenter for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at the Nottingham mine, and was subsequently for a num-

ber of years a contractor in Plymouth, where he was well known and held in universal esteem. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born three children: Maud, born September 20, 1894; Hazel Marie, born December 18, 1896, and ———, born April 22, 1905.

**OSCAR MOORE LANCE**, of Kingston, general manager of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, was born in Tremont, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1848, a son of William Lyman and Frances Mitchell (Rose) Lance, the former named having been a half brother of John Francis, the painter.

William Lyman Lance was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1817. In early life he was a partner of William Lyman in an iron works, and later he became a coal operator, first at Tremont, then in Wilkes-Barre, and lastly at Plymouth. He was the first coal operator to pay his miners cash for their labor, and was the first man to use anthracite coal in the smelting of iron. In 1870 he moved to Norfolk, Virginia, and established the ship building works known as the Norfolk Manufacturing Company, which he successfully conducted for several years. He was progressive in his ideas, genial and courteous in disposition, and therefore was respected in the various communities in which he resided. He was a chaplain in the army during the Civil war. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, superintendent of the Sunday school, and a Republican in politics. His death occurred in Germantown, where the latter years of his life were spent. His wife, Frances Mitchell (Rose) Lance, was born in 1818; she was a Quaker in religion prior to her marriage, but later united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she served very faithfully.

Oscar M. Lance was educated at Dickinson Seminary, Chester Military School and Lehigh University, graduating from the latter institution in 1872. During his entire business career he has been especially interested in water works, serving for a number of years as superintendent of the water and light companies of Plymouth and at the present time is general manager of the Spring Brook Water Supply company. He maintains a keen interest in all public matters and favors schemes for the promotion of the welfare of the people. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a liberal contributor towards its maintenance. He is a Republican in politics.

At Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Lance mar-

ried Ellen Hancock, born in Kingston, June 30, 1868, educated at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and at Vassar College. She is a daughter of William Hancock, born in Wilkes-Barre, January 1, 1800, a son of Jonathan Hancock, who was a large property holder in Wilkes-Barre, having come to the valley from Snow Hill, Maryland. He was at one time a school teacher. (See Hancock family.) William Hancock was a very active and prominent business man, and was elected on the Democratic ticket to several political offices, among them being associate judge. He married (first) Laura Smith, of Wilkes-Barre, and their children were: 1. Henry, died in 1864. 2. Elizabeth, married J. Fuller Roberts, and their children are: Mrs. J. P. Dixon, of Scranton; George B. Reynolds, of Virginia, married Mina Graham, a direct descendant of William Meredith, first treasurer of the United States, and their children are: Mrs. George Rice, of Scranton; Eleanor Reynolds, of Scranton; Laura Reynolds, of California; Jennie Reynolds, Clara Reynolds and Henry B. Reynolds; Fuller, William and Frank Roberts. 3. Catherine Scott, married Dr. Samuel Blair, of St. Augustine, Florida. William Hancock, married (second) Elizabeth Denison, a daughter of Lazarus Denison, and granddaughter of Col. Nathan Denison. (See Denison family sketch which appears elsewhere in this work). William and Elizabeth (Denison) Hancock had four children: 1. Hiram, born February 9, 1850, at Kingston, married Sarah Irvin, and their children were: Ellen, wife of George Rayner, and they reside at Williamson Training School near Philadelphia; Mary Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Charles Bowman, of Philadelphia; and William. 2. Ellen, aforementioned as the wife of Oscar M. Lance. 3. Emily Juliette, widow of Simon Peter Hughes, who was born near Charleston, South Carolina, 1844, was a Lutheran clergyman, and died in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1904. 4. James, married Maria Mulford, of Exeter, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Henry, deceased; William, of Wilkes-Barre; and John. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lance are as follows: Oscar M., Jr., born in Norfolk, Virginia, died February 27, 1905; John Hancock, chief engineer for the Spring Brook Water Supply Company; Elizabeth Denison, a well known artist, who has performed considerable work for different magazines; Katharine Blair, Ruth Mitchell, William Lyman, Emily Hancock, Hiram Hancock, Mary Hancock, deceased. All of

these children with the exception of the eldest were born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania.

ALBERT GOULD RICKARD, M. D., deceased, for many years a physician of Plymouth, also the proprietor of a well patronized drug store there, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1829, died April 6, 1883. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Gould) Rickard, who were the parents of several children, three of whom attained years of maturity. Elizabeth (Gould) Rickard was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Jacob Gould, who emigrated to this state from Connecticut.

Dr. Rickard acquired his literary education in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and his preparation for the practice of medicine was as a student in the Pennsylvania Medical College, from which he graduated. After conducting an office in Shicklesbury, Pennsylvania, for some time, Dr. Rickard went south, but remained only a short period of time. Upon his return to his native state he located in Plymouth, where, by his professional skill and ability, he succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative practice, and in connection therewith established a drug store, which was equipped with a full line of reliable and pure drugs for the making up of prescriptions, the same being at the present time under the careful and efficient management of his son and is one of the leading establishments of its kind in Plymouth. Dr. Rickard built the house in which his widow now resides, also the drug store, and his business affairs were conducted in a systematic manner, thus insuring to him a goodly return for money and labor expended. He evinced a deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare and growth of Plymouth, especially along educational lines, and for many years served as a member of the school board. He was a Republican in politics, and was actively identified with all the Masonic bodies.

Dr. Rickard married, November 13, 1866, Liva Albertina, born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1845, daughter of John B. and Liva (Davenport) Smith, whose history appears in full in the Smith Family sketch which appears in this work. Their children are: John Byron, born Plymouth, September 7, 1867, married Edith Mavor, two children; Ellen Elizabeth, born Plymouth, October 6, 1869, died January 26, 1872; Stella, born Plymouth, June 25, 1872, married a jeweler at Johnstown, and their children are: Donald R. and Clara Albertina.

Kate Dasey, born Plymouth, August 2, 1874, married A. B. Druegan, an electrician of Allentown, May, Virginia, born Plymouth, September 17, 1876, Emma Gould, born Plymouth, December 6, 1878, married Harry W. Ruggles, and they are the parents of one child, Elizabeth Ruggles.

JAMES KNOW POLK FENNER, insurance and real estate agent, Ashley, was born in Shawnee, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1844, son of Abraham and Catherine (Smoke) Fenner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of early German origin.

Abraham Fenner was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1796. Subsequently he removed to Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and there spent the greater part of his life, devoting his attention to his trade of stonemason and also to the tanning of the skin. He performed a large amount of the stone work of bridges, many of which are still standing, and being a thorough and competent workman was never out of employment. He held the office of county commissioner for a number of years. He married Catherine Smoke, a native of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, who bore him fifteen children, three of whom died in infancy, and two of whom are living at the present time. The children who reached maturity are as follows: Mary A., married Josiah Coleman, of Howell, Washington; Hyam, resided in Bucyrus, Ohio; George W., a resident of Bucyrus, Ohio; Benjamin P., who was a resident of Elmira, New York; Susan, the deceased wife of James H. Price, of Henryville, Pennsylvania; David, deceased; Annaria, married Philip W. Cepher, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Sarah, married John B. Wallace, of Ashley, Pennsylvania; William, deceased, who was a teacher, justice of the peace, for twelve years, deputy prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Luzerne county, and one of the well known and influential men of Ashley; Catherine, married Eldwood Gardner, of Ashley, Pennsylvania; James K. P., mentioned hereinafter; John W., a commission merchant in Wilkes-Barre, with residence in Ashley. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner were members of the Reformed German Church. Their deaths occurred at their home in Monroe county, aged eighty-three and sixty-two years, respectively.

James K. P. Fenner received a common school education, and attended night school in Monroe county for two years. In 1863 he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he clerked in a drug store

for three years, and at the expiration of this period of time took up his residence in Ashley, Pennsylvania, and engaged in a general mercantile business. After conducting the same for seventeen years he embarked in his present business, insurance and real estate, in which he has achieved a large degree of success. In 1882 he built the portion of Fenner's block known as the "hotel block," and the rest, adjoining and including his residence, in 1885. Mr. Fenner has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He succeeded his brother, William Fenner, as justice of the peace in 1891, and has continued up to the present time and by recent appointment will continue up to the year 1900. His first appointment to this office was by Governor Pattison. He also served as postmaster of Ashley from 1885 to 1886 under President Cleveland's administration, has been a member of the board of burgesses continuously since 1891, the oldest on the board, and for the past three years has served in the capacity of chief Burgess. He has served as a member of the county and district committees, and in all ways has exercised an influence in behalf of the party whose principles he advocates. He is a member of Coalville Lodge, No. 474, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ashley, in which he has passed all the chairs; also a member of Rose Croix Chapter.

Mr. Fenner married, September 6, 1876, Caroline P. Fellows, born in Hyde Park, now Scranton, Pennsylvania, daughter of J. Turvey and Marilla (Pettibone) Fellows, of Scranton, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. J. Turvey Fellows, who was a merchant of Scranton, and Marilla (Pettibone) Fellows, a sister of the late Payne Pettibone (see Dixon family), were the parents of five children: Elizabeth Moser, of Scranton; Caroline P., aforementioned as the wife of Mr. Fenner; Martha Heiser, of Scranton; Frances Lewis, of Scranton; and Edward P., of Luzerne. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fenner are: James, Carru May, married Dr. ———, of Tunkhannock, and they are the parents of one child, George R.; George L., a graduate of Hillman Academy, studied law with Judge Halsey, and is now practicing his profession at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Samuel Rexford, a bookkeeper, resides in Washington, Pennsylvania; Charles A., died at the age of five months. Mr. Fenner and his family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Fenner served as superintendent of the Sunday school connected therewith for a number of years, and his son is now filling that office.

CHRISTIAN SOFIAN ERNEST SPOERL, general manager of the Collins-Hall Manufacturing Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is a native of Neila, Bavaria, born January 13, 1847, the son of Christoph George and Charlotte Susanna Simonin (Knopf) Spoerl, also natives of Neila. The earliest ancestors of this line of the family of whom there is knowledge were of French extraction, and left France in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, settling at Neila, Bavaria, where the later generations continued to reside. This family have been manufacturers for generations.

(1) Johann Philip Spoerl (grandfather) was the son of Philip Spoerl. He was a citizen in Neila, Bavaria, and he and his son Christoph George followed the manufacture and dyeing of cloth goods in their native place for many years. For twenty-seven years Johann held the office of burgomaster of Neila. His wife was Minna (Freauf) Spoerl. Johann died in Neila at the advanced age of ninety-one years, and his wife passed away at the age of ninety years.

(2) Christoph George, son of Johann and Minna (Freauf) Spoerl, was born in Neila, November 7, 1811. He obtained a good education in the public school and gymnasium (corresponding to our seminaries), and upon leaving the schoolroom engaged in business with his father, continuing until 1853, when he and his family set sail for America. They sailed in the ship "Hermima," leaving Neila May 27, and Bremen, June 15. The journey was a long and tiresome one, and they landed in New York city, August 13, 1853, remaining there but a short time. They then removed to Leeds, New York, where Mr. Spoerl was employed in a mill for a time. Their next removal was to Watertown, where the father followed his business of manufacturer and dyer until 1856, when he returned to New York, engaging in the furniture business until 1860. Mr. Spoerl lived a retired life until 1864, when he again embarked in the manufacture of furniture in New York with his sons, which business was successfully conducted until 1883, when Christoph G. Spoerl retired permanently from active pursuits. The remainder of his life was spent at the home of his son John George at Pearl River. Christoph G. Spoerl was the founder and one of the directors of the Neila Hospital, Neila, Bavaria, and also a director in a brewing company there. He was also a member of the town council in Neila for a number of years prior to his coming to America. During his residence in this country he was a Repub-

lican in politics, and all his life affiliated with the Dutch Reformed Church, New York, of which he was an elder for over thirty years.

He married, June 10, 1835, Charlotte Susanna Simonin Knopf, born October 6, 1813, daughter of Johann Nicholas Wolfgang and Johanna Marie (Hagan) Knopf, of Neila, and granddaughter of Andreas and Regina Knopf, also of Neila. The following named children were the issue of this marriage: 1. Christoph Henry born in Neila, December 7, 1836, died in Brooklyn, New York, December 6, 1894, aged fifty-eight years. He married Elizabeth Barth, in Brooklyn, and they were the parents of Henry A., Clara, Emil, Selma, Susan and Albert Spoerl. 2. Christian Sofian Ernest, mentioned herein-after. 3. John George, born at Neila, March 10, 1839. He was twice married, first in Brooklyn, June 10, 1873, to Eliza Whitaker, who died in 1878; secondly, July 1, 1880, to Phoebe Furman, of Albany, New York. They reside in Pearl River, New York. 4. Barbara, born in New York, 1857, died in infancy. The father of the above named children died at Pearl River, January 13, 1898, aged eighty-seven years, and was buried at Cypress Hill cemetery, Brooklyn.

Christian S. E. Spoerl, second son of Christoph George and Charlotte S. S. (Knopf) Spoerl, was but six years of age when his father's family left their native country. He was educated in the public schools of Leeds, Watertown and New York City, being fifteen years of age when he was graduated from the Ninth street school. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet-making trade with Frank Spatts, Rivington street, New York city, and has the record of this indenture still in his possession. During his term of apprenticeship he took the Cooper Union preparatory course in English and drawing, becoming well versed in these subjects. At the termination of his term of service, when he was nineteen years of age, Mr. Spoerl entered into partnership with his brother Henry and his father in the manufacturing business, this being conducted under the firm name of Henry Spoerl & Brother, manufacturers of furniture, locating on Stanton street, New York. This arrangement existed for five years, when another brother, John, was admitted to the firm, and the three brothers conducted the business for two years, at the expiration of which time (1873) Henry withdrew from the firm and went into business for himself in New York. Christian and John moved their plant to Brooklyn and put in considerable machinery, continuing the business



on more modern lines until 1889 when the partnership was dissolved and the business closed out. John then located at Pearl River, New York, and Christian in Nanuet, a short distance from Pearl River, where they spent several years free from the cares of business. Christian, tiring of a life of inactivity, assumed charge of the upholstery department of J. W. Mason & Company, New York, remaining there until 1897. His next removal was to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he helped to organize the Collins-Hale Manufacturing Company. Mr. Spoerl is an excellent business man and holds the position in this firm of **general manager**, and is also **director and treasurer**. In 1889 the plant was removed to Wilkes-Barre, where Mr. Spoerl continues to hold the same offices of trust and responsibility. In political relations Mr. Spoerl generally votes the Republican ticket, but reserves the right to cast his vote for the man whom he considers best fitted for the office. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, joining in December, 1879. In matters of religion he and his family are supporters of the First Presbyterian Church.

Christian S. E. Spoerl married, June 10, 1873, Mary Whitaker, daughter of Joseph and Mary Whitaker, of Brooklyn, New York. She was one of five children, as follows: Mary; Eliza, married John George Spoerl, brother of Christian S. E. Spoerl; Rachel, married Henry C. Auterbridge, and they had five children, among whom were: Blanche, Emma, Joseph; their residence is Bermuda; Maria, married Frank H. Miller and had four children; they reside in Rutherford, New Jersey; Emma, married George F. Reed, and had three children; they live in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Christian S. E. Spoerl were the parents of the following named children: Charlotte Marie, born June 27, 1874; she was educated in the Brooklyn public and high schools, and her residence is in Scranton, Pennsylvania. She is now traveling in Europe. George Christian, born August 25, 1881; he was educated in the Brooklyn public schools, the Scranton high school, and the University of Pennsylvania, department of architecture, from which he was graduated in June, 1903. In 1904 he won the Stewartson Memorial scholarship prize in architecture. He resides in Scranton, but is now in Europe. The mother of the above named children died May 3, 1894.

Mr. Spoerl married for his second wife Mrs. Jennie Alfretha (Smith) Veeder, May 30, 1898. She was born February 21, 1857, the daughter of Horace E. Smith, of Johnstown, New York,

and was one of four children: Borden Dodge, married and is the father of two children—Horace and Katherine. Annette, married Daniel Moore; they reside in Atchison, Kansas. Jennie (Mrs. Spoerl). Agnes Margaret, married William L. Kennedy; they reside in Johnstown, New York, and have two children, William and Horace. Horace E. Smith, father of Mrs. Spoerl, was dean of the law department of Albany Law School, Union College, for ten years. He practiced the legal profession in Boston, New York, and Vermont, whence he originally came. He was twice elected to the Massachusetts legislature, and was one of the commission on the constitution of New York with S. J. Tilden and others. His death occurred in Johnstown, New York. Mrs. Spoerl's first husband was James A. Veeder, a member of the Chicago bar. By him she had a son, Borden Smith Veeder, born August 23, 1883, and educated at the Johnstown public schools, Colgate Academy and Colgate University, Hamilton, New York. He studied also in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Spoerl was a member of the Wyoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Wilkes-Barre, being descended on the maternal and paternal sides from old New England colonial families. She was a regular and consistent attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, was in charge of the Industrial School for four years, and one of the vice-presidents of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society. Her death occurred December 30, 1904, and was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

**MATTHEW STANLEY KEMP**, a preacher of note, is a descendant of old English and Huguenot families. The Kemp family trace their name to Saxony, where it originated and meant warrior. During Henry the Second's time Lord Chancellor Kemp was a man of reputation, and General Kemp commanded in Wellington's army in the battle of Waterloo. Admiral Kemp and Sir Kemp were also well known in their time. The Kemps were yeomen and freeholders in England prior to the last law which gave everyone a franchise. The earliest information we have of the Huguenot ancestry is that Andrew Wartha came from France with the Huguenots and settled in Cornwall, England.

Mark Kemp, from whom Matthew S. Kemp traces his descent in a direct line, was engaged in mining tin, iron and copper near Helston, Cornwall, and his ancestors had lived near there for



many generations. Mark was also a local preacher in the Methodist Wesleyan Church. At present the only other known relative is an engineer connected with the Zuyder Zee works in Holland. Mark Kemp married Anne, of Cornwall, England.

Matthew Kemp, son of Mark and Anne Kemp, of Cornwall, England, was engaged in farming for a number of years in Cornwall, England, and in 1869 came to America, where he settled at Tamaqua. He began mining coal and then went to Michigan, where he worked in the copper mines. From there he went to Colorado and worked in the silver mines; he then came east to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where shortly afterward he died. Before leaving England he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Anne Andrew, of Cornwall, and it was through her that the Huguenot descent is traced. They had five children: **Richard, born in Cornwall, resides now in Hazleton, married Kate Hadley and had two children: Richard and Edward. Elizabeth, deceased, married James Owen, of Freehold, Pennsylvania, and had six children: John, Margaret, Bessie, Floyd, Nelson and Norman. Caroline, a music teacher, who now resides in Hazleton, studied at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Massachusetts. John, born July 20, 1869, in Beaver Meadow, and now resides in Hazleton. He spent his early days in Beaver Meadow, Tamaqua, Mahanoy, and Hazleton. He was educated at the public school, high school, Georgetown (District of Columbia) Law School, and Dixon Law School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He graduated at Carlisle in 1901, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar January, 1902. He began the practice of law in Hazleton and has been there ever since. He has held the office of school controller. He is a Republican, and a member of the Lutheran church in Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Matthew Stanley, born February 23, 1873, see forward.**

Matthew Stanley Kemp, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Andrew) Kemp, was born February 23, 1873, and has lived all his life in Luzerne county. At present he resides in Pittsburg. He spent his early days in Hazleton and its vicinity, and was educated in the public schools of Hazleton, Gettysburg College and Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1897. He entered the Lutheran ministry at Weisport, Pennsylvania, and was stationed at Smicksburg, Avonmore and Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania. He was president of the East Center-

ence of Pittsburg Synod, and engaged in literary work as well. He is the author of two books, "Boss Tom" and "Andre Tremblai," both of which were very successful. "Boss Tom" in particular was reviewed by forty-four newspapers, and there were but two whose criticisms were adverse. The book portrays mining life with great fidelity. Mr. Kemp, as the son of a miner, being well acquainted with the true facts of the subject. Mr. Kemp has also been a Bible missionary in Adams county, Pennsylvania, selling Bibles when he could and giving them away when the people were unable to pay for them. He is a member of the Maccabees and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

**KUNKEL FAMILY.** About the time the families of eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey began to separate and extend settlements into the regions of western and southern Pennsylvania, the surnames Kunkel and Kunkle were numerous in the localities first mentioned. Doubtless they descended from the same ancestral head in Germany, and they came to America as early settlers, some before and others after the Revolutionary war. In both New Jersey and Pennsylvania there were representatives of these surnames, and the records indicate that there were among them several who bore arms during that contest and proved their loyalty to the cause for which the American colonies were contending. Whether any of the Kunkels of the particular family whose line is here traced were among the patriots of the revolution is not definitely known, yet Peter Kunkel probably was within the borders of Pennsylvania at that time. Like others of his surname and its several varieties, this Peter was of German ancestry, and himself possibly of German birth, yet even this is not definitely known. He had five sons, whose names were Joseph, Samuel, David, Benjamin, Andrew and Daniel Kunkel, and they in Peter's time were a numerous family in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Kunkel, son of Peter, was a farmer in Berks county, and he had a family of children, among whom were his sons, Benjamin, Jacob, Daniel and John. This John was born in Berks county, in 1821, and was a farmer there. His wife was Mary Long, and they had children as follows: Sarah, married Samuel P. Bell, of Berks county; Jonas, married a Miss Fisher, and settled in Schuylker county, where he was a farmer; William, whose wife's name was Jane,

Amanda, who married, her husband's name being unknown, and John, Louis, Henry, Emma and Daniel Kunkel.

Henry Kunkel, above noted, is Dr. Henry Kunkel, of Kingston, who is known professionally throughout the region about Kingston and Wilkes-Barre, where the scene of his active life is laid. He was educated in the public schools, the State Normal school, and also at Lafayette College, graduating in the class of '87. His medical education was acquired chiefly in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, whence came his diploma, 1889, M. D. His professional career was begun in Brooklyn, and in the course of about six months he removed to Kingston, where he now lives, enjoying an excellent practice and the respect of the people of that borough. He is a member of the Luzerne County, the Lehigh Valley, and the Pennsylvania State Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Medicine. Dr. Kunkel is a Republican, but not specially active in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Henry Kunkel married, December 29, 1898, Eleanor E. Dunder, daughter of Adam Dunder, of Berks county, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Henry Kunkel, born May 20, 1903.

GRIER BERNARD SNYDER, a lawyer, of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1871, son of Milton J. and Sallie E. (Heller) Snyder. His grandfather's family consisted of ten children, among whom were the following: Milton, mentioned hereinafter; Bernice, deceased, was the wife of Frank Griffith, resided in Philadelphia; Edith, who resided in Philadelphia; Ida, married (second) Harry Danth, resides in Philadelphia; Lillian, married Lewis S. Baster, issue; Rita and one son, deceased. They reside in Philadelphia. Howard, married Ella Purcell, of Wilkes-Barre, issue Lee Darrell and Roland. They reside in Philadelphia. William, father of two children: Warren and Ray. Julia, widow of Grinn T. Terman, of Town Hill, Pennsylvania, issue: Lee, Minnie, and one child, deceased. The family reside in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

Milton Snyder (father), was born in Shickshinny, Pennsylvania. After completing a common school education he served an apprenticeship at the trade of saddler in his native town, and upon the completion of the same went to Owego, Tioga county, New York, where he located and took

charge of the King Harness Manufacturing Company at that point, remaining in charge until November, 1903, the date of his death, he being then fifty-one years of age. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served throughout the entire period of the conflict. Mr. Snyder was an Episcopalian in religion, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Snyder married Sallie E. Heller, born at Wapwallopen, Pennsylvania, daughter of Absalon and Katherine (Weiss) Heller, natives of Wapwallopen. Three children were the issue of this union: May E., born 1899, died at the age of fourteen years, and was buried at Wapwallopen, Pennsylvania; Grier Bernard, mentioned hereinafter; Laura, born February 19, 1873, married Scott E. Fenstermacher, of Wapwallopen, issue: Le Roy S. and Lohita E. They reside at Berwick, Pennsylvania. The mother of these children died at her home in Shickshinny, September 5, 1879, and was buried at Wapwallopen. Mr. Snyder was buried at Owego, New York.

Grier Bernard Snyder, only son of Milton J. and Sallie E. (Heller) Snyder, spent his early days in his native town and acquired his literary education at the public schools and at Bloomsburg Normal school, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1891. He then attended Lafayette College, graduating therefrom with the class of 1895, after which he entered Dickinson Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar November 27, 1897, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. In national affairs Mr. Snyder casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, but in local matters is ruled by choice and not by party affiliation. He attends the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Snyder is an earnest and public spirited citizen, and can always be depended upon to support any worthy public enterprise.

CONRAD W. LOTZ. One of the self-made men of Scranton is Conrad W. Lotz, a son of Conrad Lotz, who for more than thirty years has been employed as a blacksmith by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company. Conrad and Mary Lotz are the parents of the following children: Conrad W., mentioned hereinafter; Louise, Kate, George, Jacob, Marnie, Annie, Lamma, Frank and Matilda.

Conrad W. Lotz, son of Conrad and Mary Lotz, was born March 21, 1873, in Scranton, attended the public schools of his native city, and early in life worked on the coal breaker for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, picking slate. He next took up the trade of bookbinding with his uncle, Jacob Lotz, and in 1893 went into business for himself in Scranton, where he now has a flourishing establishment. Mr. Lotz is one of the owners of the Correspondence Institute of America, in which he holds the office of treasurer. He is an active member of the Welsh Baptist Church.

Mr. Lotz married, June 4, 1902, Emily L. Evans, and two children have been born to them: Conrad, died in infancy; and Conrad, junior, born January 22, 1905. Mrs. Lotz is a daughter of Joseph J. Evans, who for fifty years worked in the mines and then opened a grocery store, where he now carries on a large business. His wife, Mary Evans, who like himself is of Welsh extraction, bore him two daughters: Emily L., who became the wife of Conrad W. Lotz, as mentioned above, and Maria, who resides at home. The death of Mrs. Evans occurred about ten years ago. Mr. Evans is competent to give an accurate and interesting history of the coal industry of the county.

**WILLIAM H. BERGE, M. D.** The medical profession of the county finds in Dr. William H. Berge, of Avoca, a worthy representative. Dr. Berge is the son of Frederick W. Berge, who was born in Germany, in 1838, and in 1855 emigrated with his brother John to the United States. Frederick W. Berge was a shoemaker, and for a number of years labored successfully at his trade. He was one of those citizens of foreign birth whose devotion to their adopted country was sufficiently strong to lead them to take up arms in defense of the government. In 1861 he enlisted in Company M, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served faithfully under the command of General Seigel until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. On his return to Scranton, which had hitherto been his home, he became the popular and obliging landlord of the Keiser Valley Hotel, which he successfully conducted for a number of years. The high esteem in which he is held as a citizen is indicated by the number of offices to which he has been elected by his neighbors. For a number of years he was tax collector of his ward, has served two terms as poor director, and is now assessor of the same ward. In politics he

is a Democrat. Mr. Berge married Catherine Langen, who was born in 1843, in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Berge were the parents of the following children: Frederick; William H., mentioned at length hereinafter; John, Agnes, who is the wife of Louis Andres; Josephine; and Anastasia. Mrs. Berge, the exemplary mother of these children, passed away in 1897, at the age of fifty-four years.

William H. Berge, son of Frederick W. and Catherine (Langen) Berge, was born September 20, 1868, in Scranton, where he was educated in the common schools. He subsequently entered the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he received in 1893 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately began practice at Avoca, where he has since remained, the constantly widening circle of his patronage including several of the adjacent boroughs. Notwithstanding his devotion to his profession Dr. Berge finds time for the duties of citizenship, and, since 1902, has held the office of coroner of Luzerne county. He served three years as chairman of the board of health, and from 1899 to 1902 was chief Burgess of Avoca. He is a member of the Luzerne Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Columbus. Dr. Berge married in 1888, Anna E., who was born at Lake Winola, Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of Reuben and Mary Kirkhuff, residents of Wyoming County. Dr. and Mrs. Berge are the parents of four children: Flossy, Frances, Frederick and Helen.

**FRED W. STARK.** There are and for the last century have been representatives of the surname Stark closely identified with the history of Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. The surname itself is English, and among the early settlers in New England were Starks, some of whom won fame on battle fields of the Revolution. (See Stark Family.) Of the Stark family intended to be treated in this place, at least four generations have lived in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and they are descended from the Vermont and New Hampshire Starks, of whom mention is made elsewhere.

Cornelius Stark, one of the best types of the old New England Starks, was born in Luzerne county (now Susquehanna), and his wife was Louisa Wagner. Sometime about 1820, perhaps earlier, this Cornelius removed to the vicinity,

set up a livery business there, and in time became the owner of a considerable part of the land where now is West Pittston; but then the lands in that locality were valued chiefly from a farmer's standpoint, and when opportunity offered Mr. Stark gladly exchanged them for a farm in Susquehanna county, and removed there. He eventually removed to Wilkes-Barre, and died in that city in 1878. Cornelius and Louisa (Wagner) Stark had nine children.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Franklin Stark, son of Cornelius Stark, was born in Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 1845, died in Wilkes-Barre, 1893. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, prominent alike in business, military and Masonic circles. Colonel Stark spent his young life in Susquehanna county, and was educated in the old Montrose Academy, and also in the Lowell Business College, in Binghamton, New York. His first practical knowledge of mercantile business was acquired as clerk in a Montrose store, and in 1871 he came down into the coal fields of the Wyoming Valley and established a "company store." In 1878 he started a cab and transfer business in Wilkes-Barre, was its pioneer there, and upon his death it was sold to the Postal Transfer Company, as since known. Mr. Stark was made a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, February 27, 1882, and always manifested a deep interest in the work and welfare of the craft. In politics he was a Republican, and once was the candidate of his party in Wilkes-Barre for the mayoralty. He was a member of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, from its organization until just after his return from service at Homestead, Pennsylvania, during the serious labor riots there. He then resigned his lieutenant-colonelcy on account of ill health. He was captain of Company F six years, major of the regiment three weeks, and lieutenant-colonel seven years. Colonel Stark married, October 10, 1868, Mary Frances Warner, born in Montrose, Pennsylvania, daughter of General Dimmock D. Warner and his wife Mary A. Raynsford. The children of this marriage were: Fred Wagner, Helen W., Jared W., M. Louise and Harold R. Stark.

Fred Wagner Stark, son of Colonel Franklin Stark, was born in Montrose, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1870, and educated at the Harry Hillman and Wilkes-Barre Academies in Wilkes-Barre. From 1888 to 1893 he was associated in business with his father, and afterward, until 1894, was employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. In

May, 1895, he was agent in the anthracite coal regions for the Forcite Powder Company, and March 1, 1904, engaged in a similar capacity with the Dupont Powder Company. Mr. Stark married, October 27, 1897, Claire Louise Walbrick, of Jersey City, New Jersey, daughter of William Walbrick, now of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Stark have two children: Robert Walbrick and Claire Elizabeth Stark.

**CHARLES E. JONES.** Success in life depends not on chance or accident, but on a clear understanding of business principles and a close application of them to every-day life. Add to this an honest, upright and conscientious treatment of patrons, giving them the best goods they can find in the market at the lowest possible price, and success is sure to follow. These principles have been carried out and this fact clearly demonstrated by Charles E. Jones, who is one of the leading and foremost business men of Nanticoke.

Edward Jones, father of Charles E. Jones, was a native of Nova Scotia. In 1859, subsequent to his marriage to Annie M. Ross, who was a native of Kent, England, he came to the United States, locating in New York city. In 1875 he moved to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, resided there until 1883, then moved to Nanticoke, where he died March 17, 1889; his wife passed away May 3, 1886. Their family consisted of six children, among whom were: Mrs. Annie E. Puckey, of Nanticoke; Mrs. William Ritter, died August 23, 1905; Walter B. Jones, of Larch, Texas; and Charles E. Jones, of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, whose name heads this sketch.

Charles E. Jones was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, December 23, 1849. He accompanied his parents upon their removal to the United States, and his education was obtained in the schools of New York city. In 1872 he came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and there entered the employ of Wurzberger Brothers as manager of their extensive establishment. This connection continued until 1876, when he engaged in business on his own account in Wilkes-Barre, his store being well stocked with a full line of dry goods, notions, carpets, oil cloths, etc., and this he conducted successfully up to 1882, a period of six years, when he moved to his present place of business in Nanticoke, continuing his business on a larger scale. During his residence in Nanticoke, Mr. Jones has served three years as borough auditor. He is a member of the Masonic

fraternity, being connected with all the bodies, including the Consistory; also Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Sons of St. George. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Jones married, April 11, 1864, Miss Lucy Webster, of Circleville, Ohio. No children have been born of this marriage.

**THOMAS FRANCIS FITZSIMMONS.** No citizen of Avoca was better known and none was held in higher esteem than Thomas Francis Fitzsimmons, whose name is now one of those which belong to the past. Mr. Fitzsimmons was a son of Walter Fitzsimmons, a native of Ireland, as was his wife, Mary Coleman. Their family consisted of nine children, five of whom are now living. The mother of these children died in 1886, and is still survived by her husband.

Thomas Francis Fitzsimmons, son of Walter and Mary (Coleman) Fitzsimmons, was born April 4, 1863, near Smithville, Luzerne county, and was educated in the schools of his birthplace. The popularity as a citizen which Mr. Fitzsimmons enjoyed, remarkable as it was, was fully merited. In 1888 he became a resident of Avoca, and from that time until his death was elected to the highest offices of the borough which the suffrages of his fellow-citizens could confer upon him. He was chosen a member of the council, of which he was for three years president, and after having been appointed to complete an unexpired term as chief Burgess was elected to the same office. August 19, 1893, he was appointed postmaster, filling the office in a manner most creditable to himself and satisfactory to the government until October, 1897. He was then elected justice of the peace, an office which he filled with dignity and ability. What further honors would have been conferred upon him, had his life been prolonged, it is impossible to say, for he was a man who commanded the respect and confidence of all. He was president of a labor union at the time of his death. He belonged to the Independent Order of Red Men, of Avoca, and the C. M. B. A. Society. Mr. Fitzsimmons married, January 2, 1888, Anna M., daughter of John and Nora Barry, all natives of Luzerne county. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons are the parents of the following children: Walter, born October 6, 1888; Norrie, born January 29, 1890; Mary Grace, born August 1, 1891; Alice Frances, born February 4, 1894; Rose Thomas, born August 9, 1895; and Helen Barry, born October 9, 1897. The

death of Mr. Fitzsimmons, which occurred December 29, 1901, was sincerely lamented by all who knew him as that of a good man and a conscientious, public-spirited citizen, a man admirable alike in domestic and social relations and in the broader field of community affairs.

**EDGAR R. CABLE.** The Cable family, worthily represented in the present generation by Edgar R. Cable, a member of the firm of Bergin & Company, millers, of Nanticoke, also actively identified with other business enterprises, is of Scotch origin, the pioneer ancestors having left their native hills to make a home for themselves in the new world, settling in Connecticut prior to the Revolutionary war. Hannah Ball, great-grandmother of Edgar R. Cable, was closely related to Ann Ball, the mother of George Washington. The members of the Cable family residing in Owego, New York, at the present time (1905) are quite prominent. Two of the uncles of Edgar R. Cable are representatives of the people in the legislature—Hon. F. O. and Hon. G. W. Cable, of Owego—the latter named having been a member of the Connecticut state legislature.

Aneur Cable, father of Edgar R. Cable, was a native of Connecticut. He represented the Erie Railroad and for a period of fifteen years was in charge of their dining rooms at Owego and Susquehanna. He was a hatter by trade, which he followed during the early years of his active career. In 1848 he took up his residence in Owego, New York, and the following year went to California where he spent one year in successful prospecting, returning at the expiration of this period of time to his home in Owego. He married Sarah Kimbell, who was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, a daughter of Joseph Kimbell, who was a hatter by trade. Mr. Kimbell was for a time a resident of Elizabethport, New Jersey, where he owned considerable property, which after his death was divided among his sons. From Elizabethport he moved to Owego, New York, where his death occurred. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cable, as follows: Edwin, Mrs. J. M. Suffins; Mrs. Charles R. Bern; and Edgar R., mentioned at length hereinafter. Aneur Cable died at his home in Owego, New York, 1866. He was survived by his wife, who passed away in 1878.

Edgar R. Cable was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, in 1861. He attended the common schools of the town, thereby acquiring an excellent English education. He gained his



first practical business experience with the Champion Wagon Company, of Owego, was one of their most faithful and trusted employes, and finally became their general agent. His territory covered Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and part of Maryland. He remained with this company up to 1903, in which year he became a member of the Bergin Company, of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, which is one of the well known and prosperous enterprises of that borough. They deal extensively in all kinds of grain, feed, hay, straw, flour, other buckwheat flour being in great demand throughout the various western states, and potatoes. Their mill, which is located on Harvey's creek, is the only one in Eleventh township, and is one of the old landmarks of that vicinity. It was built about 1832, passed through various hands, and in 1845 became the property of Michael and James E. Bergin, the other members of the company. Aside from this Mr. Cable is interested in the manufacture and repairing of all kinds of machinery, being in partnership with E. S. Millard, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Their shop, which was established in 1895, is situated at Nanticoke, gives employment to three men, and is run by a six horse-power engine. Mr. Cable is one of those industrious men who give character to a community and promote the best interests of the people. He is a member of Awaga Lodge, No. 587, Free and Accepted Masons. In 1887 Mr. Cable was united in marriage to Isabella Bergin, daughter of Michael and Catherine Bergin, who are mentioned at length in the sketch of James E. Bergin, which appears elsewhere in this work. They are the parents of one daughter, Kathleen, born December 15, 1892.

**JAMES C. BRADER.** In the foremost ranks of the progressive men of Nanticoke stands James C. Brader. The paternal progenitors of Mr. Brader were for several generations residents of Pennsylvania, the family being originally of German stock. Through his mother he is the descendant of Scottish ancestors.

Henry Brader, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was a carpenter and a farmer, and in 1834 moved to Salem township, Luzerne county. His wife was Catherine Boram, also a native of Northampton county, and their family consisted of the following children: Simon, George, Daniel, mentioned at length hereinafter; Samuel, Joseph, John, James and Catherine. Of this number all were workers in wood, except George, who was a bookkeeper.

Daniel Brader, son of Henry and Catherine

(Boram) Brader, was a carpenter and boat-builder. He was one of the representative men of his town, and for some years served as justice of the peace. He was a member and an officer of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Adeline Campbell, a native, like himself, of Beach Haven, and daughter of James Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Brader were the parents of the following children: Ida G., who is the wife of the Rev. L. W. Karschner, of the Wyoming Conference; Harry E., of Wilkes-Barre; George G., also of Wilkes-Barre; and James C., mentioned at length hereinafter. The death of Mrs. Brader, the mother of these children, occurred in 1858, and her husband survived her many years, passing away in 1882.

James C. Brader, son of Daniel and Adeline (Campbell) Brader, was born February 12, 1859, at Beach Haven, Luzerne county, and received his primary education in the public schools of his native town, later graduating from the Commercial College of the Wyoming Seminary. After leaving school he taught for one year at Burtonwood, and then entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, as telegraph operator at Berwick. He held this position for one year, and then removed to Nanticoke to accept the position of shipping clerk for the Susquehanna Coal Company. There he remained three years, after which he was made manager of the company's supply store, where he spent another three years, and in 1881 became assistant superintendent. This position he held until 1886, when he established himself in the real estate and insurance business in his present office on Main street. In addition to buying and selling real estate and managing estates, he is agent for thirteen of the leading insurance companies and for all steamship lines. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, in which he is a stockholder, and also holds the offices of vice-president and secretary of the board of directors. For several years he was one of the directors, and also manager, of the Nanticoke Light Company. Some years ago he was a member of the board of trade, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Landlord's Protective Association. He is a Republican in politics, and for five years was a councilman and also served as auditor. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which for twenty years he has been a trustee, and of which he is also treasurer. He was unanimously chosen president of the Ep-



worth League when that society was organized in his church. Mr. Brader married, April 15, 1881, Stella, daughter of Thomas Lazerus, of Buttonwood, Plymouth township, and three children were born to them: Martha L.; Clarence A., deceased; and Alfred E. These children were early deprived of their mother's care, the death of Mrs. Brader occurring October 16, 1891.

**CHARLES C. BEERS.** Among the representative business men of the borough of Nanticoke may be mentioned the name of Charles C. Beers, a contractor and builder, whose birth occurred in Owego, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1868. He is a son of Charles and Ruth (Decker) Beers, both of whom were born in Tioga county, New York, the former, who was a farmer of that county, being now deceased, and the latter living at the present time (1905). Their family consisted of five children: Don, Frank, Belle, Lena, and Charles C., the latter named being the only one that removed to Pennsylvania. Charles Beers (father) was a son of David and ——— (Richardson) Beers, who were the parents of one other son, namely: Albert Beers.

In the common schools of his native town, Owego, Charles C. Beers obtained an education which qualified him for the activities of life. His early years were spent on a farm where he cultivated traits and habits which have proved of benefit to him throughout his active career. On December 1, 1888, he migrated to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he learned his trade, that of contractor and builder, and where he has remained ever since, a loyal and worthy citizen. In the spring of 1897, having thoroughly mastered all the details of his trade, he engaged in business on his own account, and his work extends in and about Nanticoke, in which territory he has erected over sixty houses. He takes the entire construction of the building from beginning to end, employing ten men of his own trade, in addition to masons and painters. In 1904 he built fourteen houses and one church, which will stand as monuments to his skill and ability along the lines of his vocation for many years. He is a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In 1896 Mr. Beers was married to Miss Lelia Burmaford, who was born in England, March 30, 1873, a daughter of William and Eliza (Copp) Burmaford, who upon their emigration from their native land, England, located in Wilkes-

Barre, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining. Later he abandoned the mines and devoted his attention to the boot and shoe business, becoming a prosperous merchant. Mr. Burmaford is now deceased. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beers: Claud, Russell and Charles.

**OCTAVUS STANTON WILCOX,** formerly senior member of the firm of Wilcox & Walp, which was one of the leading enterprises of the borough of Nanticoke, is a native of Jackson township, born March 30, 1864. The Wilcoxes are an old family in the Wyoming Valley, and were survivors of the Wyoming massacre, having been among the number who escaped down the river and reached New Jersey in safety.

Charles M. Wilcox, father of Octavus S. Wilcox, was born in Plains, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 1836. During his young manhood he was engaged in teaching school for a number of years, a vocation for which he was well qualified. Later he was employed as docking boss at the Avondale mine for several years, in which capacity he gave the utmost satisfaction. He was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, who elected him to the office of school director, and he was also the incumbent of several minor township offices. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wilcox married Esther Cease, who was born in Plymouth township, February 28, 1841, and six of their children grew to maturity, namely: Calvin P., deceased; Beecher; Octavus S., mentioned hereinafter; Homer G., deceased; Cora L., and Gertrude E., the latter a teacher in the schools of West Nanticoke since 1895, and is now (1905) also engaged in teaching music. Mr. Wilcox died January, 1901. He was survived by his wife, who at the present time (1905) is residing at West Nanticoke.

Mrs. Charles M. Wilcox is a daughter of Jacob and Jane (Van Loon) Cease, and granddaughter of Henry and Polly (Sorber) Cease. Henry Cease was a native of Germany, and after his arrival in this country settled in Jackson township, Pennsylvania, where he became the owner of a large tract of land; he was one of the pioneer settlers of that township. His wife was a native of Sorbertown, Hemlock township, Pennsylvania, and bore him a family of seventeen children, among whom were the following: George, Jacob Henry, Peter, Philip, Josiah, Benjamin, John, Sarah, Susan, Christian, Priscilla Barbara and Joseph. Jacob Cease (father) was born in Jackson township, in which vicinity he erected and

operated a saw mill. He was one of the pioneers of the Wyoming Valley, and became the owner of a farm consisting of two hundred acres near Coats-town. His wife, Jane (Van Loon) Cease, a native of Plymouth, whose ancestors participated in the Wyoming massacre, bore him ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity, namely: Esther, Jamison, Henry, Fletcher, Raymond, Amelia, deceased; and Adelia, deceased.

Octavus S. Wilcox, son of Charles M. and Esther (Cease) Wilcox, was reared in his native township, educated in the common schools thereof and at West Nanticoke, and learned his trade of carpenter and builder in Plymouth. He has followed that line of work for more than two decades, and being a thoroughly expert workman, and executing faithfully whatever is committed to his care, has achieved a large degree of success. In 1897 he entered into partnership with Mr. Walp in the contracting and building business, which connection continued up to May, 1895, the firm being well known for the excellence of its workmanship. Mr. Wilcox has since continued the business in his own name, and his work extends over a considerable portion of the Wyoming Valley, but the principal part is in Nanticoke and adjacent towns. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and the Carpenter's Union.

Mr. Wilcox married, May 21, 1891, Mamie E. Young, daughter of James A. and Elizabeth (Snyder) Young, the former named having been born in Scotland, 1838, died February 16, 1903, and the latter born in Pennsylvania, May 29, 1843, living at the present time (1905). Their family consisted of five children: James M., William M., Charles F., Agnes A., and Mamie E., aforementioned as the wife of Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Young came to this country at the age of six years. He resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, up to his twelfth year, when he removed to Nanticoke, same state. He became a farmer of considerable importance, and also held several responsible offices, among them being that of justice of the peace for twelve years. Six children were the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox: 1. Calvin P., born July 12, 1891, died August 6, 1891. 2. Preston B., born October 23, 1893. 3. Charles M., born April 15, 1895. 4. Hobart S., born July 11, 1897. 5. Gertrude L., born March 11, 1900, died May 10, 1905. 6. Millie H., born August 21, 1903.

OSCAR ELLSWORTH WALP, of Nanticoke, formerly a member of the firm of Wilcox & Walp, contractors and builders, whose opera-

tions extended throughout a large section of Wyoming Valley. Oscar E. Walp was born in Seibertsville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1866.

Thomas Walp, father of Oscar E. Walp, was a descendant of German ancestry. In early life he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed throughout his active career and thereby gained a comfortable livelihood. He married Deliah Boon, a daughter of Daniel Boon, who was a relative of Daniel Boon, of Kentucky, the noted trapper and Indian fighter. Five children were the issue of this marriage, namely: Dora, Oscar E., Lizzie, Harry and John. Thomas Walp, father of these children, died in 1876. His widow became the wife of a Mr. Santee, by whom she had one son, Frank Santee.

Oscar E. Walp was reared in his native town, Seibertsville, Pennsylvania, and attended the common schools of Catawissa, Columbia county, where he obtained a good education. During the first few years of his active career he was employed on a farm, and subsequently he served an apprenticeship at the trade of builder and carpenter. In 1885 he took up his residence in the borough of Nanticoke, where he has since resided. In 1897 he entered into partnership with Mr. Wilcox, which connection continued until May 1, 1895, and since then Mr. Walp has followed the same business on his own account. As a citizen he has always upheld such measures as tend to promote the welfare of others, and he contributes of his time and means to the progress and development of the community. Mr. Walp is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and the Carpenter's Union.

March 20, 1888, Mr. Walp was united in marriage to Stella Gregory, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bloom) Gregory, of Muhlenburg, Pennsylvania. Joseph Gregory was born May 9, 1818, a son of Peter Gregory, who was among the pioneer settlers of the Wyoming Valley. The first wife of Joseph Gregory was Rebecca Roberts. By his marriage he became the father of six children, as follows: Elisha, Erminda, Charles, Russell, Estelle and Rosy. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walp, namely, Roscoe E., Eva D., and Gertrude A. Walp.

WALTER HERMAN DIPPE, one of the representative citizens and successful business men of Nanticoke, is one of that class of men who are adapted to and succeed in whatever line of calling they may choose to enter, and whose careers are worthy of emulation by all young men who would make a place for themselves in the

world. He was born in Germany, December 15, 1871, a son of Charles and Minnie (Tauer) Dippe, both natives of Germany, who came to this country, accompanied by their children, in 1887. The names of their children are as follows: Agnes, Gustave, deceased; Minnie, wife of Richard Keil; and Walter Herman Dippe. Charles Dippe, (father) at the present time (1905) is a resident of Greater New York, and there owns and operates a truck farm.

Walter Herman Dippe was reared in his native country, attended the common schools adjacent to his home, and also spent one year in learning the trade of butcher. In 1887 he accompanied his parents to the United States, they locating in New York, where they have resided ever since. After working for several firms and a number of individuals Walter H. Dippe migrated to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, and there for a short time was employed at his trade. In 1892 he engaged in business on his own account, and during the intervening years his patronage has steadily increased until now he is one of the leading butchers in the borough. During the beef strike in 1904 he built a slaughter house for his own convenience, and to this he has attached a sausage factory where he utilizes all the meat. He is a prominent member of the Concordia Singing Society, being the possessor of a fine tenor voice which is noted for richness and clearness.

In 1897 Mr. Dippe was united in marriage to Olga Yeackel, who was born in Germany, a daughter of Charles and Dorothea Yeackel, of Alden, who emigrated to the United States in 1881, when Mrs. Dippe was but two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Yeackel are the parents of the following named children: Augusta, Lena, John, Charles, Tillie, Albert, Olga, Simon, Edith, Adelia, deceased; and a child who died in infancy. Two children were the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dippe: Viola, deceased; and Wilma Marion Dippe.

**JACOB SCHAPPERT**, a leading merchant of Nanticoke, where for twenty-three years he has conducted his business to the entire satisfaction of his numerous patrons, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1858.

Joseph Schappert, father of Jacob Schappert, was born in Germany, and like the majority of the sons of the Fatherland was honest, industrious and frugal. In 1855, desiring to test the business opportunities of the new world, he emigrated thither and located in Wilkes-Barre,

Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade, that of carpenter. In 1869, accompanied by his family, he removed to Nanticoke and for a period of ten years was engaged with the Susquehanna Coal Company. He then engaged in the grocery business, from which he derived a profitable income. He was one of the worthy citizens of this great commonwealth, and was elected a member of the borough council and of the school board. By his marriage to Mary Smoulter, also a native of Germany, eight children were born, seven of whom are living: Margaret, Lizzie, Mary, Carrie, Emma, Rose, and Jacob. The family are members of the German Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Schappert passed away at his home in Nanticoke, February 6, 1882. His widow is living at the present time (1905).

The common schools of Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke afforded Jacob Schappert ample means of acquiring a practical education, which is so essential to success in whatever occupation a man may engage. During his early years he gained a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business, becoming familiar with each and every detail, and in 1882 entered into partnership with his father in the establishment of a grocery store at Nanticoke, which he has conducted with marked success up to the present time, his pleasing and accommodating manners having won for him a large and increasing patronage. He is a Democrat in politics, and as such has held the office of councilman of Nanticoke. He was also a member of the school board, and president 1892 and treasurer 1893. The following year he received the nomination for the office of prothonotary of Luzerne county, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1885 Mr. Schappert was united in marriage to Emma Shong, of Wilkes-Barre, and four children have been born to them: Edward, Joseph, Lillian and Bernard Schappert.

**M. J. DIXON**. One of the rising attorneys of the Luzerne county bar is M. J. Dixon, of Avoca. Mr. Dixon is the son of William Dixon, who was born in Ireland, and at some period during the fifties emigrated to the United States. He settled in the Wyoming Valley, where he has since resided. In his calling, which was that of a miner, he was more than ordinarily successful. He married Maria Egan, also a native of Ireland, who came to this country about the same time that her future husband left his native land. They were married in the United States, and the following children were born to them: Mary, Rev. George J., who is a priest, at St. Francis

Roman Catholic Church at Overton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania; M. J., mentioned at length hereinafter; William F., a practicing physician of Carbondale, Pennsylvania; Letitia, married C. J. Park, of Virginia; they reside at Baltimore, Maryland, where he is attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Helen, engaged in teaching; Margaret; Thomas, attending Rochester Seminary, preparing for priesthood; James; Rose; Elizabeth, deceased; she was the wife of Hugh Jennings, the celebrated baseball player, and an attorney-at-law in Baltimore, Maryland. M. J. Dixon, son of William and Maria (Egan) Dixon, was born October 17, 1872, in Avoca, Luzerne county, and obtained his education in the common schools of his native borough. After engaging for a time in the production of coal, an industry to which all lads in a mining town are attracted, he entered St. Vincent's College, from which institution he graduated June 21, 1893. After a brief course at the Scranton Branch of Carlisle Law School, he entered Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, from which he graduated with high honors in 1896. In June of that year he was admitted to the Luzerne county bar and is now in the possession of an honorable reputation and a lucrative practice. Not only is Mr. Dixon a successful lawyer, but a prosperous and enterprising journalist. He is editor and proprietor of the *Avoca Argus*, a weekly paper which was founded in 1902, and has a large local circulation. As a citizen Mr. Dixon is active and public-spirited and has received proofs of the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors. Since 1896 he has filled the office of borough solicitor for Avoca, and for three years served on the school board of that borough. He is a member of the Heptasophs.

Mr. Dixon married, June 21, 1899, Margaret, daughter of James and Margaret Butler, and they are the parents of a son and a daughter, James and Elizabeth.

**ALVA A. HINES.** In a list of the successful and respected business men of the county the name of Alva A. Hines, of Avoca, would stand very high. Mr. Hines is the grandson of Henry Hines, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States and settled in the Lackawanna Valley at a time when Slocum Hollow was a place in name only. He purchased a part of that portion of the valley, but considering it a useless piece of land disposed of it at a sacrifice. He was a brickmaker by trade and made the first bricks for Wilkes-Barre's first court house. Dur-

ing the Mexican war he served in the army and was afterward enrolled on the pension list. His wife was Electa Hollenback, a member of a family of some prominence, owners of the property upon which Greenwood now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Hines were the parents of the following children: Charles, Sylvester, William, George, Lenford, Phoebe, and Caroline. Mr. Hines afforded a singularly striking example of longevity, his death occurring when he had attained the truly remarkable and venerable age of one hundred and eight years and four months.

Lenford Hines, son of Henry and Electa (Hollenback) Hines, was born in Pennsylvania. He was an experienced locomotive engineer, and for a number of years was in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. During the Civil war he served under General Sherman and participated in the great march to the sea. He married Sarah Eames, a native of Taylorville, Pennsylvania, and their family consisted of four children: Louise, who was born in 1857, and became the wife of W. R. Bryant, of Parsons; Alva A., mentioned at length hereinafter; Imogene and George, both of whom are deceased. The mother of these children passed away in 1861. Mr. Hines sustained injuries in a railroad wreck from the effects of which he died in 1871.

Alva A. Hines, son of Lenford and Sarah (Eames) Hines, was born in 1859, in Taylorville, Pennsylvania, but was educated in Moosic, where he remained until reaching his fourteenth year, when he moved to Pittston. In 1879 he went to Avoca and there learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed successfully. For eighteen years he has been a contractor and builder, and during that time has erected a number of fine residences in the Lackawanna Valley. As a thorough master mechanic he enjoys the highest reputation. He has built for himself a commodious and beautiful home. He belongs to the Order of United American Mechanics and the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hines married in 1881, Rose A. Shales, and they are the parents of two children: Mabel, born December 19, 1882, who is a teacher of music, organist of the Sunday school several years, and president of the Epworth League; and Lenford, born in 1898. Mrs. Hines is a daughter of Henry P. Shales, who was born in 1837, in Kingston township, Luzerne county. He lived for a number of years in Plymouth, and in 1864 moved to Avoca. He was a contractor and

builder, in connection with which he conducted a lumber yard. He was chief burgess of Avoca borough in addition to holding other minor offices. The Knights of Honor claimed him as a worthy member. He married in Kingston township, Caroline Huff, whose family had moved thither in 1848 from Wyoming county, which was her native place. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Shales consisted of eight children, all of whom are living: Rose A., born in 1862, became the wife of Alva A. Hines, as mentioned above; Myron E., born in 1864; Minnie F., born in 1866; Frank E., born in 1870; Emma J., born in 1872; Edna, born in 1875; Etta, born in 1877; and Roy, born in 1882. Mr. Shales, the father, died May 7, 1903. He was a prosperous, useful and influential citizen. His widow is a resident of Avoca.

CHARLES ELSWORTH MOORE, M. D., ranks high among the practicing physicians at Alden, where for twenty-two years he has been steadily growing in practice and gaining favor with the residents of Newport township. There is no branch of science demanding greater attention and none which receives more scholarly and painstaking research and study than that of medicine. Dr. Moore was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1861, a son of William H. and Mary (DeLap) Moore, natives of England, who emigrated to the United States in 1853, locating in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where their deaths occurred, respectively, in 1884 and 1886. William H. Moore was an experienced mine engineer, and for several years served as foreman and superintendent, respectively. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, namely: Annie, married Christopher Spoals, of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; Thomas, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Richard, an engineer at Alden, Pennsylvania; Charles Elsworth; Elizabeth, married George Best, resides at Miner's Mills; and Catherine, resides with her sister.

Dr. Moore attended the common schools adjacent to his home, and by making the best use of his opportunities gained an excellent preparatory education. He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, from which institution he was graduated and endorsed by the University of Pennsylvania in 1883. During that year he took up his residence in Alden, and by his ability and skill in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases has established a practice among the best people of the

community. In addition to his medical practice he conducts a finely furnished and thoroughly equipped drug store in Alden, and is the incumbent of the office of postmaster of Alden Station, to which he was appointed in April, 1897, served till 1901, then re-appointed to serve till 1905. He is also deputy inspector of the board of health for Newport township and a member of the school board, in which capacity he has served for eighteen years. He is an honored member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Dr. Moore married, September 30, 1890, Carrie Vandermark, and the issue of this union is one son, Charles K., born December 30, 1892.

SAMUEL L. FEDDER, attorney-at-law, whose residence is at Nanticoke, but whose law office is in Wilkes-Barre, is one of the leading and representative members of the Luzerne county bar, to which he was admitted in 1898, after having passed a creditable examination. He was born at Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1871.

The paternal great-grandparents of Samuel L. Fedder were Hiram and Hannah (?) Fedder, natives of Germany, who left their native land for a home in the new world in the year 1801. Their family consisted of five children: Harry, George, John, Mary, and David Fedder. The paternal grandparents of Samuel L. Fedder were David and Mary (Lind) Fedder, the former named having been born in Germany in 1795, and the latter in Pennsylvania. David Fedder accompanied his parents to this country, they settling in Mifflin, Pennsylvania, where he became a stone mason and blacksmith, which occupations he followed throughout the active years of his life. He enlisted in the Mexican war, serving all through the campaign. David Fedder was married three times. His first wife bore him no children. His second wife, Mary (Lind) Fedder, aforementioned, who died in 1848, bore him two children: Jacob and Lydia. His third wife bore him four children—Abraham A., Alonzo, Samuel, and Melissa—all of whom are living at the present time (1905). David Fedder died February 3, 1879.

The parents of Samuel L. Fedder are Jacob and Mary (Hicks) Fedder, the former having been born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1840, and the latter, who was a daughter of George and Mary Elizabeth Hicks, and a descendant of an old New England family whose ancestors came over in the famous and historic "Mayflower," was born February 25, 1842.





Their family consisted of three children: Frank F., Samuel L., and Anna M. Jacob Fedder (father) served two terms of enlistment in the army of the United States during the Civil war. His first enlistment was in the emergency call for a short term of service, he being then a member of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and his second term was from August, 1863, to June, 1865, he having been a member of Company B, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. He was a true and patriotic soldier, and was honorably discharged.

Samuel L. Fedder was reared and educated at Beach Haven, Salem township, attending the common schools thereof. In 1881 his parents moved to Nanticoke, where he completed his common school education. He then entered Wyoming Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1890, subsequently becoming a student at Wyoming Business College, from which he also graduated. In 1891 he entered the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey as operator, later became clerk, and subsequently was promoted to general agent, Nanticoke transfer office. In 1894 he was transferred to the Wilkes-Barre office as western clerk, and the following year he was again promoted and transferred to the general office in New York city. In 1896 he was enrolled as a student in the University of Pennsylvania, but shortly afterward entered the office of the Hon. James M. Fritz, of Wilkes-Barre, as a law student, remaining two years, and was then admitted to the Luzerne county bar. He is now in the enjoyment of a wide and lucrative practice, both civil and criminal, and his counsel is looked upon as authority on all points of his profession. In 1902 Mr. Fedder was joined in marriage to Lucia Paulger, daughter of Thomas Paulger, and S. B., now deceased, and Iris L., born May 22, 1905, were the issue of this union.

HALLEY MOSS WENNER, M. D., a practicing physician at West Nanticoke, was born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1865, eldest one of three children: Richard Van Leon, born April 9, 1878, died April 10, 1895, being second, and Karl Merz, born May 25, 1885, being third, born to Levi and Rose (Moss) Wenner. Levi Wenner was born in 1842, in Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, a descendant of a German ancestry; he was a farmer. He died in November, 1890. Rose (Moss) Wenner was born May 25, 1843, a native of Huntington town-

ship, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, a descendant of a New England ancestry. She is living at the present time (1905).

The maternal greatgrandfather of Dr. Wenner was Benjamin Moss, a native of Wyoming Valley, who married a Miss Harvey, and they reared a family of three sons. Richard Moss, grandfather of Dr. Wenner, was born in Huntington township, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He was a farmer of considerable means and ability, and owned one hundred acres of good farming land which was well tilled. He married Sarah J. Bacon, and of their family of children Mrs. Rose Wenner, mother of Dr. Wenner, is the only survivor. Sarah J. (Bacon) Moss was a daughter of Septamius Bacon, who was born in Connecticut, of English parentage. He served in the War of 1812, and also in the Mexican war. He fought with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, and was present when James Berg was shot. Mr. Bacon died April 12, 1861.

Dr. Wenner laid the foundation of his education in the public schools of Huntington township, and this was supplemented by attendance at New Columbus Academy and the State Normal school at Bloomsburg. For eight years following he taught school, five years in Plymouth township and three years in Salem township. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, graduating in 1892, and then located in Nanticoke, practicing until 1898. He then entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland, taking a post graduate course in pathology, bacteriology and surgery, completing same in 1899. In 1888 Dr. Wenner was united in marriage to Miss Theodosia Kittle.

PROFESSOR H. U. NYHART, superintendent of Newport township schools, a resident of Glenlyon, is one of the promising young educators in the Wyoming Valley from whom the public expect great and lasting results. The office of educator is a peculiar and responsible one. While all teachers must have the proper qualifications to teach, yet each adopt their own method in carrying out their instructions, many times meeting with objections and criticism.

The paternal grandparents of Professor Nyhart were John and Mary Nyhart, who reared a family of six children, as follows: Levi L., deceased; John, deceased; Isaiah, William, Ann, and Sarah, deceased. John Nyhart (grandfather) was a native of Northampton county,

Pennsylvania, served as captain of a company in the state militia, and was a man of some prominence and distinction.

The parents of Professor Nyhart were Levi L. and Julia (Kramar) Nyhart, the former born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1825, and the latter in Germany, February 8, 1844, from whence she emigrated in early childhood. Levi L. accompanied his parents, John and Mary Nyhart, to Luzerne county in 1840, they making their home in Hanover township. He was a shoemaker by trade, at which he worked for a number of years, but subsequently became the proprietor of a general store. He was highly honored by his fellow citizens, who retained him in the office of justice of the peace for thirty-five years, a position he filled with dignity and honor. Their family consisted of three children: Mary (Mrs. Oscar Houck), who resides on a farm near Nazareth, Pennsylvania; H. U., mentioned at length hereafter; and Professor F. W., a competent teacher of Hanover township. The death of Levi L. Nyhart occurred October 12, 1891; his widow passed away September 20, 1894.

Professor H. U. Nyhart was born in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1871. He gained a practical education in the common schools of his native township, after which he taught school one year, and then entered the State Normal school at Bloomsburg, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1892. He then accepted a position as teacher in the schools of Newport township, and in 1902 was appointed to his present position, superintendent, the duties of which he has performed with entire satisfaction to all concerned, directors, teachers, pupils, and also the parents of the latter. He has method, system and government in his schools. He has under his supervision thirty-seven teachers and fourteen hundred and sixty-seven pupils. He has five night schools in session, with an enrollment of two hundred and fifty pupils, the attendance varying with the season. There is also a high school with a three years' course. In 1890 Professor Nyhart was married to Miss Luella Romich, daughter of Burton W. Romich, and they are the parents of two children: Geraldine and Robert.

**JOSEPH EVANS**, a general merchant of Wanamie, where he has resided since 1883, was born in Monmouthshire, England, January 13, 1840, a son of George and Mary Evans, deceased, of Devonshire, England, who were the parents

of ten children, and of this number five, Elizabeth, Richard, William, George and Charlotte, reside in their native country. They were visited by their brother Joseph and wife in 1891, and again in 1903 by himself.

Joseph Evans was reared, educated, and for a number of years gave his attention to mining in his native land, which he left in April, 1869, to seek a new home amid new surroundings in the United States. He located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he continued mining, but after a short residence in that city removed to Upper Lehigh, from thence to Woodside, and later to Lattimer, where he remained twelve years, and where through his personal efforts and influence a church was built, which is now the property of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, and in a flourishing condition. From Lattimer Mr. Evans moved to Huntington Mills and purchased a farm, upon which he remained but a short period of time, finally locating in Wanamie, mining until 1891. He then built a store, stocked it with a full line of high class goods, and from then to the present time (1905) has been actively engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Evans is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which body he has been a local preacher for forty-six years, a class leader, trustee, steward, and a lay delegate to the annual conference. He was largely instrumental in the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wanamie, serving as chairman of the building committee.

In 1861, prior to his emigration to the United States, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Morgan, who bore him fifteen children, eight of whom are living and are distinguished by their usefulness and standing in society. They are as follows: Professor George Evans, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary and Wesleyan University, now serving in the Kingston High School. Dr. James Evans, of Los Angeles, California, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Philadelphia. Professor Ebenezer Evans, of Wanamie High School. Dr. John Evans, a dentist of Taylor, Pennsylvania. Joseph, a mill agent. Sarah, a graduate of Mansfield State Normal School, now serving as a teacher. Mrs. Gwilym Davis, of Dorranceton. Mrs. William Hay, of West Pittston.

**CHARLES W. PRICE, M. D.** Among the practicing physicians of Lackawanna county who have made for themselves honorable positions in the ranks of their professional brethren, must be

numbered Dr. Charles W. Price, of Avoca. He is an American citizen of Irish and English parentage.

John Price was born in Ireland, and in 1862 emigrated to the United States, being the only one of his father's family who sought a home in the new world. In 1864 he settled in the Wyoming Valley, where he has since resided. He was a miner by occupation, and was remarkably successful in his chosen calling. In February, 1872, he married Sarah A., only daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Osborn, both natives of England. The former died in his native land, after which his widow married John McDermott, by whom she became the mother of five children, three of whom are living: William, Michael, and Mary. The family emigrated to the United States in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Price were married in Wilkes-Barre, and of the six children born to them two are living: John Joseph, born December 16, 1873, graduated from Baltimore Medical College, and is now a practicing physician of Olyphant; and Charles W., mentioned at length hereafter. Mr. Price, the father, retired in 1896 from active labor, and is now enjoying the fruits of an industrious and useful life.

Charles W. Price, son of John and Sarah A. (Osborn) Price, was born April 3, 1875, in Edwarsville, Luzerne county, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town. Subsequently he entered Wyoming Seminary where he took a most thorough course, and then matriculated in Pennsylvania Medical College, from which institution he received in 1901 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately moved to Avoca, where he associated himself with Dr. George B. Seaman, one of the leading physicians of that town. In 1902 he opened an office for himself in the same place, and now enjoys a wide-spread and constantly increasing practice.

**JOHN JOSEPH MORAHAN.** It is doubtful if a traveler could find within the limits of the county a more deservedly popular citizen than John Joseph Morahan, of Avoca. He is a son of Lawrence Morahan, who was born in Ireland, and in 1865 emigrated to the United States. After living for two years in Pittston he moved in 1867 to Avoca, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a miner and was employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. His wife was Mary Kelly, also a native of Ireland, and they were the parents of the following

children: Sarah, who married Thomas O'Brien, superintendent of Twin mines, Lehigh Valley Coal Company, resides in West Avoca. Bridget, Alice T., now teacher in public schools. Agnes, was a teacher for several years, then became the wife of M. Fitzgibbons, resides in Scranton. Thomas, Lawrence. John J., mentioned at length hereafter. In 1890 the family sustained the loss of the husband and father, his death being the result of an accident which occurred while he was working in shaft No. 13. He was a good and worthy man, and is still survived by his widow.

John Joseph Morahan, son of Lawrence and Mary (Kelly) Morahan, was born in 1863, in England, and was about two years of age when brought by his parents to the United States. He obtained his rudimentary education in the common schools of Avoca, and at the early age of seven years was introduced to the coal breaker, where he worked until reaching his thirteenth year. He then showed his sincere desire for a more liberal education by beginning once more to attend public schools of Avoca. At the age of nineteen he entered Wyoming Commercial College, from which institution he graduated in 1885. He then returned to the mines and entered the service of the Hillside Coal Company, with whom he remained until 1897. In that year he was honored by his fellow citizens with an election to the state legislature. As a member of that body his career was marked by distinction and modesty, and afforded the highest satisfaction to his constituents. On his return from Harrisburg he donned his miner's suit and again entered the mines, working side by side with his men. During his career as a miner he held for three years (from 1891 to 1894) the position of electrical foreman. In 1901 he became foreman for the Hillside Company, a position he held for two years. Since 1899 he has filled the office of justice of the peace.

Mr. Morahan married in 1886, Elizabeth Grimes, and they were the parents of one daughter, Agnes, born in 1897, now a student at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. The early death of Mrs. Morahan, which occurred in 1888, was an inexpressible loss to her husband and child, and was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends to whom her estimable character and attractive disposition had greatly endeared her.

**WILLIAM H. WARREN,** a prosperous business man of Duryea, Pennsylvania, traces his lineage back to good old New England stock,

men who founded a nation in the face of difficulties and dangers which would have deterred those of less heroic mould. To be thus able to trace our descent to Puritan ancestors, as can Mr. Warren, is something to be proud of.

Joseph Warren, grandfather of William H. Warren, was born in Connecticut, in 1776, and was united in marriage to Abigail Allen, a native of Connecticut, who was closely related to Ethan Allen, whose name is familiar in the history of the United States. About the year 1816 they moved to Benton township, and about 1826 settled on the homestead in Greenfield township, where they resided until their decease in 1856. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom were reared to lives of usefulness and activity, their names being as follows: Harriet, who became the wife of Truman Utley, of Benton township; Joseph, Jabez, Ethan Allen, Amy, Maria and Henry Warren.

Henry Warren, father of William H. Warren, was born in 1822, in Nicholson, now Benton township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by occupation, conducting his extensive and profitable operations in Greenfield township. He was a public-spirited and active citizen, and by his sterling worth and integrity gained the confidence of all who came in contact with him, either in business or social life. He was united in marriage to Sarah Ann Glaze, and two children were born to them: William H., whose name heads this sketch, and George, deceased, who had two children: Harry and Margaret. Mr. Warren died in June, 1890. His wife survived him, and at the present time (1904) is eighty-one years of age, a bright and vigorous woman for her years.

William H. Warren was born in Greenfield township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1849. His early life was passed at his native place, where he obtained a common school education. About the year 1885 he engaged in business in Foster, Susquehanna county, where he remained five years, and at the expiration of this period of time established his present business, general blacksmithing, in Duryea, where his superior workmanship has built up for him an extensive and lucrative trade. He is a worthy citizen, in whom his townsmen have implicit confidence, which fact was attested by the acclamation of both political parties in electing him to his present office of chief burgess in March, 1903. Mr. Warren was the organizer of the State Association of Master Horse-shoers, which was incorporated in November, 1896, and

of which he was elected president, and re-elected in Harrisburg, September, 1904. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

Mr. Warren married, in 1874, Nora Bell, of Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, whose death occurred January 10, 1901. They were the parents of one child, Belle. On September 27, 1904, Mr. Warren was married to Mrs. Serepta (Siekler) Platt, widow of Charles H. Platt.

**FRANK SAVAGE.** One of the best known and most highly respected of the county's foreign-born citizens is Frank Savage, of Duryea. Mr. Savage is a son of Joseph and Rosa Savage, natives of Russ-Poland. Their family consisted of five children: Simon, who emigrated in 1870 and is now a merchant in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania; Frank, mentioned at length hereinafter; Sophia, who is now the wife of Wojcieck Bondzinski, of Nanticoke; Mary, who is deceased; and John, who is a physician, and resides on the old homestead in his native land. Mrs. Savage, the mother of the family, died in 1866, and her husband survived her many years, his death occurring in 1883.

Frank Savage, son of Joseph and Rosa Savage, was born November 2, 1864, in Russ-Poland, and in 1881 emigrated to the United States. He went without delay to Nanticoke, where he became a clerk for his brother Simon, who had preceded him and was then engaged in the grocery and provision business. Mr. Savage remained as clerk in his brother's store six years, and then opened a cigar and tobacco store on his own account. This business he conducted successfully for two years, when he disposed of it in order to engage in the undertaking business at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. In 1891 he moved to Duryea, where he opened a store and for some time dealt in general merchandise, also conducting a steamship agency and foreign exchange. He subsequently retired from business in order to become the proprietor of a hotel, which he is now conducting in addition to other enterprises. The worth of Mr. Savage as a citizen has been abundantly recognized by the suffrages of his neighbors, by whom he has been elected to the following offices: In 1895, assessor of the borough, and in 1904 justice of the peace. He is a member of John Barbage Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and of the Polish National Alliance, Order 483. Of this order he has been secretary and treasurer for three years. By request of Right Reverend Bishop Hoshner, of Scranton,

he became one of the organizers and a trustee of the Polish Independent Catholic Church, of Duryea.

Mr. Savage married, August 12, 1888, in New York city, Anna Mieszkowska, and six children have been born to them: Mary, Leo J., Sophia, Jennie, Simon and Frank.

Ignatz Gonzaga and Catherine Mieszkowska, natives of Russ-Poland, parents of Mrs. Savage, had following children: Victor, Ignatz, Charles, Anna, Alphonso, Maria, Josephine and Sophia. Mrs. Savage belongs to a distinguished Polish family, the name of which has been recorded in the annals of the nation. For political reasons the parents of Mrs. Savage decided to emigrate, and in 1801, the mother, three daughters and one son came to the United States and joined the daughter Anna, who had preceded them, and was then the wife of Frank Savage, as mentioned above. It was the intention of the father to follow them, but his death in 1802 rendered this impossible, and about the same time the son who had accompanied the mother met his death by accident in New York city. Another brother, Victor, was a colonel in the Russian army, and was killed at the battle of Plevna, while riding with General Skobeloff. Two brothers are now in their native land: Ignatz, who for twenty-five years has held the rank of major in the Russian army; and Charles, who is general manager of a railroad running from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

**JOHN A. BURLINGTON, M. D.** In order to be successful in the medical profession a man must possess, in addition to a good education, tact and a training which comes through knowledge of human nature. He diagnoses the true state of affairs, and his skill applies the proper remedies to a successful issue. It is hardly necessary to say that this is applicable to Dr. Burlington, of Duryea, whose name introduces this article.

Dr. Burlington was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, March 4, 1855, a son of Joseph and Mary (Adams) Burlington, natives of Bristol, England. In November, 1850, they decided to make for themselves a home in the new world and accordingly emigrated, locating in Owego, Tioga county, New York. Mr. Burlington was a machinist by trade, which line of work he successfully followed up to a few years prior to his death, when he retired to a farm. He was a loyal and faithful citizen of his adopted country, and by his integrity and trustworthiness soon attained the esteem of his neighbors and friends.

Their family consisted of six children, four of whom are living at the present time (1905). Mr. Burlington died 1903, at the advanced age of ninety years; he survived his wife several years, her death having occurred in 1888.

Dr. Burlington received his early education in his native town, and this was supplemented by a course at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. Later he matriculated at the Baltimore Medical College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888. For two years following his graduation he practiced medicine in Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1890 located in Duryea, Pennsylvania, where he has gained a reputation second to none, and he is now looked upon as one of the leading physicians of the Wyoming Valley. He keeps in touch with the leading medical thought of the day by membership in the Luzerne County Medical Association. He was chosen to serve as first chief burgess of the borough of Duryea, and is now president of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a staunch supporter. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church, of Nay Aug Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ayoca, and of the Knights of Pythias, of Old Forge. He casts his vote with the Republican party, the principles of which he believes to be for the best interests of government.

In 1891 Dr. Burlington married Rachel Jones, daughter of John and Mary (Edwards) Jones, of Old Forge, Pennsylvania. One child was the issue of this union, Joseph Burlington, born March 10, 1903.

**HENRY LOUIS EDSALL.** It is the business men of a community who determine its financial prosperity. If these are able, enterprising and of strict integrity, the welfare of all classes, from a material standpoint of view, is assured. All who know Henry Louis Edsall, of Duryea, can testify that he belongs to this invaluable type of citizen. Mr. Edsall is a son of Lewis Edsall, who was born in Pennsylvania, where he followed the calling of a farmer. He married Anna Best, a native of New York state, and their family consisted of three children: William, deceased; Elizabeth, also deceased; and Henry L., mentioned at length hereinafter. The death of Mrs. Edsall occurred in 1899, and Mr. Edsall, who has relinquished his agricultural labors, is now a resident of Duryea.

Henry Louis Edsall, son of Lewis and Anna (Best) Edsall, was born in Cambria, Luzerne



county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1858, where he received a common school education. He remained at home until reaching his sixteenth year, when he went to Moosic to accept a position as clerk in a store. This position he retained until he was twenty years old, and then engaged in the grocery business on his own account. He carried on a flourishing trade until 1885, when he established his present business in Duryea. The circle of his connections widened to such an extent that in February, 1894, he took as a partner N. P. Clauson, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of Edsall & Clauson. Their success, which is substantial and unquestionable, is based no less on fair and honorable dealing than on commercial sagacity and acuteness. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity of Pittston, is a member of Pittston Chapter, No. 242; Wyoming Commandery, No. 57; and Irem Temple, Wilkes-Barre. In his political views he is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Edsall married, September 26, 1883, Alice, daughter of Ebenezer and Martha (Shiffler) Foote, of Duryea. Mr. and Mrs. Edsall are the parents of two children: Muzette and Rena C.

**THOMAS P. JONES**, of Nanticoke, a contractor and builder, who has engaged in active business in that borough since 1886, a period of nineteen years, is a native of South Wales, born May 1, 1853, a son of John and Anna Jones, natives of South Wales, the former named having died in that country, and the latter living at the present time (1905) in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of seven children, four of whom—Grace, Ellen, Jane and Thomas P.—came to this country, where they have become useful and honored members of society, true to the interests of their adopted land.

Thomas P. Jones was reared, educated and learned his trade in his native land, and up to the time of his emigration to this country was a contractor, his operations being very extensive. In 1886, accompanied by his wife and children, he left his native land for a home in the United States, locating in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where they have since resided and where they are highly respected by their fellow-citizens. During his residence in Nanticoke Mr. Jones has erected some of the finest buildings in the borough, which are noted for their architectural beauty, and which will stand as monuments to his skill and ability. He has also added considerably to the beauty of the borough by the numerous houses he has built and sold on

the installment plan to suit the convenience of the poor but honest and industrious element. He also owns the fine house in which he resides, situated on Hanover street, which is also a specimen of his handiwork. His work extends throughout the Wyoming valley and adjacent boroughs. Mr. Jones differs somewhat from contractors in general, as he takes contracts not only for the woodwork, but for the complete building. He employs a force of about twelve men, all skilled mechanics, and the work is performed under his own personal supervision. He has a shop and mill, in which he carries a complete line of builders' supplies, paints, hardware, lumber, and the numerous other articles pertaining to that trade. Mr. Jones was honored by his fellow-citizens by election to the office of assessor of the Eleventh ward, in which capacity he rendered efficient and creditable service. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and a member of the Carpenters' Brotherhood.

In 1875, prior to his emigration to the United States, Mr. Jones married Eliza Lewis, daughter of William and Maria Lewis. Eleven children were the issue of this union, of whom nine are living, namely: Anna N., graduate of Nanticoke high school, also a graduate of Bloomsburg State Normal school, class of 1894; since then she has engaged in teaching, in which line of work she is most successful. John P., a carpenter by trade. William L., a carpenter by trade. Thomas P., Jr., a painter by trade. Joseph, a carpenter by trade. Benjamin. David, a tailor by trade. Maggie, a most accomplished singer; although at the present time (1905) she is only sixteen years of age her voice is well developed, full of sweet, rich melody, the strains of which is both pathetic and touching, and no doubt there is a bright future in store for her. Stanley. The family are attendants at the Welsh Congregational Church, and in the social circles of the borough they occupy a prominent place.

**OLIN FRISBIE HARVEY**, M. D., of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born Monday, September 28, 1846, in the village of Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and is the only child of Elisha B. Harvey and his first wife, Phebe Maria Frishie. He is the great-great-grandson of Benjamin Harvey, James Nisbitt, Robert Jameson and Lieutenant Aaron Gaylord, and the great-great-great-grandson of Capt. Robert Dixon.

He attended various private and public schools in Wilkes-Barre prior to June, 1861, when, at



the age of fourteen years and nine months, he accompanied his father to Camp Wayne, where he remained until the Seventh Regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., when he proceeded there with it. He occupied quarters in the regimental camp at Washington, then at Tennallytown, and later at the outpost at Great Falls. In the journal of his father, under date of September 4, 1861, the following is recorded: "Captains Jameson and Speece, my son Olin and I stood on the hill watching the Confederates shelling and cannonading our position. I told Olin to go and stand behind a tree. He left us, and later, when I looked for him, I found him standing by a big tree on the side facing the enemy and in no way frightened." Having for three months experienced various phases of army life, and seen a few of the actualities of war (more of them, in fact, than thousands of "three months men" in the volunteer service of the United States during the war of the Rebellion witnessed), Olin F. Harvey left Camp Sharpe, Tennallytown, September 24, 1861, with his father's brother and others for his home in Wilkes-Barre. During the following winter and spring he attended the school of A. J. Pringle in Wilkes-Barre, and in August, 1862, became a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. In the succeeding winter he left the seminary and began to study under the direction of his father, and when the latter opened his school, in 1863, became a pupil therein. He continued there until early in 1865, when he entered the New Haven (Connecticut) College of Business and Finance, where for six months he pursued the regular course of commercial studies. Returning to Wilkes-Barre he became an assistant teacher in his father's school, at the same time continuing his classical and mathematical studies. He entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, in September, 1867, as a freshman, and in June, 1871, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later the master's degree was conferred upon him.

In October, 1871, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, as a student in the medical school, and was graduated therefrom March 13, 1873, with the degree of M. D. Seven days thereafter he was married at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, by the Rev. F. B. Holge, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, to Sophia J. (born at West Pittston, September 30, 1848), fifth child and third daughter of Amos York and Lucinda (Carpenter) Smith. Within a few weeks after their mar-

riage Dr. and Mrs. Harvey went to housekeeping in a dwelling (now No. 85) on North Franklin street, below Union, and about the 1st of May following Dr. Harvey opened an office in a one-story frame building which stood on the site now occupied by the Harvey buildings, on North Franklin street, above Market. From that time until the present Dr. Harvey has continuously and successfully practiced medicine in Wilkes-Barre. In October, 1872, the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital was opened for the reception of patients, and during the first fifteen months of its existence ninety-eight patients were treated. In 1874 one hundred and three patients were admitted to the institution, and in 1879 there were admitted two hundred and seventeen—being one obstetrical, one hundred and three surgical and one hundred and thirteen medical cases. In 1898 the number of patients admitted was seven hundred and thirty-seven—comprising fourteen obstetrical, one hundred and sixty-one medical and five hundred and sixty-two surgical cases. Dr. Harvey was appointed in 1874 one of the attending physicians of the hospital, and has been an active member of its staff from that time to the present. Since December, 1893, he has been one of the six chief attending physicians, and is now also obstetrician-in-chief. During the greater part of the quarter of a century that he has been connected with this institution he has served almost continuously on various important committees, having to do with either the planning and erection of new buildings for the hospital, or the purchase of medical and surgical supplies, etc. In 1889 a training school for nurses was organized in connection with the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, the managers being the medical staff of the hospital. Dr. Harvey was a member of the first conference committee, and from the beginning has been on the staff of lecturers of the school. Ten classes, comprising sixty trained women nurses, have been graduated from the school. The Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, including its adjunct, the training school for nurses, is now one of the best known, most valuable and useful public institutions in northeastern Pennsylvania. In 1898 Mercy Hospital was established in Wilkes-Barre to be under the care and direction of the Sisters of Mercy connected with the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Convent, Wilkes-Barre. Dr. Harvey was appointed February 28, 1898, a member of the consulting staff of this hospital, which position he still holds, and upon the organization of the general staff, March 4, 1898, he was elected

vice-president and a member of the executive committee of the staff.

In 1898, during the first two or three months of the Spanish-American war, Dr. Harvey, by appointment of the surgeon general, United States Army, served as examining surgeon at the recruiting stations in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, where he subjected to a physical examination nearly one thousand applicants for enlistment in the regular and volunteer armies. Dr. Harvey is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley (Pennsylvania) Medical Association (of which he has been vice-president), the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. He has served as a delegate from the county to the state society and from the latter to the national association. March 15, 1898, some thirty members of the Luzerne County Medical Society gave a dinner at the Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barre, to Drs. Olin F. Harvey and George W. Guthrie, in honor of their having completed twenty-five years each in the practice of medicine in Wilkes-Barre. The banquet-room was decorated with plants and flowers, and the table was arranged in the form of an H, about which the diners were seated in the order of their graduation from the medical colleges. Speeches in response to toasts were made by Drs. Harvey and Guthrie and by others present. Dr. H. Hakes, who received his medical degree the same year that Dr. Harvey was born, said: "Our friends whom we honor tonight have had higher ambitions. They did their duty like men, and they have had their reward—a reward greater than can be measured by dollars. To have such a testimonial as this at the end of twenty-five years is a grand distinction."

In 1890 Dr. Harvey was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania and confirmed by the senate a member of the board of trustees of the State Asylum for the Insane at Danville, and by successive re-appointments has been continued in the office to the present time. He has during this period taken a very active part in the management of this large and important institution. In December, 1875, Dr. Harvey was appointed assistant surgeon of the "Old" Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He resigned his commission in October, 1876. Upon the organization of the "New" Ninth Regiment in the summer of 1879 he was appointed surgeon of the regiment, and was commissioned, with the rank of major, August 30, 1879, was

re-appointed November 17, 1884, and July 1, 1885, and five years later, at the expiration of his last commission, he retired from the National Guard. In March, 1891, in pursuance of a general order, his name was placed on the "Roll of Retired Officers" in accordance with section 56 of the act of assembly of April 13, 1887.

From January, 1876, to January, 1880, Dr. Harvey held by appointment the office of attending physician at the Luzerne County Prison. In February, 1876, he was elected to represent the Fourth ward of Wilkes-Barre in the board of school directors of the old Third district of Wilkes-Barre, and upon the organization of the board some weeks later was elected treasurer. At a meeting held June 27, 1876, he resigned the treasurership and was elected president of the board. By successive re-elections Dr. Harvey continued a member of the board of directors until August, 1882, when, having removed from the Fourth to the Eighth wards of the city, he was required by law to relinquish his office. During the six years and more that he served as director he filled the office of president of the board one year, and the office of secretary two years. During the Pennsylvania gubernatorial campaign in 1878 Dr. Harvey was president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Wilkes-Barre, and two years later he was the nominee of the Republican party of Luzerne county for the office of coroner. For the past ten years he has been a companion (second class) of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the flourishing Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, of which he was one of the organizers and incorporators in January, 1880. He was a member of its first board of governors, serving until November, 1891, when he was elected vice-president of the Club. This office he held one year. Dr. Harvey was initiated a member of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., Wilkes-Barre, August 17, 1868, and was worshipful master of the lodge in 1875. He was high priest of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M., in 1880, and in 1881 T. I. grand master of Mt. Horeb Council, No. 34, R. S. E. and S. M. From April, 1878, to May, 1881, he was recorder of Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar. He was one of the charter members of E. B. Harvey Lodge, No. 839, I. O. O. F., and was its noble grand for one term. Dr. Harvey and his wife were originally members of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, organized and constituted at Wilkes-Barre in February, 1874, and in June, 1876, Dr. Harvey was elected and ordained one

of the deacons of the church. Mrs. Sophia J. (Smith) Harvey was one of the organizers in 1892 of the Home for Homeless Women, Wilkes-Barre, which two years later was duly incorporated and is to-day a flourishing and useful institution. Mrs. Harvey has been a member of its board of managers from the beginning. Dr. Harvey owns a summer home on the western shore of Harvey's Lake, which he and his family occupy during several months each year. Olin F. Harvey, Jr., the only living son of Dr. Olin F. and Sophia J. (Smith) Harvey, is now a junior (class of 1901) in Lafayette College. He is a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity, treasurer of his class and business manager of the board of editors of *The Melange*, an illustrated college annual published by the juniors.

**MATTES FAMILY.** The writer of this memoir is a son of the late Charles F. Mattes, of Scranton. He claims little originality therein, being deeply indebted, among others, to the records kept by his maternal uncle, the late J. C. Platt, and to material supplied by his father's younger brother, Henry L. Mattes, who with his son, the Rev. John Casper Mattes, resides at Trenton, New Jersey.

Understanding that the purpose toward which this contribution has been invited, is chiefly to record the beginnings and doings of the men and women that have contributed by notable service to the advent and consolidation of civilized life in the twin valleys of Wyoming and Lackawanna, the writer conceives the central figure of his family in this work to have been his venerable grandfather, the late Philip H. Mattes, of Easton, Pennsylvania. He took the initiative, but he was grandly supported and followed by the fifty-five years of unbroken and unflinching service of his son, Charles Frederick Mattes.

The first of this line recorded in the family history was John Casper Mattes, born in Germany, August, 1670, died September, 1740. He was by trade a cooper. In 1690 he journeyed on his "wanderschaft," carrying an ivory-headed staff, afterward cut down to a cane. We know nothing further of him than that he had a family, and, presumably, being himself a younger son, had the humor and family instinct to bequeath his staff of many journeys to the youngest sons of his generations successively. The head of the cane is removable, and a hollow space underneath contains its history and injunction. The heir in possession at this time is our venerable and beloved uncle, Henry Louis Mattes, and

the heir apparent is his son, the Rev. John Casper Mattes, of Trenton.

Next in line, and second bearer of the staff, was John Quirinus Mattes, born August 7, 1713, died November 21, 1770, married 1739, to Anna Sabina Ney. The youngest of their five children, and third bearer of the staff was John Casper Mattes, born May 21, 1754, at Waldlaubersheim. In August, 1772, he was conscripted into the Austrian army. The hardships of the service undermined his constitution and shortened his life. After eight years of enforced service, by paying the cost of equipment for two captured and foreign substitutes, he was honorably discharged. He appears to have been furloughed the greater part of his last two years, and improved the opportunity in the study of music with such success that, October 13, 1782, he was officially appointed schoolmaster and church organist in Bolanden. An explanatory word should here be said concerning the duties and equipment of the German "school-master" of this period. He was expected to be the general instructor of his district. His line of teaching included, in addition to the native German, one or more foreign languages, somewhat of mathematics, and, what most of our boys and girls would describe as a "strenuous" course in music. None but his fingers touched the keys of the church organ upon sacred occasions; no one but the pastor came between him and the suffering and dying. He was usually, in secular matters, the legal authority. He was the "conveyancer." He composed and wrote deeds, wills, contracts and compromises; surveyed and settled boundary lines between properties; was the writer for those that could not write, and was the all-round helper, counselor and peace-maker.

Our emigrant ancestor, the second John Casper Mattes, brought to Pennsylvania and put into active practice the best traditions in his calling—a high personal skill in its performance, "a gentle, patient disposition and with-all, a sober and upright life. We congratulate the congregation that will obtain him as an instructor." I quote from the Lutheran inspector's certificate dated Kirchheim, 5 September, 1782. He was married November 17, 1782, to Wilhelmina Dorothea Eberle, who bore him two sons; the eldest, Frederick Christian, was born September 9, 1783, and the youngest, our ancestor and fourth bearer of the staff, Philip Heinrich, February 20, 1785.

The Eberle family, to which Mrs. John C. Mattes belonged, was a good one, which for

generations had been well educated, and the men skilled in the making of fine cutlery, surgical instruments and silversmithing. One of the brothers, Charles Louis Eberle, was at this time employed at Paris, where he later had a lively experience of which he has left a brief record. He relates: "During my stay with Mons. Mesnau, the long dreaded revolution broke out, on the 14th of July, 1789. I myself got entangled in that business, was taken out of my rented room and forced to become a *volunteer*. We first stormed the Hotel des Invalides, took arms and ammunition from there, marched to the Bastille and took it in about two hours, let all prisoners out, hung up the commandant thereof, and then, toward evening, the mob dispersed—a short, dangerous and disagreeable work. I hate to think of it. A few days after this the multitude went to Versailles to bring the King to Paris; they were all armed with muskets, guns, axes, hay-forks, even scythes straightened and put upon poles, large knives, etc., etc., it looked dreadful. \* \* \* Now in September following a government order was published that all foreigners who intended to stay in France should swear allegiance to the country or quit it. I chose the latter; took a passport and quitted Paris about the middle of September, 1789. Several other Germans did the same and went with me. After a march of ten days on foot we arrived safely in Strasburg. Here I tarried about four weeks; worked with Mons. Weber and made him several sets of obstetrical instruments, according to Mons. Bandeloque, the great accoucheur of Paris. Toward the end of October I left Strasburg, and in a few days arrived safely at my parents' at Dalheim. During the winter I applied for permission to settle in Kirchheim-Boland, the residence of the Prince of Nassau-Weilburg. Having received permission, I removed there early in the next spring, and 18th May, 1790, was married to Miss Maria C. Reuter."

"We were established but a short time when war commenced between the Germans and the French; the French army came and took Mentz. Our prince with his whole court left us and crossed the Rhine. My principal dependence was gone—there was nothing but battles, plundering and quartering troops, Germans and French. I never had less than two and as many as twenty-one soldiers in my house, and other troubles in plenty. Mentz was taken and retaken several times, the last time early in the year 1794. As now the river Rhine was cleared by the retreat of the French army and no prospect of peace

showed itself, I resolved at once to emigrate with my small family to America. I informed my brother-in-law, John C. Mattes, who resolved to go with me with his family, as did my two brothers, George A. and Henry J. Eberle. \* \* \* We made ourselves ready, and on the 26th of April took leave of our dear parents, shipped down the river Rhine and bade good bye to our Fatherland."

The start was made from Bingen. In letters to his brother Richard, John Mattes relates how they were delayed by "frequent tolls and head winds," and did not reach Rotterdam until May 9th, when, to their great disappointment, they learned that a ship had sailed the day before. This delayed them several weeks, but they finally sailed from Amsterdam June 24th, 1794. The letter tells of being halted in the channel and questioned by an English war ship, and of seeing a British fleet of thirty-six vessels; of the perils and hardships of the tedious voyage, which finally ended at Philadelphia, September 5, 1794. He adds, "thank God, my wife, both the children and I have been preserved in good health till this time."

On the 21st he signed a contract with "the honorable Church Council of both of the congregations in the town of Easton" to serve one year as organist, schoolmaster, etc. He soon found himself very happily situated, and made himself greatly respected and beloved. Offers came from larger places, but he refused to leave the friends he had made and faithfully fulfilled his duties until, smitten by consumption, he died September 23, 1809, in his fifty-fifth year.

The youngest son, Philip Henry, now inherited the staff, which he was to bear with such integrity, honor and dignity through a long life. His early instruction came naturally from his father, who wrote to his relatives in Germany about January, 1801: "The younger, Philip Heinrich, is still with me. He is quick at learning and speaks, reads and writes English, which is the chief language here, as well as his German mother tongue. He is well along in arithmetic and has learned book keeping. He is now learning geometry and surveying, and is assistant in the English school." He studied surveying very thoroughly, and practiced it, along with his other work, many years. Later he entered a classical school, where he studied Latin, Greek and higher mathematics. Although doubtful of his fitness for the ministry, to please his father, he studied theology under a noted scholar, the Rev. Dr. Christian Endrees (pastor at Easton 1803-15), and to his father's great joy, as related by him in

a pathetic letter to his brother-in-law Eberle, was able to deliver his first sermon before the father's death. In May, 1807, he applied to the Synod convened at Lancaster for a license, which was granted after the usual strict examination. On account of throat trouble, he later gave up the ministry. He was then twenty-two years old. In August of this year he received his final naturalization papers. His further record is one of continuous activity, uniformly successful and remarkable in scope; made possible only by a luminous intelligence, complete preparation, orderly system and patient industry. He left no frayed edges; as Dr. Monussen wrote of Cæsar, "He finished whatever he took in hand."

April 17, 1809, he was appointed deputy registrar of wills for Northampton county. May 21, 1809, he was married to Catherine Herster, granddaughter of Andrew Herster, who was a sergeant of an Easton company of infantry captured at the battle of Long Island in August, 1776, and who, under the cold and starvation of the infamous prison-ship, "Jersey," gave up his vigorous and useful life on Christmas Day, December 25, 1776. The victims of that hell of torture are commemorated by the monument in Trinity churchyard, New York city.

May 8, 1813, he was appointed postmaster at Easton, and held the office sixteen years, through four national administrations, viz.: The second of Madison, 1813-17; Monroe, 1817-25; John Quincy Adams, 1825-29. He resigned in 1828, but George Wolf, then in congress and later governor of Pennsylvania, and a warm personal friend, requested that he hold the resignation "under advisement" for another quarter, until a suitable successor could be found. Wolf's letter was dated December 6, 1828. The Bank of Pennsylvania was incorporated by the act of 30th March, 1793. The incorporators were Samuel Howel, John Barclay, Clement Biddle, John Ross, Edward Fox, John Swanwick and George Meads, of Philadelphia; Edward Hand, Robert Coleman, George Ross, Adam Reigart and Casper Shaffuer, Lancaster; James Deimer, Joseph Heister, James May, Jacob Bower and Thomas Dundas, Reading. Authorized capital, \$3,000,000. The central bank was located in Philadelphia, on Second street, below Chestnut. Branches were established at Reading, Lancaster, York and Easton. The Easton branch was opened about 1809 with Mordecai Churchman, of Philadelphia, as cashier; the bookkeepers were also Philadelphians. It was closed for a short time in 1827, but was reopened in that year with Philip H. Mattes as manager and cashier. The financial

panic of 1837-43 sealed the doom of the central bank and caused the withdrawal of the branches. However, Mr. Mattes was retained several years, collecting and winding up the business. Among other depositors and business clients of the branch during its active years was the firm of George W. and Selden T. Scranton & Co., of Oxford Furnace, New Jersey, the home of George at that time being at Belvidere on the Delaware.

In October, 1845, Mr. Mattes was elected, and November 17th commissioned, registrar of wills. He also served as treasurer of the Easton Gas and Water Company, beginning in 1848, and resigned in 1868, and was also "actuary" (cashier and manager) of the Dime Savings Bank from its formation in or about 1850 to his resignation in 1868. In January, 1851, he was commissioned by Governor Johnston as "a member of the Committee for this State, for the purpose of affording to the citizens of Pennsylvania every facility for the representation of their various products at the Exhibition of the Industry, Genius and skill of all Nations to be held in the City of London in May next."

During all this long stretch of years his industry and usefulness were great. Outside of his official duties, always promptly finished, frequently involving hardship and peril, as in the transportation of specie by wagon between Easton and Philadelphia, his method never slipped a cog. An industriously busy man, he always had time for the councils of his family, his church, his locality and the needs of his neighbors. It is difficult to conceive of a more useful man. In its essentials his home life did not differ greatly from the best of the Fatherland standards. He reared a large family. Five daughters and two sons lived to mature years. Of them the younger son and youngest child, our venerable and beloved Uncle Henry, alone survives, well remembered by many as the skilled pianist, organist and musical instructor of a full generation, and honored by all that know him.

The year 1840 brought him into touch with the Valley of the Lackawanna. When those energetic, fearless and sagacious brothers, George W. and Selden T. Scranton, had satisfied their minds to the effect that this valley contained something more than the raw materials for the manufacture of iron; that hidden in her bosom were millions of tons of the best domestic fuel on earth; needing financial backing, they naturally turned to the man who was not only their banker, but also, for several years, had been their financial preceptor and advisor. They



drew him into an enterprise foreign to his business habit and explainable only by his high regard for George Scranton, and his desire to open a business career for his son Charles, who was then twenty-one years of age. In 1840, with his son, he visited and examined the property, decided to invest, and took a fourth part in the firm of Scranton, Grant & Company, with a capital of \$20,000. In April, 1841, the son returned to enter upon a work and life worthy of his father's example, rich in service and fruitfulness. The cordial relations and mutual esteem existing between Philip H. Mattes and George W. Scranton at this time was remarkable, in view of the high reputation of Mr. Mattes, and the disparity in ages, Mr. Mattes being twenty-six years older than Mr. Scranton.

The theory upon which the enterprise in the Lackawanna Valley was based had three principal prongs. The first was the manufacture of iron; second, the mining of coal for market, which included the construction of railways; third, the founding of a city and sale of building lots. Three successive attempts to "blow in" their first furnace and make pig-iron resulted in flat failures. But, as Mr. J. C. Platt has written, "these young pioneers must succeed, or financial ruin stared them in the face." Here are a few extracts from a letter, dated February 13, 1842, George W. Scranton to Philip H. Mattes.

"My dear friend. We are still in the land of the living and our furnace is (by hard work) doing pretty well now. \* \* \* The last forty-eight hours we have made four castings, 215 pigs average weight seventy pounds, and from runners or sows 500 pounds each, in all making say 17,050 pounds good iron. We are selling some per ton at 33d. \* \* \* It will be impossible to get everything moving on systematically this blast. All of us are doing our best. \* \* \* If we don't make much money, it will be greatly to our credit to keep her going as long as things hold together."

The ensuing correspondence between Mr. Mattes and the Scranton brothers is honorable and frank in the relation of their honest work and in the reliance of the younger business men upon the veteran banker for, not only financial support but, even after the capitalists of New York had been enlisted, for general and legal advice in the drafting of essential papers. In the whole outfit there was no pen like his, be it for penmanship, diction, financial training or knowledge of the law. All the others concerned found themselves obliged to lean heavily upon him.

Letter, Selden T. Scranton to Philip H.

Mattes, dated Lackawanna Iron Works, May 22, 1845, reports Welsh puddlers all gone and their places filled by English and Irish. Commends Charles F. Mattes for his efforts to learn the business and for doing all he can to promote interests of the firm.

From New York, September 18, 1846, George W. Scranton to Philip H. Mattes. George W. and Joseph Scranton in New York endeavoring to raise capital. Relates plans in detail and requests Philip H. Mattes to write and inform him whether plans will conflict with Pennsylvania laws.

October 4, 1846. George W. Scranton to Philip H. Mattes. He and Joseph H. Scranton just returned from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In course of trip visited several iron works, Erie Railway directors appointed President Loder and William E. Dodge a committee to visit Lackawanna, investigate and report. Propose to make capital \$200,000, putting in present concern at \$100,000. Desires Philip H. Mattes to accept note for \$1,000.

New York, November, 1846, George W. Scranton to Philip H. Mattes. Report of committee favorable. Propose to put property in hands of trustees (Philip H. Mattes, John Howley and George W. Scranton) who will give mortgage for \$100,000 or more for capital needed, etc. Desires Philip H. Mattes to at once come to New York and assist in drawing up papers and give benefit of his legal and general information.

During this month, Mr. Grant having retired, the firm was reorganized under the name of Scrantons & Platt.

Oxford Furnace, November 23, 1846, George W. Scranton to Philip H. Mattes. Announces return and "carried out our whole matter triumphantly." Sends papers to be signed, discusses financial arrangements and expresses satisfaction that the danger has been passed.

Then came a stroke of generalship which has seldom been equalled in the annals of industrial triumphs. The Erie Railway was in its birth-struggles, and, in order to earn a promised bonus from the state of New York, necessary to its existence, must reach Binghamton by a certain time. The greatest difficulty that confronted the company was to obtain the iron rails. The firm of Scrantons & Platt determined to secure the contract and did so. Its execution involved the construction of a rail-mill under very great difficulties, the accumulation of pig iron, an increase of capital, and the delivery of the rails through forest and swamp, over fields and mountains, an



average of fully fifty miles, to the Erie line \* \* \* the contract was carried out on time, the Erie saved and the iron works placed upon a solid basis.

In 1849 the firm undertook the construction of a railroad from the iron works to a connection with the Erie Railroad at Great Bend, a work that was duly carried to completion under the supervision of George Scranton without letting a single contract. April 25th the "Liggett's Gap Railroad Company" was duly organized with John J. Phelps, president; Selden T. Scranton, treasurer, and Charles F. Mattes, secretary.

A letter written by Philip H. Mattes, dated Scranton, October 20, 1851, to his eldest daughter, Sabina, describes the opening of the new road, October 15th, which had then been named the "Lackawanna and Western." After a brief narrative of the trip from Scranton "with George Scranton and a goodly number of others," he says, "the iron horse was fresh and strong and \* \* \* without once balking or stumbling \* \* \* landed us safely in the little town of Great Bend on the other side of the Susquehanna. Here we were met by a large company of the 'associates' from New York and other places, just arrived by the Erie road—many of them with their wives and daughters—and soon started on our way back, reaching Scranton in good broad daylight, having been greeted at one point with the display of flags on the mountain top and the cannon's roar in the valley below, and at another with the music of a military band \* \* \* and at many places by the loud hurrahs of the assembled crowds." At Scranton they were met by another band "and the whole population." In obedience to calls "a number of spouters addressed the crowd from the steps of the hotel, Mr. Porter leading off and Dr. Throop bringing up the rear." "Thursday was devoted to business, and the meeting of stockholders in the evening was extended \* \* \* into the next day, it being past 1 o'clock before we adjourned." \* \* \* "The trains are now making their daily trips over the new road, both with coal and passengers. Yesterday they carried some twenty-five passengers up. \* \* \* There is a large stock of coal on hand ready for transportation, with a prospect of now being at length able to do a remunerating business. I hope disappointment may not again, as so often heretofore, bring up the rear."

Eleven years already; and more to come of investment, labor, risks, anxieties, before a dollar comes in return. Thus was the Lackawanna Railroad, babe of the Scranton, Platt and Mattes

families, born amid rejoicings, fears and hopes. The next long stride promptly followed. It was risky; it meant longer waiting for remuneration. It was useful and beneficent; for these unsatisfied men were builders. A shorter route to New York City had been planned even before the northern road had been completed. A stockholder's meeting assembled at Stroudsburg, December 26, 1850, and elected as officers: George W. Scranton, president; John I. Blair, treasurer; Charles F. Mattes, secretary.

So it happened that my father was the first secretary of both of the first locomotive railroads that penetrated the valley; these being soon consolidated into the "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western."

The untimely death of George Scranton, March 24, 1861, inflicted upon all of his co-workers a severe shock and bitter sorrow. They loved and needed him.

The enlargement of the business necessitated subdivided organizations. This condition, together with the weight of years, explains the gradual retirement of our grandfather, Philip H. Mattes, from a potent touch upon the keys of Scranton. Submissively had he assimilated the wisdom of his fathers. Patiently and perfectly had his life's work been done. Carefully he wound up all his business and family obligations. Peacefully he slept into the rest (May 19, 1870.) aged eighty-six years. In person he was a notable figure. More than six feet in height and upright as the typical American Indian; always carefully dressed, a heavy growth of snow-white hair and beard; a Roman nose that, at times meant something, but generally was contradicted by the kindly eyes and gentle temperament that made friends of all the children. When he and George Scranton walked together they made a courtly pair toward whom all passers rendered deference and many turned to observe.

His son, helper and successor in this valley, was Charles Frederick Mattes, born at Easton, May 26, 1819. His earlier record in the valley has partly, hereinbefore, been mentioned. His education was such as the ordinary schools of Easton were capable of, supplemented by his father's instruction in surveying and the use of drafting instruments. Also in satisfaction of his muscular promptings, he sawed and planed his way to a skillful command of carpenter's tools. Thus, twenty-one years of age, of fine physique and sound in health, was he equipped for the long campaign that began in 1841 in a clerkship from which he soon climbed to higher positions, to wit: Superintendent of furnaces; superin-

tendent of mines; general superintendent; general manager; second vice-president.

The wholesome instinct for a home life and family relationships also bore fruit. In 1846 came Joseph Curtis Platt with his wife Catherine, who was a sister of Joseph H. Scranton; also his own sister, Lydia Maria, who, in that same year was married to Charles F. Mattes. Two daughters and four sons of this union lived to mature years. The younger daughter, Anna, married in 1875 to Alexander Sherrerd, died about a year later. The others survive. The wife and mother died January 14, 1861. The distressed father, distracted between his exacting business duties and the care of his family of children, married again the next year, a widow, Mrs. Crosby, of Wilkes-Barre. An earnest Christian woman, she was an excellent step-mother. Her aged mother, Grandma Hart, well remembered many of the men and women who had experienced the perils of the "Wyoming Massacre." By this marriage there was one daughter, Cornelia Wilson Mattes, born December 7, 1864.

The career of Charles F. Mattes presents few high-lights, being mainly remarkable for steady and intelligent industry; an almost fanatical loyalty to the company he served, and a persistent seeking for opportunities to serve his fellow men, dictated by his deep sympathies and his dominating belief in his responsibilities before God; in whose fear and love he ruled his house. Perhaps a better tribute cannot be paid than to quote the words of one of his veteran German workmen: "When Sharley Mattes dells you somedings—*dats so.*"

In his young manhood, he was full of lively fun, the joy maker of every social gathering of the early days. We remember well his keen interest in every form of bird life; in the mountains, streams, forests and flowers of his homeland. He was also an excellent all-round horseman. He disciplined his soul into the performance of everything that a quick conscience demanded. To such men "day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge."

The formalities of the ancestral Lutheran church with the home training, apparently established an orderly regulation of his healthful life. It remained for the infant First Presbyterian Church of Scranton to really bring him upon his knees before the God of his fathers. Once convinced, he never for a moment faltered. There was always "a prophet's chamber" in his house, and always a cordial welcome at his table for ministers and elders. This was well known and

availed of, to the happiness of the family. One of our frequent treats was when the late Rev. Dr. Parke, of Pittston, would unannounced walk in upon us at our mid-day meal and we youngsters would gleefully scurry around to make place for him. How genial he was—a ray of sunshine!

Almost from their beginnings in this valley he became a worker in the Presbyterian Church and Sunday school. For nearly forty years he was a trustee and elder. For seventeen years he served in the city councils, where he was dreaded by grafters. For many years and during his severest struggles, it was a rule of his house that none should be turned empty away. The text "I was hungry and ye gave me food" prevailed until the evidence of systematic fraud could no longer be ignored. He witnessed and was an active factor, in the growth of Scranton from a hamlet of five little dwellings to a city of 90,000 people, and entered into his rest September 3, 1895.

His eldest son, William F., born September 29, 1849, began work in 1866 under Joel Amsden, who was then official engineer of the borough of Scranton. As chief of party he staked out street lines for a considerable part of the present city. In Amsden's office he worked upon plans for residences, including one for Rev. Father Whitty, now occupied by Bishop Hoban; 1866-73, railway construction and operation and agent at iron mines and furnaces in New Jersey; 1873-78, manager of iron mines and furnaces in Virginia—operations ended by a flood in the James river that destroyed all means of transportation; four years miscellaneous work; 1882-88, chief engineer Lackawanna Iron and Steel Works; 1888-93, general manager West Superior Iron and Steel Works; director First National Bank; president Manufacturers, Shippers and Jobbers Association; a pioneer of the Mesaba Iron Range, and president of one of the largest companies there; park commissioner for the city of Superior, etc. Driven by failing health to a vacation in Colorado, he was soon confronted by the fact that his business position and practically everything he owned had been destroyed by the misconduct of New York officials. Hemmed between sickness and industrial depression, he undertook gold mining with disaster. Later, taught by experience, acquired mining interests. Some years of practice as a consulting engineer followed, broken by nearly two years as chief engineer of location and construction of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad (Laurel Line), between Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Carbondale, terminated by transfer of control to the

Westinghouse interest. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Franklin Institute, and Sons of the Revolution. He was admitted to membership of the Presbyterian Church of Dover, New Jersey, in 1868; was superintendent of First Presbyterian Sunday school of Scranton for five years to 1888; director and vice-president of Y. M. C. A. of Scranton several years. He was married twice. First, November 18, 1875, to Margaret L., daughter of Dr. T. R. Crittenden, of Dover, New Jersey. She died at Glenwood, Virginia, the following year. Second, December 16, 1886, to Mary L., daughter of Dr. Augustus Van Cleef, of Scranton (veteran surgeon of a cavalry regiment of regulars of the Army of the Potomac). They have one son, Philip Van Cleef, born October 14, 1887.

The next child of Charles is Mary Gertrude, born November 3, 1851, who is now mistress of the old homestead. Always interested and active in all good work, she was an angel of comfort to her father's declining years.

The second son of Charles was Edward Curtis, born June 28, 1856. He served under his elder brother in Virginia. He was later in the steel plant at Scranton. He was one of the intrepid little party that suppressed the mob on Lackawanna avenue in 1877, and was first sergeant of one of the battalion companies immediately thereafter organized. Threatened with lung trouble, he removed to Colorado, and tried ranching, then railroading. He married, October, 1890, Miss Jeannette St. Clair, of Canada. For several years he has been superintendent of mining properties, with residence at Pueblo, Colorado.

The third son of Charles was Charles Casper, born August 5, 1858. He served a year under his brother in Virginia in 1877. He returned to Scranton, and for thirty years has been in the employ of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, leading a strenuous career as civil and mining engineer of their plant. After his father's death in 1895 he was placed in full control of the real estate of the company, which he has since managed with recognized success. In 1878 he enlisted in the Scranton City Guards (a battalion which afterwards became the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania). In this regiment he served for twenty-one years, passing through all grades from private to lieutenant-colonel. During the Homestead campaign in 1892 he performed the double duty of regimental quartermaster and commis-

sary of subsistence. In 1897, during the Hazleton campaign following the riots and bloodshed at Lattimer, he was in command of the regiment, and in the war with Spain in 1898 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel Thirteenth Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting as regimental commander during the trying experiences at Camp Alger, Virginia. After the naval battle off Santiago had decided that issue, he resigned from the Federal service and resumed the duties of civil life. He is enrolled in the list of retired officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and is rated as a veteran sharpshooter.

November 14, 1888, he was married to Augusta H., youngest daughter of Dr. T. R. Crittenden, of Dover, New Jersey. They have four children: Margaret L., born March 23, 1890; Lydia Platt, born June 14, 1892; Dorothea W., born October 15, 1894; and Robert Crittenden, born July 8, 1897. The wife traces her ancestry to Alfred the Great. One of them, William Tuthill, emigrated to Boston in 1635, and was a founder of the city of New Haven, Connecticut. Another, Dr. Joseph Hinchman, was first physician of the city of Elmira, New York. Another, Jacob Ford, entertained General Washington at his home in Morristown, New Jersey, the building being now preserved as a "Washington's Headquarters."

Colonel Mattes has been chairman of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton for more than ten years. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a charter member of the Engineers' Club of Scranton, a member of the Scranton Club, a veteran comrade of the Military Order of the Foreign Wars of America, a comrade and past commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, a member of Peter Williamson Lodge of Masons, a companion of Lackawanna Royal Arch Chapter, and a Sir Knight of Coeur de Lion Commandery.

The youngest son of Charles F. is Louis Theodore, born August 21, 1860. He has been engaged in several mercantile and manufacturing lines, and is now president of a manufacturing company in Philadelphia. He was married, October 19, 1882, to Alice Mulley, of Scranton, daughter of the late Ambrose Mulley, one of Scranton's noted pioneer merchants. They have no children. He served in the Thirteenth Regiment more than twenty years, including a term as adjutant during the entire period of the Spanish war, part of the time as brigade adjutant. He was superintendent of the First Presbyterian

Sunday school of Scranton several years, also treasurer of the church and elder until removal to Philadelphia.

The youngest child of Charles F. is Cornelia Wilson, born of the second wife, December 7, 1864. He graduated at Dana Hall, Wellesley, and took a special library course at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and is now assistant librarian at the Albright Library, Scranton. She has long been a worker in church and Sunday school.

**AMOS ARTHUR BARTON, M. D.** This well-known physician, who has practiced his profession successfully at Plains for nearly thirty years, was born in Apalachin, Tioga county, New York, February 22, 1849, son of the late Johnson J. and Catherine (Lane) Barton. Dr. Barton is of English and Irish ancestry. On the paternal side he is a descendant in the fifth generation of Dr. Lewis Barton, an Englishman, who in company with his two brothers immigrated to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. All of them were regularly trained medical practitioners, and they settled in Schoharie county, New York, where they followed their profession for the remainder of their lives.

Amos A. Barton, M. D., son of Dr. Lewis Barton and great-grandfather of Dr. Amos Arthur Barton, was born in Schoharie county, New York, and practiced medicine successfully in the eastern part of New York state. His wife bore him eight children, one of whom, Hon. Johnson J. Barton, was United States senator from New York City.

Leonard Barton, son of Dr. Amos A. Barton and grandfather of Dr. Amos Arthur Barton, was born in Dutchess county, New York, and later moved to Tioga county, same state, where he resided until his death at the age of eighty-eight. He married Sarah Allen, of Eastline, New York, who died at the age of eighty-eight, and they had six children: Albert, resided in Apalachin, married Eliza Lane, of Schoharie county, and had two sons; Johnson J., of whom later; Amos A., died at the age of twenty-three years; Maria, married Warren Bills, resided in Corry, Pennsylvania, and reared several children; Chancilor, of Union, New York, married Mary Warrick for his first wife, and Etta Warrick for his second, becoming the father of eight children, five of whom were of his first union; and Susan, became the wife of Bradford Patterson, of Corry, Pennsylvania, and has a family of four children.

Johnson Jacob Barton, father of Dr. Amos

Arthur Barton, was born in Schoharie county, New York, February 11, 1823. He settled first in Tioga county, later in Binghamton, New York. He married Catherine Lane, born in Tioga county, daughter of James and Jane (Taylor) Lane, the latter a native of the north of Ireland. James Lane was a prosperous farmer of Delaware. Johnson J. Barton died July 22, 1904, surviving his wife, whose death occurred April 10, 1899. He was a farmer all his life. They were the parents of ten children: Amos Arthur, of whom later; James, deceased, who resided in Corry, Pennsylvania, married Anna Darling, and had two children; Leonard Franklin, married a Miss Finch, and had two sons; Gurdon L., of Corry, married Emma Mercereau, and has one son; Charlotte L., died at the age of fifteen years; Emma J., wife of Ceylon Andrews, and resides in Binghamton, having one child; Samuel Taylor, M. D., a practitioner of Binghamton, married Nellie Allen, now deceased; Egbert, accidentally drowned at the age of seven years; Minnie Eliza, now residing in Jamestown, New York, and Frederick C., of Lestershire, New York, married and has one daughter.

Amos Arthur Barton was reared within the invigorating atmosphere of farm life, the surroundings of which are so conducive to the accumulation of physical strength and the stimulation of mental activities. His preliminary education was concluded at the Corry high school, from which he entered the Wyoming Seminary, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and his classical studies were pursued at the Syracuse (New York) University. His professional training was acquired at the Louisville (Kentucky) Medical College, where he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1876. He established himself in practice at Plains the same year, and has resided there ever since. Dr. Barton devoted his attention to both medicine and surgery, and the high reputation he has acquired throughout his extensive field of operation evidences the fact that he made no mistake in deserting the farm in order to enter professional life. His professional and fraternal affiliations are with the Pennsylvania State and Luzerne County Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically he is a Republican.

Dr. Barton married, May 29, 1877, Carrie A. Clinton, born in Newark Valley, Tioga county, New York, July 27, 1848. She is a

daughter of George and Lydia (Brooks) Clinton, and is of a family of three children, the others being Sarah and Morris Clinton. Dr. and Mrs. Barton have two children: Milton A., M. D., born March 3, 1878, took his medical degree at Louisville, Kentucky, graduating in 1905; and Lydia R., born December 10, 1880. Dr. Barton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a steward for a period of fifteen years, and Mrs. Barton is also a member of that church.

MALCOM EDWARDS WALKER, whose versatility finds evidence in his highly successful career as educator, journalist and lawyer, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of an honored New England ancestry of the early colonial epoch. He derives his descent from Thomas Walker, of Boston, who died July 2, 1659. Thomas Walker (2) taught school in Sudbury in 1664, and was keeper of an ordinary in 1672. By his wife, Mary Stoner, also of Boston (and who after the death of Mr. Walker married Capt. John Goodenow, of Sudbury), he became the father of ten children, equally divided in number as to sons and daughters. Thomas (3), the third son, born in Sudbury, August 15, 1689, married Elizabeth Maynard, June 16, 1717, and they had two sons and a daughter. Of this family Hezekiah (3), born in Sudbury, 1721, married in 1738 Hannah Putnam, and they had four children.

Of the last named family Hezekiah (4), born in Holden, Massachusetts, February 25, 1747, died December 30, 1837, in 1776 married Lucy Raymond, born 1755, died January 21, 1849. Wrote Kulp: "For upwards of sixty-three years they trod life's pathway together, and were honored by the entire community as having lived without a stain or reproach on their names." They lived to see twelve of their children, six sons and as many daughters, and more than eighty grandchildren. A characteristic of this family was its extreme longevity. Joel lived to be more than eighty-seven years of age; Eli, more than eighty-three; another son lived over ninety years; two daughters eighty-eight years each; one eighty-three, and the others, with the exception of one who died at the age of seventy-three, lived upwards of seventy-five years.

John Walker (5), seventh child of Hezekiah Walker, born May 20, 1787, in Holden, Massachusetts, died August 18, 1866, at Cold Brook Springs, in the same state. Until he arrived at age he worked on the paternal farm, acquiring such education as he could in the common schools

and by reading at home. At the age of twenty-five he began preaching, and was for years the only Baptist minister in Holden, Princeton, West Boylston, Westminster and Leominster, and in each of these places established flourishing churches, and made converts by the hundred. During his ministry he was the regularly ordained pastor of churches in Holden, Princeton, West Sutton, Barre and Cold Brook Springs, and was occupying the pastoral relation at the last named at the time of his death. November 29, 1813, he married Eunice Metcalf, who died in 1870, aged eighty years. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters: A daughter who died in infancy; John, a florist of Worcester, Massachusetts; A. Judson, of Warren, Massachusetts, a Baptist minister, and the inventor of a patent hydraulic elevator; William S., also a Baptist minister, of Newton, Massachusetts; Eunice M., of Cold Brook Springs; Sylvia J., wife of Henry Wilder, a merchant and farmer of Hubbardston, Massachusetts; and Harvey D.

Harvey D. Walker (6), son of the Rev. John and Eunice (Metcalf) Walker, was born in Princeton, Massachusetts, April 20, 1817. When only ten years old he formed his determination to acquire a collegiate education at whatever cost or sacrifice. Without encouragement from his father he pursued his object, studying diligently at night after the labors of the day were ended, his only aids being such few and primitive text-books as he could borrow. At the age of sixteen, and a stripling weighing less than ninety pounds, he taught his first school of more than sixty pupils, half of whom were older than he. He was so successful that, the school fund being exhausted, the parents of his pupils subscribed further funds and extended his school term six weeks. He was thus employed for four years, his father receiving his wages, and his vacation months being given to labor on the home farm. When twenty years old his father gave him his last year's time, and he set out for himself without a dollar in money, his sole possessions being a presentable suit of clothes and a few books. In two years he had earned sufficient money to enter Brown University (in 1839, he then being twenty-two years old), from which he was graduated with honor in 1839, and three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. Immediately after his graduation he accepted the principalship of Milbury (Massachusetts) Academy, where he served for two years with great acceptability, fitting for college several who came to careers of usefulness and distinction, among



them being Hon. H. C. Rice, governor of Massachusetts; Hon. S. P. Bates, state historian of Pennsylvania, and deputy state superintendent of schools; and Bishop Mallalieu, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In November, 1845, he took up his abode in Abington Centre, Luzerne county (now Waverly, Lackawanna county), and December 1 following entered upon duty as principal of Madison Academy, in which position he rendered most useful and acceptable service for a period of eight years, during that time having among his pupils several who afterward came to respectable positions at the Luzerne county bar—Garrick M. Harding, Alexander Farnham, D. L. Patrick, George R. Bedford, Jerome G. Miller, A. H. Winton, A. J. Smith, G. Byron Nicholson, and others. In October, 1853, he became principal of the preparatory department of Lewisburg University, and in the second year of his connection with that institution taught Latin in the collegiate course and Greek in the theological course. In October, 1857, he removed to New Columbus, where he reorganized the New Columbus Normal Institute on an academical basis, becoming its principal. He so labored until December 30, 1861, when he became principal of the Orangeville (Columbia county) Academy and Normal Institute, and continued as such until September, 1869. At that time he became principal of the Bloomsburg public schools, and some months later professor of rhetoric and higher mathematics in the normal school at the same place. In October, 1871, he returned to Waverly, and reopened the Madison Academy as the Waverly Normal School. He had taught the parent school here eighteen years before, and he now had as pupils some who were the children of his former scholars. In April, 1880, he became principal of the Huntington Mills Academy and Normal School, and had a similar experience to that mentioned in connection with his work at Waverly.

Rev. Harvey D. Walker married, April 2, 1844, Miss Electa B. Bates, of Bellingham, Massachusetts, daughter of Otis Bates, among whose children were Lucius R. Bates, of Westboro, Massachusetts, one of the largest straw goods manufacturers in the country; and Rebecca T. Brown, widow of Rev. James Brown, who was a chaplain in the United States army. To Rev. and Mrs. Walker were born two sons and two daughters.

Malcom Edwards Walker (2), son of Rev. Harvey D. and Electa B. (Bates) Walker, was born April 8, 1847, in Waverly, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pennsylvania. His father

gave such care to his education, and he was so apt a scholar that at the early age of fourteen he became assistant to the parent in the Orangeville school, and so continued until 1865, when, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed vice-principal of the Orangeville Soldiers' Orphans' School. This institution had but just opened its doors, its inauguration being due to the efforts of his father, who in the preceding year had been induced by Governor Andrew G. Curtin and Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, state superintendent of public instruction, to enter upon the work of establishing these schools, and had been commissioned principal of the one at Orangeville—the first of its class designated in the state, although, owing to untoward circumstances, the second to be opened. Young Walker remained with this institution until 1868, when it was removed to another place. In the same year he began a course of law reading under the preceptorship of Samuel Knorr, of Bloomsburg, at the same time (1869-1870) serving as clerk for his tutor, who was assessor of internal revenue. Mr. Walker was admitted to the Columbia county bar December 6, 1870, and the next day became a teacher in the Bloomsburg public schools. April 1, 1871, he was appointed deputy postmaster, and served us such until the fall, when he signed and opened a law office. He was soon, however, called to a place in the public schools, and which he occupied from January 2 to June 1, 1872. November 25 following he located in Shickshinny, where he has since continually resided, opening an office and entering upon the practice of his profession, having been admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 6, 1873. April 8 of the same year he established *The Mountain Echo*, and conducted it with great ability until 1876, when he sold the property to R. M. Tubbs. In September, 1873, he was solicited to accept the principalship of the West Ward schools. Professor Bates, of the normal school, and other old teachers, were applicants, and Mr. Walker remarked, "Give me twenty-five dollars a month more than any one else asks, and I will accept." Unthinking that his proffer would be accepted, he made no written application, as did the others who sought the position, but was appointed, his salary being fixed at seventy-five dollars, an advance of twenty-five dollars, as he had idly suggested, and the school term extended to eight months. He at once procured a special meeting of the school board and asked to be released, pleading that his law practice and newspaper required all his time. By unanimous vote his declination





was not entertained, the board proffering him the privilege of temporarily leaving the school when necessary in order to attend to his legal business. To this he consented, and from October, 1873, to June, 1874, he passed the most burdensome period of his life—teaching school, giving his Saturdays to his legal business at Shickshinny, attending court at Wilkes-Barre at least one day during each sitting of the court, and sending in his newspaper matter daily by mail. Since 1876 he has confined himself exclusively to his profession and to official duties in connection therewith. His practice soon grew to large dimensions and importance, and in its conduct he is recognized as amply equipped. His legal ability is best attested that, during many years in which he has served as justice of the peace, out of fifteen hundred cases adjudicated by him, only six appeals were taken, in four of which his judgment was affirmed, and not a single certiorari to his records has ever been taken. In 1875 he was burgess of the borough of Shickshinny. A Republican in politics, he was for several years a member of the county committee, and has frequently been a delegate to county and state conventions. A man of great public spirit, he has constantly labored actively and intelligently in behalf of the best interests of the community along all lines—material, moral, intellectual and social. His personal character is unblemished, and he is unusually temperate in all respects, never having even tasted spirituous or malt beverages, nor using tobacco in any form.

Mr. Walker married, May 13, 1873, Terressa A. Vannetta, of Bloomsburg, who was for ten years prior to her marriage the principal of the primary department of the Bloomsburg public schools. Three children were born of this marriage—Harvey Day, Warren Woodward, and Harry Malcom Walker.

**REVEREND THOMAS C. BACHE.** One of Nanticoke's most highly respected citizens is the Rev. Thomas C. Bache. The parents of Mr. Bache, John and Hannah Bache were natives of England. Their family consisted of twelve children, all of whom grew to maturity, and all of whom with one exception remained in their native land. After the death of Mrs. Bache, in 1891, Mr. Bache came to Nanticoke to spend his last days with his son, Thomas C. He survived his wife four years, passing away in 1895.

Thomas C. Bache, son of John and Hannah Bache, was born in 1844, in England, and in

1867 emigrated to the United States. Desiring to enter the ministry of the Primitive Methodist Church, he applied in 1871 to the conference, then in session at Tamaqua, and was received as a probationer. After serving four years as such he was ordained at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, in 1875. In 1878 he returned to England to take a course in the college at Dudley, where he remained eighteen months. On his return to this country he took up his ministerial work, to which he devoted his entire time until 1890. During this time he was instrumental in erecting churches at Steubenville, Salineville and Shawnee, Ohio, and was stationed at Plymouth, Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. During the years of his active ministry he filled the various offices of the annual conference, was elected president of that body, and was secretary of the State Missionary Board. In 1880 Mr. Bache settled in Nanticoke and engaged in mercantile business, which he has since carried on successfully and in which he is assisted by his two sons. He is one of the directors of the Nanticoke National Bank, and is actively interested in the improvement and progress of his borough, having served three terms as president of the council and nine years as president of the board of health. He is now serving his second term as treasurer of the borough. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 686, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Bache married in 1866, in England, Eleanor Greenfield, and they have three children: Benjamin A., George, and Florence, who is the wife of Thomas D. Williams, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania. Both the sons are in business with their father, and at the time of the Spanish-American war George volunteered his services and received a commission as first lieutenant of the Ninth Regiment. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and is now serving his fourth year as a member of the borough council.

**PIERSON A. MECK, M. D.** Among the physicians of Nanticoke may be mentioned Pierson A. Meck. The paternal ancestors of Dr. Meck were among the earliest settlers of Berks county, and it was in honor of the family that Meckville received its name. Charles A. Meck was a patriot soldier of the Revolution, and his son, Dewald Meck, bore arms in the War of 1812. Benjamin Meck, a son of Dewald, was an old resident of Meckville.

Charles A. Meck, son of Benjamin Meck, was born in Meckville, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was for many years a resident of Schuylkillhaven, where he conducted three stores and was extensively engaged in the lumber business. He was interested in the production of coal and also operated a box factory, which the estate still runs. He married Priscilla Hartman, and they were the parents of the following children: Jennie, who is the wife of M. F. Nagle, of Shamokin; Harriet, who is married to Addison Hesser, of Schuylkillhaven; Catherine, who became the wife of C. T. Derr, of Pottsville; Pierson A., mentioned at length hereinafter; Harry, deceased; Milton M.; and Charles Calvin. The death of Mr. Meck occurred in 1901. His widow still survives and resides on the old homestead.

Dr. Pierson A. Meck, son of Charles A. and Priscilla (Hartman) Meck, was born October 23, 1859, at Schuylkillhaven, and attended the public schools of his native town. In 1874 he graduated from the high school, and the same year entered the Palatinate Preparatory College at Myerstown, from which he graduated in 1876. He then went to the Franklin Marshall College at Lancaster, where he remained two years, and then for one year assisted his father in the latter's various and extensive enterprises. In 1881 he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he received in 1884 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he settled at Nanticoke, where for twenty-one years he has practiced his profession continuously, with the exception of six months spent in Buffalo, New York, during which time he was also in practice. The office of president of the board of health has been acceptably filled by him. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Order of Eagles, and the college fraternity, Chi Phi. Politically he is a Republican.

Dr. Meck married in 1882, Mary Brennan, of Tremont, and eight children have been born to them, five of whom are living: Marie Lucretia, Charles Francis, Nina Beatrice, Vieta Loretta, and Felix Austin.

EVAN J. WILLIAMS, a business man of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, is a son of Evan F. Williams, who was born in Wales, and in 1869 emigrated to the United States, settling in Taylor, Lackawanna county. His wife was Elizabeth Jones, and they were the parents of six children of whom two sons and one daughter are

now living. The death of Mr. Evan F. Williams occurred in Nanticoke, 1879, and his widow passed away in 1884.

Evan J. Williams, son of Evan T. and Elizabeth (Jones) Williams, was born June 26, 1851, in Aberystwith, Cardinshire, Wales, and received his education in the public schools of his native town. Later he learned the tailor's trade, and at the age of eighteen emigrated with the other members of his father's family to the United States. He lived for eleven years at Taylor, working in the mines and also following his trade, and in 1880 moved to Nanticoke, where he worked in the mines for three years and then followed his trade until 1886, when he established himself as a merchant tailor. His business from a small beginning has grown to its present proportions which are such as to entitle him to the prominent position which he holds among the business men of the borough. He is a director of the Nanticoke National Bank, director in the Susquehanna Lumber Company, and is interested in various enterprises in the borough. His neighbors have given many proofs of the confidence which they repose in him, among them that of choosing him a member of the town council. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, F. and A. M., Bloomsburg Consistory, of Bloomsburg, Valley Chapter, of Plymouth, Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, also Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. His political affiliations are with the Republicans. He is an active worker in the Welsh Baptist Church.

Mr. Williams married, April 22, 1878, Rebecca, daughter of William S. and Sarah Evans, natives of Wales and residents of Nanticoke. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Williams consists of seven children: Sarah, who is the wife of Jenken Evans, and they have two children, Rebecca and Evan. William G., who married Elizabeth A. Ford, and they have two children, Cecelia and William. Evan J., Jr., who is principal of the Main Street school, Nanticoke. Richard. Bessie. Percy. Oscar.

ALFRED WILLIAM MAY, of Nanticoke, is a son of William May, who was born in England, and was a contractor whose business was to sink shafts in mining districts. He made two visits to the United States, but it was not until the occasion of his third trip in 1859 that he decided to adopt this country as his home. His wife was Mary Bazley, also a native of England, and they were the parents of seven children, all

of whom grew to maturity. About 1876 Mr. May took up his abode in Nanticoke, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 30, 1904, aged sixty-three years, and was quickly followed by that of his widow, who passed away November 27, 1904, aged sixty-five years.

Alfred William May, son of William and Mary (Bazley) May, was born September 25, 1864, in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and was about four years old when the family moved to Westfall, Nova Scotia, whither his father and uncle, William Paul Fay, were obliged to go by reason of their business as contractors. There for eight years Alfred attended the public schools, and in 1876 when the family settled in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, he was employed for some time in and about the mines. When about twenty years of age he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he has followed successfully to the present time. In 1891 he added to it the business of a contractor, a venture which has produced the most gratifying and profitable results. He supplies the best material and the finest workmanship, and has erected a number of substantial buildings which are ornaments to the borough and will be monuments to his memory. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, Knights of Malta, and in politics is a Republican, but in local affairs acts independently of party consideration. Mr. May is a member of St. George Protestant Episcopal Church, is one of the active workers and most liberal supporters of the same, and for eight years served in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday school connected therewith. Mr. May married, November 25, 1890, Anna Belle, daughter of William and Jane Allen, of Nanticoke, and six children have been born to them: William, Bessie Belle, Alfred Leonard, Oliver Linden, Mildred Jeannette, and Joseph Allen.

JOHN HAMILTON, a contractor and builder, whose residence in Nanticoke extends over a period of nearly thirty years, during twenty of which he has conducted his present business, is a representative of that class of foreign-born men, who upon their arrival in a new country become at once loyal and faithful to the interests of the same. His parents were James and Bessie (Drieppe) Hamilton, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to this country about 1874; their family consisted of five children, three of whom are living, namely: James, John and William. James Hamilton (father) died in

1900, having survived his wife several years, her demise occurring in 1885.

John Hamilton was born in Londonderry county, Ireland, in 1852. He attended the schools of his native town, and after completing his studies served an apprenticeship at the trade of brick-layer. In 1869, having previously decided to make for himself a new home amid different surroundings, he emigrated to the United States, settling at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1874, in which year he removed to Nanticoke. The first seven years of his residence in that borough he was employed as brick-layer by the Susquehanna Coal Company, after which he engaged in business on his own account as a contractor and builder. He supplies all materials used in his work, being fully competent to do the same as he thoroughly understands the building business from beginning to end. Many of the substantial buildings, both public and private, in his own and adjacent towns stand as evidence of his skill and workmanship, and the success which he has achieved has been won by long experience, a thorough knowledge of his business, and his honesty and integrity in dealing with his patrons. He is one of the most active and liberal members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Nanticoke. He is a member of the Order of Heptasophs, Nanticoke Lodge.

In 1872 Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Meiwerter, who died in 1880. Their children are: James, a resident of Philadelphia; William, a resident of Wilkes-Barre; John, a resident of Philadelphia; and Thomas, a resident of Nanticoke. In 1884 Mr. Hamilton married Miss Sarah Eynon, daughter of John and Mary (James) Eynon, of Nanticoke, and their children are: Ernest, Arthur, Robert A., Miriam and Lida Hamilton.

SAMUEL LEWIS HOLLEY, M. D. The oldest practicing physician in the borough of Nanticoke is Samuel Lewis Holley. Dr. Holley is a son of Christian Holley, who was born in Germany, and was a wheelwright by trade. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he became a farmer and engaged in the lumber business. After remaining there a number of years he moved to the vicinity of Parkersburg, West Virginia. His wife was Catherine Fish, also a native of Germany, and of the children born to them seven grew to maturity, six of

whom are living: Henry; Mary, who is the wife of Michael Dare; Lizzie, who is married to Charles Holmaden; Katie, who became the wife of Henry Fish; John; Samuel Lewis, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Adam, who died at the age of twenty years. The mother of these children died in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Her husband was still more remarkable for longevity, being now (1905) ninety-five years of age.

Samuel Lewis Holley, son of Christian and Catherine (Fish) Holley, was born August 15, 1848, in Germany, and was two years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He received his primary education in the district schools of Allegheny county, and later attended Wilkensburg Academy and the Cooper Institute, New York. On the conclusion of his school days he took a position as timekeeper at Ashley with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, remaining in the service of the company about four years. He then turned his attention to the science of medicine, and after two years' study with Dr. Diefenderfer, at Ashley, he entered the University of Michigan in 1876, completing his course at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1878, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he settled in Nanticoke, where he has since remained. He was for six years surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. He has served as a member of the town council, of Nanticoke, and in the sphere of politics is identified with the Republicans. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which for a number of years he has held the office of elder. Dr. Holley married, in 1880, Theresa, daughter of the late Jonathan and Sarah (Peterson) Jones, natives of Wales and New York state respectively, and residents for many years of Wilkes-Barre. Dr. and Mrs. Holley were the parents of one child, Brayton F., who died in 1885, at the age of four years.

XAVIER WERNET, who is now leading a retired life at his home in Nanticoke, surrounded with peace and plenty, and realizing to the full that there is no reward so satisfactory as the consciousness of a life well spent, is a native of Germany, of which fact he is justly proud, born January 24, 1831, a son of the late Andrew and Catherine Wernet, who were also natives of Germany. Xavier Wernet and his brother Thomas were the only members of the family to leave the native soil for a home in the new world.

The common schools of his fatherland afforded Xavier Wernet the means of obtaining a practical education, and by close application to his studies he became well informed on a number of subjects. In 1851 he emigrated to this country, landing in New York City, April 9, and on August 23 of the same year took up his residence in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. He first went to work in the coal mines, at Pittston, Pennsylvania, and later to White Haven, where he worked in the woods from June till August, when he came to Nanticoke and worked as an outside man for the Nottingham mine where he remained until it closed down, and later served an apprenticeship at the trade of shoemaker. In 1854 he opened a shop for the making and repairing of boots and shoes, and for twelve years conducted the same. Then he engaged in the grocery business, but at the expiration of two years he disposed of this and purchased a hotel in Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, which he conducted two years. In 1870 he returned to Nanticoke and built the large hotel on Main street, known as the "Wernet House," which he still owns. This he opened in December, 1870, and managed successfully eighteen years, during which time it gained the reputation of being one of the best conducted hostleries in that section of the county. He then leased the hotel, and is now spending his declining years in ease and affluence. He is universally honored and respected in the community where more than half a century of his life has been passed.

Mr. Wernet has been a member of the common council of Nanticoke, and also a member of the school board, of which body he was treasurer for one year. He is a Democrat in politics. He is a charter member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, and has filled the office of treasurer of the same since its organization, August 10, 1875. He is also a member of Chapter No. 182, of Wilkes-Barre; Mt. Horeb Council, R. and S. M.; of Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Wilkes-Barre; a member of Irem Temple, Wilkes-Barre; a member of Scottish Rite Consistory, at Bloomsburg; a member of Berwick Lodge, No. 246, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the Encampment, of which he was treasurer for several years.

On March 2, 1861, Mr. Wernet was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Garringer, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Lueder) Garringer, natives of Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. In 1898 Mr. Wernet sustained a

severe loss by the death of his wife, who had been a true help-mate through the various vicissitudes of life and whose memory is still fondly cherished by him. Mr. Wernet has an adopted daughter, Ella Wernet, who married George W. Sutliff, and they had one son, Xavier Wernet Sutliff, born July 27, 1889. Mrs. Sutliff makes her home with Mr. Wernet.

WILLIAM KELLEY, proprietor of the Homestead Dairy, and one of the energetic business men of the borough of Nanticoke, where he has gained a reputation for honesty, industry and perseverance, is a man of great force of character and the success he has achieved in his particular line of business is due entirely to his well directed efforts. He was born in Scotland, September 5, 1847, one of seven children, five of whom attained years of maturity—Helen, James, Lucy, William and John—born to James and Helen (Monteith) Kelley, natives of Scotland, whose deaths occurred, respectively, 1875 and 1854. William and his two sisters were the only members of this family who came to the United States. Helen became the wife of John Morris and now resides in South Wales; and Lucy became the wife of Christopher Small and now resides in Jersey City, New Jersey.

William Kelley was reared and educated in Scotland, and in 1872 emigrated to this country, accompanied by his family, locating at Smithtown, Long Island, where they resided until 1888. He then removed to Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the dairy business which he continued until 1896, when he disposed of his business at that place and removed to Nanticoke. Here he established his present business, from which he derives a goodly income. In the present age the dairy business has become an important factor in business circles. Formerly the production of milk and butter was delegated to the common or average farmer, but of late years, however, it has been discovered that the production of good, pure milk required as much care as any other good article of home or foreign production. The Homestead Dairy, of which Mr. Kelley is proprietor, produces daily two hundred and twenty-five quarts of milk from the best grade of Jersey cows. This milk is aerated, bottled and delivered fresh to his numerous customers. His dairy is equipped with the modern and useful appliances used in the business, and his farm contains one hundred and twenty-five acres of land which he leases from the Susquehanna Coal Company. Mr. Kelley is

serving his second term in the borough council. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Nanticoke, and of Montgomery Council, No. 902, Royal Arcanum.

In 1870 Mr. Kelley was married to Miss Margaret Bechan, who was born in the Orkney Islands, which was also the birth place of her parents—James and Elizabeth (Ritch) Bechan—and where they also spent their entire lives, their deaths occurring, respectively, in 1899 and 1887. They were the parents of seven children, Mrs. William Kelley and one sister, who emigrated in 1899, were the only members who came to this country. Seven children were the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William Kelley: James, who died at the age of twenty-six years; William, who married and resides in Lewistown, Pennsylvania; Jean, wife of Robert Somerville, of Philadelphia; Walter; Margaret, a teacher in the public schools of Nanticoke; Frank, an electrician; and Anna. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Kelley was a trustee.

CHARLES N. BREYMEIER. One of those thrifty and thorough-going business men whose presence in any community imparts a healthful impetus to its commerce and manufactures is Charles N. Breymeier, of Duryea. Mr. Breymeier is a son of Charles W. Breymeier, who was born in Germany, and in 1845 emigrated to the United States. He settled in Luzerne county, where he passed the remainder of his life as a farmer, devoting his attention chiefly to the raising of vegetables. His wife was Mary Jones, and they were the parents of nine children, of whom the following are living: Charles N., mentioned at length hereinafter; Lewis P.; Kate, who is the wife of S. P. Rummage, of Wilkes-Barre; Jacob; Edward; and Lena, who is the wife of J. W. Eastwood, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Mrs. Breymeier, the mother of these children, passed away in 1881, and the death of her husband occurred in 1887.

Charles N. Breymeier, son of Charles W. and Mary (Jones) Breymeier, was born in 1856, in Luzerne county, and with the exception of a brief residence in Scranton his life has thus far been passed in the vicinity of his birthplace. His boyhood was spent in assisting his father on the farm, at an early age he began to work in the mines. Later he accepted a position as clerk in a store in Scranton, where he remained eighteen months. He then returned to Duryea and estab-



lished himself in the general merchandise business. He has now for twelve years carried on a flourishing trade, his store being one of the best, and his reputation for honest and upright dealing of the highest. As a citizen he is extremely popular and has filled various political offices in his borough, among them that of school director. He was for six years a member of the National Guard, and is now serving as auditor of the borough. He belongs to Washington Lodge, No. 174, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Moosic; Slocum Council, No. 271, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pittston; and Valley Lodge, No. 499, Free and Accepted Masons, also of Pittston. Politically, he is a stanch Republican. Mr. Breyemeier married, May, 1889, Elva, daughter of Woodbury and Sarah Wilbur, of Susquehanna county, and they have one child, Inez A. Breyemeier.

**WILLIAM HENRY CAMPBELL.** During his residence in Olyphant, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, William H. Campbell has become well known as one of the reliable business men of the place, and has made a large number of friends among his fellow-citizens. He was born in Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1864, a son of John and Mary (Malaney) Campbell. The Campbell family are of Scotch-Irish extraction, and have been active and prominent factors in religious and social circles. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

John Campbell (father), a native of Ireland, is now a resident of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where for many years he has been identified with its best interests, its business enterprises and its political affairs. His wife, Mary (Malaney) Campbell, also a native of Ireland, now deceased, bore him nine children, four of whom are living at the present time (1906): Patrick, Michael, Kate and William Henry.

The common schools of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, afforded William H. Campbell an excellent opportunity for acquiring a practical English education. In 1881, at the age of seventeen years, he went to Scranton, same state, where he served an apprenticeship at the carriage and general blacksmith trade. After working there for a period of time he located in Carbondale, later removing to Archbald, where he purchased a piece of property and settled down to a permanent business, but was forced to move from there owing to the fact that the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad laid its tracks

through his property. In 1891 he established himself in the busy town of Olyphant, Lackawanna county, opened a large and commodious shop and manufactures all kinds of road vehicles drawn by horse power. He makes a specialty of repair work and is a practical horse-shoer, and in order to turn out the work satisfactorily to the demands of his numerous patrons employs several expert mechanics. Mr. Campbell belongs to the Order of Heptasophs.

Mr. Campbell married, February 24, 1885, Ellen McAndrew, daughter of Edward and Mary McAndrew, of Archbald, Pennsylvania, and to this union there were born nine children, seven of whom are living: Harold, Lorretta, Regenie, Joseph, William, Agnetius and Mary Campbell. The family are well respected in the neighborhood in which they reside and enjoy the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends.

**D. E. JONES, M. B.** A leading name in the musical circles of Scranton is that of Professor D. E. Jones, of Taylor. Professor Jones is the son of D. E. and Tabitha (Smith) Jones, both natives of South Wales, whose family consisted of the following children: Ann, Jennie, Hannah, Miriam, Bessie and D. E., mentioned hereafter. Four of these children are residents of Taylor.

D. E. Jones, son of D. E. and Tabitha (Smith) Jones, was born November 25, 1867, at Cwmdare, near Aberdare, South Wales, and was for eight years successively pupil, teacher and assistant master at St. Fagan's National school, Treceynon, Aberdare. He was the pupil of Richard Howells, F. R. C. O., of Aberdare, in piano and organ, and of Tom Price, of Merthyr, in theory. Before leaving Wales he graduated at the Tonic Sol-fa College. In 1887 his father died while on a visit to this country, in consequence of which Professor Jones emigrated thither and in 1888 took up his abode in Taylor. He took a business course in a Scranton business college, and continued his higher musical studies under T. J. Davies, M. B., now of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Dr. Mason, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Professor Haydn Evans, and J. A. Pennington in organ and piano, Trinity University, of Toronto, conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Music. He has taught music, both instrumental and vocal, for six years, and has served as organist in the Methodist Episcopal and in the Calvary Baptist churches, in the former for ten and in the latter for six years. He is especially gifted as a conductor, and in 1901 gave a very successful performance in Taylor of



Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," with full orchestral accompaniment. He was assistant conductor of the Scranton United Choral Society, which won the great prize in Brooklyn under the leadership of Professor Watkins. He is also an enthusiastic Eisteddfodwr, having acted as musical judge at Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Pittsburg and other neighboring towns. November 11, 1903, he acted as adjudicator at Rome, New York, his critical duties being performed with a fairness, precision and courtesy which gave the most complete satisfaction to all concerned. In 1897 he was made musical critic and editor of the *Scranton Republican*, and in 1900 the Honorable J. A. Scranton, proprietor of the *Republican*, having been elected treasurer of Lackawanna county, appointed Professor Jones his deputy, an office which he still holds. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Taylor.

Professor Jones married in 1893, Caroline, daughter of ——— and Catherine Neiger, of Taylor, and they are the parents of two children, Verna and Rhea.

DR. CHARLES B. MAYBERRY, the resident and practicing physician of the state department for the insane at Retreat, Pennsylvania, was born in Massachusetts, in 1862, the son of Dr. Edwin and Leonora (Hall) Mayberry, both natives of Maine, and grandson of William Mayberry, a native and resident of Maine, who was loyal both to state and government. Of his family of three children all are deceased. Dr. Mayberry's father, Dr. Edwin Mayberry, was a practicing physician in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He married Leonora Hall, a daughter of James and Hannah (Lowell) Hall. Mrs. Mayberry's mother, Mrs. Hall, was a Winslow of English descent, whose family dates back to 1260, emigrating to this country about 1620, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Mayberry have four children living, namely: George L., an attorney at Waltham, practicing in Boston; Edwin M., a physician of Weymouth; Mrs. H. N. Allen, of Brookline, Massachusetts; and Dr. Charles B. Mayberry.

Charles B. Mayberry acquired his early intellectual training in the common schools of his native place, and subsequently attended Tufts College, from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, one year later receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. He later entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1887

with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After a special course in mental diseases for one year, he was appointed assistant physician at Danville, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1899, when he received the appointment of resident physician of the State Department for the Insane at Retreat, Pennsylvania, being the first physician to fill this responsible position in that institution. Here Dr. Mayberry has charge of about five hundred and thirty patients, and having made a special and minute study of all mental diseases, no one is better qualified to do this great work than he. In former times the care of the insane was regarded as a great burden, and was left principally to those who treated these unfortunates more as prisoners than as persons who should have the most tender ministrations at all times. The indigent insane were chiefly confined in poor quarters in the county almshouses, the larger institutions of the state being also inadequately equipped. The increase of insanity brought public attention to this important matter, and the influential men in every community exerted their best efforts toward establishing different and better treatment for the people so afflicted. The desired result was brought about. State institutions were reconstructed, hospitals were erected on modern plans, and the county care act of 1897 provided for the care of indigent persons of unsound mind in local institutions under the most favorable conditions. Some of the county hospitals for the insane are in every respect equal to larger institutions, and this is notably true of the famous Luzerne county institution with which Dr. Mayberry is identified. This hospital is provided with all conveniences and appointments to make the lot of its patients as bearable as possible. It is well governed, in good sanitary condition, and in every feature of its management challenges the admiration of the friends of humanity. Its picturesque location with its beautiful mountain background and fronting on the Susquehanna river makes it an ideal retreat for the restoration of disordered minds and weakened nerves, and here helpless patients may be patiently and tenderly cared for. All the commendable features of other and larger institutions characterize the Luzerne county hospital, and Dr. Charles B. Mayberry is the man whose thoughts and eye guide this institution and make life more enjoyable for the unfortunate inmates. His professional career has been from the outset eminently successful. He is a member of the Montour Medical Society, the State Medical So-

ciety, the American Psychological Association and the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Mayberry married in 1899, Susan E. Stevens, the daughter of George and Mary (Eyer) Stevens, born in Towanda, Pennsylvania. Her great-grandfather, Asa Stevens, participated in the great Wyoming massacre. Her grandfather, Simon Stevens, married a Miss Homet, and among their children was George, her father. On her mother's side Mrs. Mayberry is descended from Michael Billinger, who fought in the war of the Revolution. The Billingers are of Irish extraction, emigrating to this country in the early days, coming over in the ship *Mary and Ann*. Michael Billinger's granddaughter, Charlotte Havemeyer, became the wife of William J. Eyre. Mrs. Mayberry is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, George Clymer, Chapter of Towanda. Dr. and Mrs. Mayberry have one child, Allen S., born April 26, 1900.

**WILLIAM KEINER**, justice of the peace at Beach Haven, and one of the most highly respected citizens of his town, where he has resided and transacted business since 1871, is a native of Nescopeck township, born February 16, 1843, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Smith) Keiner, a grandson of Samuel Keiner, whose wife was a Miss Unger, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, as was also her husband, and great-grandson of a Mr. Keiner, a native of Germany, whose wife was a native of France. They were very early settlers in the Lehigh Valley, and most worthy people, contributing in large measure to the growth and development of the community in which they resided.

Jacob Keiner (father) was one of three sons, the others being Samuel and Reuben. He was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1803. In 1889 he moved into the Wyoming Valley, making Dorrance township his residence. He was a miller by trade, and to this occupation he devoted all his attention throughout the active years of his business career. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Smith, was born in Lehigh county, in 1807, and she bore him a family of ten children: Caroline, deceased; Daniel, David, Joseph, William, Jacob, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Esther; Peter, deceased; and Amanda, deceased. Jacob Keiner (father) died in 1875. His widow survived him many years, passing away in 1891.

William Keiner was reared and educated in his native township, and followed agricultural

pursuits up to August 22, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and during his participation in that terrible conflict displayed both valor and patriotism. He took an active part in the following battles: Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, in which he received a bullet wound in the left side; Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Pine Knob, Culps Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, and General Sherman's march to the sea. He was discharged June 6, 1865, at the close of the war.

Upon his return to civil life Mr. Keiner learned the trade of shoemaker, at which he worked more or less from 1865 to 1881, a period of sixteen years. In the latter year he embarked in the mercantile business, in which he succeeded in a wonderful degree, and which he continued up to 1902 when he sold out to his son, Forest M. Keiner. Although having few educational advantages Mr. Keiner has educated himself sufficiently to transact legal business, and in his capacity of justice of the peace serves with distinction, using superior wisdom in the disposal of his cases. He held the office of postmaster under the administrations of presidents Harrison and McKinley, and in 1881 served as township supervisor. He is an ardent supporter of Republican principles. He is a member of Captain Jackson Post, No. 159, Grand Army of the Republic, of Berwick; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; United American Mechanics; and Knapp Lodge, No. 264, Free and Accepted Masons, of Berwick.

Mr. Keiner married, April 27, 1866, Rebecca A. Weiss, daughter of John and Elizabeth Weiss, of Hollenback township; and their children are: Harvey L., married Addie Sheiner; John F., married Lizzie Miller; Forest M., married Florence Callinder, and they have one daughter, Edna; Emma M.; Sterling, married Blanche Campbell—one son, Claude W.; and Paul Keiner. Mr. Keiner and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is president of the board of trustees.

**CHARLES D. EVANS**. Among the well known and prosperous business men of Durvea must be numbered Charles D. Evans. He is a son of William D. and Margaret (Price) Evans, natives of Wales, the former named born in 1833, and the latter in 1830, and in 1858 they emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittston, Luzerne



county, Pennsylvania, and had children: William, deceased; Jenette; Rachel, deceased; David; Charles D., mentioned at length hereinafter; Annie; Lizzie, deceased; Watkin, deceased; Mary; John; Mattie and Georgia. William D. Evans, the father, died in 1883, and is survived by his widow, who lives in Duryea. Mrs. Evans has always been a Christian woman, has always taken active part in the various churches in which she has been a member, and is known in the communities in which she has lived as of sterling character, a good wife, a faithful, kind and loving mother, and is also known by her many acts of kindness to the sick and to the distressed, and by her many acts of charity to the poor.

Charles D. Evans, son of William D. and Margaret (Price) Evans, born April 1, 1864, in Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was an infant when his parents removed to Olyphant. Later they took up their abode in Edwardsville, and in both places he attended the common schools. At an early age he began to work in the mines, advancing step by step from the position of door-boy to that of miner. In 1878 his parents settled in Duryea, and for about three years thereafter he was in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company. For about one year he was teamster in the employ of Clark & Foster, but at the end of that time returned to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company as fireman. In this position he continued for three years, and then went west, settling in Denver, Colorado, and later residing at Idaho Springs. While in Denver he was in the service of the Rio Grande railroad, and during the time spent at Idaho Springs worked for the Yugal Silver Mine Company. At the end of a year, animated by a desire to supply the deficiencies of his limited education, he returned to Pennsylvania, entered the business college at Wilkes-Barre, and in February, 1888, graduated from that institution. In 1889 he accepted a position at Centerville, Montana, with Lexington Mine & Milling Company as fireman, subsequently moving to Butte City, and was employed as stationary engineer for the Parrot Mine and Smelting Company. In March, 1894, he returned to Duryea, and has since been successfully engaged in the general merchandise business. He is a useful citizen, and has filled various borough offices, among them that of secretary of the first borough council, school director, register, assessor, and justice of the peace. He was elected president of the fourteenth annual meeting of the

School Directors' Association of Luzerne County, January, 1904, and for one year was elected delegate to attend the state convention, January, 1905, at the fifteenth annual directors' convention. Mr. Evans is known by his progressiveness and his sterling character, and has always been a leader in all reform political movements in the community. He is also known for his conscientious effort in bettering the affairs of the borough. He has taken a great interest in the public schools, and has advocated and passed a great number of local measures that have given good results in the public schools of the district. He is a member of Slocum Council, No. 271, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Pittston; the Patriotic Order Sons of America, No. 174, of Moosic; Lackawanna Castle, No. 115, Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain, of Moosic; and Acacia Lodge, No. 579, Free and Accepted Masons, of Taylor. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Evans married, February 22, 1893, in Butte City, Montana, Carrie L., daughter of Shepherd and Sophronia Crandlemere, natives of New Brunswick, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have had four children: Gladys; Charles, deceased; Willie, and Hubert.

CHARLES C. BOWMAN, who ranks among the prosperous and enterprising citizens of Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he is actively identified with the coal business, is a son of Charles and Emilia S. (Beebe) Bowman, a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Bowman, one of the early proprietors of Watertown, Massachusetts (1630), through Jonas Bowman, of Bedford, Massachusetts, June 17, 1739, he owned the covenant. See "History of the Town of Lexington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts," by Charles Hudson.

Charles Bowman (father) was born in Roy-alton, Vermont, was reared and educated there, and in early manhood came to Troy, New York, where he constructed and acted as superintendent of the water works of that city. Later he engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing the same up to his decease. He married Emilia Strong Beebe, born in Randolph, Vermont, 1818, daughter of Calvin Beebe, of Beebe Plain, province of Quebec. He was one of the early proprietors. This family came from England to Connecticut in 1650, and are connected by marriage with many old New England families.

Charles C. Bowman acquired his early education in the public schools of Troy, New York; Waterford, New York; and the Lansingburg



Academy, after which he entered Union College, from which institution he was graduated as a civil engineer in 1875. He began his practical career as civil engineer for the state of Massachusetts, principally as assistant in the location and construction of the State Insane Asylum at Danvers, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1876 he came to Pittston, Pennsylvania, entering the employment of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, continuing in their employ until 1883. He then purchased an interest in the firm of C. P. Matthews & Co., operating the Florence Colliery, Pittston township, Pennsylvania, and was manager of the operation. Since then he has been interested in a number of collieries, namely: The Avoca Coal Company, of which he is president; the Franklin Colliery, of which he is secretary and treasurer; the Raub Coal Company, of Luzerne, Pennsylvania, and to a lesser degree in some others. The confidence and esteem reposed in him by his fellow-citizens is evidenced by the fact that he has served as mayor of the city of Pittston, and as councilman of the same city shortly after its incorporation up to the present time. He is a trustee of the Hospital Association, and was one of the principal factors in the raising of funds for the relief of the dependent relatives of the victims of the "Twin Shaft Disaster," being a member of the committee selected to distribute this fund. He is a past master of Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittston, and a member of Pittston Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

In 1880 Mr. Bowman was united in marriage to Elizabeth Law, daughter of the late William and Catherine (Bryden) Law, of Pittston. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are: William Law, graduated from Cornell University, now (1906) at Harvard Law School, class 1907; Elizabeth, a student in the class of 1907, at Vassar College; Emilia Strong, died February 21, 1892; Charles Harkness, Calvin Law, and Law Warburton.

DR. HARRY E. JONES, Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, was born in Olyphant, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1874, the son of Griffith and Ann (Edwards) Jones, both natives of Wales. Dr. Jones' paternal grandfather was Harry Jones, a native of Wales, who emigrated to the United States in the early forties. He was a miner, but subsequently removed to Iowa, where he became a prosperous farmer. He was the father of eight children, five of whom are living: William H., Griffith, Henry W., Margaret and Jane. Griffith

Jones, second son of Harry Jones, and father of Dr. Harry E. Jones, emigrated to this country with his parents and located at Olyphant, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade of general blacksmith for a number of years. His wife was Ann Edwards, and their children were: Margaret, Herbert, Harry E., John, Harry E. and his father are the only living members of the family. Dr. Jones' maternal grandfather, John Edwards, was also a native of Wales. He emigrated to this country and settled at Carbondale, later removing to Olyphant, where he engaged in mining. He married and had the following children: William R., John C., Herbert, Thomas and Ann.

Harry E. Jones, the son of Griffith and Ann (Edwards) Jones, was reared and received his education in his native town. Early in life he learned the printer's trade, which he followed for four years in Olyphant. He then decided to follow the medical profession, and all his plans were formulated with that end in view. He entered Philips (Exeter) Academy, from which he was graduated in 1898, and four years later, 1902, was graduated from the Medico Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and was class historian. The same year he commenced the practice of medicine at Glen Side, a suburb of Philadelphia, and subsequently located in Shickshinny, in May, 1904. His work in the medical profession has been highly successful, and although a resident of Shickshinny but a short time he has been accorded a more extensive practice than usually falls to the lot of a young physician.

Dr. Jones is much interested in athletics of all kinds, and during the period he spent in Exeter Academy became an expert athlete. He was captain of the track team, whose feats consisted of running and leaping, and was captain of the first track team to defeat the Andover team. For three years he was shortstop for the college baseball team, and manager of the football team of that institution which defeated the football players of Andover Academy. Dr. Jones holds the following record for running: A twenty yard dash in 2 3-5 seconds; forty yard dash in 4 3-5 seconds; a one hundred yard dash in 10 1-5 seconds; and a three hundred yard dash in 33 2-5 seconds. During the two years he played on the college football team, the Philadelphia men never lost a game. Dr. Jones was the assistant manager of the *Literary Monthly Magazine*; and is now a member of the Pennsylvania State Club (both at Exeter); the James M. Andrews Medical Society, of which he is ex-president; a mem-

ber of the La Place Surgical Society; the Haneland Obstetrical Society; and Kingsbury Lodge, No. 466, Free and Accepted Masons, of Olyphant.

ALONZO LOCKARD, one of the leading business men of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, was born in Huntington township, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1840, the son of Hugh M. and Elizabeth (Kostenbauder) Lockard. His father, Hugh M. Lockard, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, 1801. He was a shoemaker by trade and an excellent workman. He married Miss Elizabeth Kostenbauder, of German descent, born in Pennsylvania, and the following eight children were born: Israel, deceased; Alfred A., deceased; Daniel K., of Shamokin; Mary, deceased; Alonzo; Francis M., in Nebraska; Celestia A., deceased; and Nancy Permillia.

Alonzo Lockard, fourth son and fifth child of Hugh M. Lockard, was educated in the common schools of his native place, and December 10, 1860, went to Berwick to learn his trade. Before completing his trade, the Civil war was declared, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, the first company sworn in in Pennsylvania for three years' service. He served three months and was honorably discharged by order of the war department with his regiment. The same year he re-enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment and served till 1864, when he re-enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, remaining there till November, 1865, having been promoted to corporal. His command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and he participated in all the leading battles of that division of the army. His service was meritorious, and in November, 1865, he was honorably discharged. He stood guard over Jeff Davis the first hour he was locked up.

On his return to civil life Mr. Lockard resumed his trade, completed his apprenticeship, and became an expert journeyman. He worked for a number of years in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and in 1881 removed to Berwick, where he conducted business for twelve years for himself. In 1893 he removed to Schuylkill county, and a year later came to Shickshinny, where he has since resided. He established himself in business, in the manufacture of harnesses. His is one of the most reliable harness houses in that section of the country, and his store is stocked with the latest and most modern line

of horse furnishings on the market. His business has ever been a successful and highly profitable one, due in the greater part to his commendable business methods. Mr. Lockard was chief burgess of the borough of Shickshinny from 1901 to 1903. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Malta, and has passed all the chairs.

December 17, 1868, Mr. Lockard was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Gibbons, of Salem township, Pennsylvania. Two children were born to them, Emma and Blanch, but both are now deceased.

HERBERT G. LLOYD. One of the men who have helped in a literal sense to build up the city of their abode is Herbert G. Lloyd, of Scranton. Mr. Lloyd is a son of George and Mary (Davis) Lloyd, both natives of Wales. The former was a contractor and builder in his own country and frequently traveled extensively in the United States, but never took up his residence here. He and his wife were the parents of four children, among them Herbert G., mentioned at length hereinafter, the only one of the family who emigrated. Another son, George H., is a well-known contractor and stonecutter in his native country, and a daughter Jennie E. enjoys an enviable reputation as a poetess, as royal poetess to King Edward and formerly to Queen Victoria, a position which she has occupied many years.

Herbert G. Lloyd, son of George and Mary (Davis) Lloyd, was born September 20, 1854, in Wales, and received his education in his native country, where he applied himself to the trade of a stonecutter, in which he attained a high degree of proficiency. During most of the time when he worked as a journeyman he was employed as foreman. In 1880 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Scranton, where for some years he was foreman for S. Williams. During this period he was employed in erecting some of the finest buildings in Scranton, among them the municipal building. In 1896, after serving Mr. Williams for fourteen years, Mr. Lloyd went into business for himself as a dealer in granite and marble. His success has been marked and he is to-day at the head of a flourishing business. He uses only the best material and deals in the different varieties of imported granite. Mr. Lloyd married, January 27, 1877, Louise Fewster, a native of England, and fourteen children have been born to them, eight of whom are living; Walter, who married

Carrie Brackenbush, of New York state, and has one child; Edith; George, who married Edith Koehler, and has two children; Herbert G., Jr.; Richard; Frederick; Jennie; Russell and Anna. All the sons are master workmen, having served their time with their father, with whom George and Herbert are now in business. In the summer of 1904 Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd visited England and Wales, experiencing all the delight of reunion with relatives and old friends and of finding themselves once more amid the scenes familiar to their childhood and youth.

DR. SAMUEL P. MENGEL, a physician and surgeon of rare ability and skill, a resident of Parsons, where he conducts a large and lucrative practice, is a native of Barnesville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, born June 18, 1870, son of Lewis and Valeria (Perry) Mengel, and grandson of George and Lydia (Robinholt) Mengel, who died at the ages of eighty-five and forty-five years, respectively. George Mengel (grandfather) was born in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and throughout his active career followed agricultural pursuits. Their children were: Joseph, a farmer, a resident of Port Clinton, Pennsylvania; Charles, a farmer, residing at same place; George, a farmer, a resident of Port Clinton, Pennsylvania; Caroline, deceased; and Lewis, father of Dr. Mengel. Lewis and Valeria (Perry) Mengel had children: Irwin, born 1865, a farmer, married Mary Messersmith; issue, four children. Samuel P., born 1870, see forward. Harry, born September, 1872, clerk in hardware store at Mahoney City; married Pauline Edwards; issue, two children. Lewis, born May, 1874, trainmaster for Pennsylvania Railroad at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, which position he has held four years, and has been connected with the company nineteen years; he married Grace King, issue, three children. Orabel, born 1883, a graduate of Bloomsburg State Normal School, class of 1901. Ella, born 1885, a graduate of same school, class of 1903.

Dr. Samuel P. Mengel acquired his literary education in the public schools, and the Keystone Normal School at Kutztown, which he attended during 1886-87. The following five years he followed the vocation of teaching in the schools of Ryan and Rush townships, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed a law pro-

viding for a State Medical Society Examining Board, and at the first class examination Dr. Mengel passed with the second highest average in the class, 94 64-100, a fact proving conclusively his thorough preparation and adaptability for the work he had chosen as his vocation in life. He then came to Wilkes-Barre and for one year was a resident physician at the City Hospital, and in July, 1895, he located at Parsons when he built his present fine home and has since practiced his profession in that borough, the number of his patients increasing with each succeeding year, until now (1905) his practice is second to none in the community. Although his parents were members of the Evangelical Church, Dr. Mengel became a member of the Baptist Church, the tenets of which denomination he firmly adheres to. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 442, Wilkes-Barre; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles Mystic Shrine.

In 1895 Dr. Mengel was married to Sarah A. Slater, born February 8, 1870, daughter of Matthew and Philadelphia (Hampson) Slater, and they have two children: Jessie M., born June 11, 1898; E. Faith, born May 3, 1901. Mrs. Mengel is a member of the Episcopal Church. Matthew Slater, her father, was born in 1840, and died at his home in Cohoes, New York, 1901; he was superintendent of one of the largest Woolen mills in the United States. His wife, born in 1841, bore him children: George, born November, 1862, a musician at Cohoes, New York; William, born September, 1868, a superintendent, who succeeded his father; Sarah A., born February 8, 1870, wife of Dr. Mengel; Philadelphia, born February, 1872, wife of Joseph Simcox, of Cohoes, New York; Matthew, born December, 1874, a musician of Binghamton, New York; and Joseph, born March, 1876, a resident of Cohoes, New York.

EDWARD W. THOMAS, of Nanticoke, a general and experienced blacksmith, was born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1861, a son of Samuel R. Thomas, born in England in 1826, emigrated to this country in 1853, when twenty-seven years of age, settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he met, won and married Miss Emma Stone, also a native of England, in the year 1854. Shortly afterward they



moved to Bloomsburg, same state, where he still resides. Their children were six in number, four of whom are living: Mary, an accomplished and experienced teacher of twenty-five years' practice; George, a contractor by occupation; Grace, wife of Charles L. Fairchild; and Edward W., mentioned hereinafter. In his younger days Samuel R. Thomas was a first-class mechanic and well versed in the working of copper as well as iron. Mrs. Thomas passed away in 1900.

The common schools of his native town afforded Edward W. Thomas an excellent opportunity for acquiring a practical education. He early applied himself to his trade—that of blacksmith and horseshoer—with his father, who, as aforementioned, was an experienced and expert mechanic. In 1881 he located in Nanticoke, where he has established himself in the confidence of his fellow citizens, employs four men, and by reason of the superiority of his workmanship has received a large and lucrative patronage. He has prospered exceedingly in his business, and in addition to owning his own shop in Nanticoke owns another shop and vacant lot in West Nanticoke, a double house and half of another double house, one single house, two lots in Nanticoke, besides his own palatial residence. In addition to his business Mr. Thomas is a stockholder in the Nanticoke National Bank. The regard in which he is held by his townsmen is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen a member of the council, serving at the present time (1905). Mr. Thomas is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; Knights of Malta; and the Heptasophs.

In July, 1881, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Martha J. Walters, daughter of Jesse and Kate Walters, and eight children were born to them, namely: Emma, Percy, May, deceased, and June (twins); Mary, deceased; Grace, Lawrence and Mildred.

OSWALD ROGERS, of Alden, is one of the many men in Luzerne county who by hard labor, honest endeavor and strict integrity, has made for himself a competency which will serve as a lasting monument to his memory. His career has been creditable as well as remarkable, and clearly demonstrates what can be accomplished by remaining true to the best that is in us.

Oswald Rogers was born in England, December 15, 1844. He is son of Edward and Sarah (Turner) Rogers, the former named a na-

tive of Wales and the latter of England. Edward Rogers (father) came to this country in 1841, returned to England the following year, remaining there until 1852, when he again crossed the Atlantic, his family joining him the following year. For a number of years he served in the capacity of mine foreman, and later turned his attention to contracting for rock and coal, both in England and this country, following this to a considerable extent. Twelve children were the issue of this marriage, eight of whom are living at the present time (1905): Robert, Oswald, of whom further mentioned; Ishmael, Israel, Jane, Mary, Emma, and Adelaide. Edward Rogers, father of these children, died April 27, 1890; his wife passed away in 1886.

Oswald Rogers, the second of the surviving children of Edward and Sarah (Turner) Rogers, resided in his native land, England, until nine years of age, when he was brought to this country by his mother, his father having preceded them, and they located at St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He entered the mines, serving in various capacities from slate picker to driver and engineer, thereby acquiring a thorough knowledge of the mining industry in all its details. In 1865 he came to Luzerne county and was employed for one year in the Avondale mines, then went to St. Clair, in 1866-67 he visited England and later returned to St. Clair. In 1869 he removed to Luzerne county, locating at Plymouth, but after a short residence there moved to Scranton, where he resided for ten years, during which time he served as stationary engineer for the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company. In 1882 he removed to Newport township, where he has since resided. More by accident than otherwise, he engaged in the drug business, purchasing a drug store from a relative who failed in the business, with the understanding that he (Mr. Rogers) would take charge of the same for him. This state of affairs did not turn out to the advantage of Mr. Rogers, who later employed other pharmacists, finally taking up the profession himself, and he is now (1905) conducting an extensive and lucrative business. With the capital accumulated from the proceeds of his labor Mr. Rogers purchased ground in various places, being the owner of nineteen lots in Newport township, upon which he has erected five houses; also five lots in West Nanticoke, with three houses on them; and one lot in St. Clair. He has held the office of postmaster of Alden

Station four years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Pottsville, and also of the Encampment of Providence. He is an honored member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Bloomsburg Consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre; Knights of Pythias, Sovereign Patriotic Knights; Improved Order of Red Men; the Druids, and Workingmen's Benevolent Association. He is a Republican in politics.

Mrs. Mary Rogers died October 24, 1902. She was formerly Mary Halsby, daughter of Charles and Sarah Halsby, both of England. To this union there were no children. Mrs. Rogers had two children by a former marriage, Ellis J., who married Effie Haynes; they have one daughter, now sixteen years of age. Hannah E., who became the wife of Thomas James Richards, who has served as clerk in the Alden Company's store for twenty years. Mrs. Richards is a pharmacist and ably assists Mr. Rogers in his business. They have one child, Isabella Richards, now eleven years of age.

OLIVER S. KERSTETTER. One of the successful men in Nanticoke is Oliver S. Kerstetter. His ancestors on both sides were of German origin, and his grandfather, Michael Kerstetter, was a well-to-do farmer of Snyder county. Michael Kerstetter, son of Michael Kerstetter, mentioned above, was born in Snyder county, where he was a farmer of experience and ability, owning a farm of one hundred and fifty acres of good land. He held several township offices. He married Susan Minig, a native of Schuylkill county, and a daughter of Jacob Minig, a mechanic of some repute. Mr. and Mrs. Kerstetter were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living: Oliver S., mentioned at length hereafter; Jane; Emma, who lives in Scranton; Osear, who is also a resident of that city; Sarah, Lucy, Edwin, and Cora. Mr. Kerstetter died in 1902, and his widow is still living on the homestead.

Oliver S. Kerstetter, son of Michael and Susan (Minig) Kerstetter, was born October 8, 1858, in Snyder county, and received his education in the common schools of his native township. With the exception of one year spent in mercantile business he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1891 he moved to Nanticoke, where he has since made his home. He is proprietor of the Wyoming Valley Can-

ning Company, an enterprise which he began on a small scale in 1895, and which has since grown to large proportions. He tills one hundred acres of land and raises annually about seventy-five thousand cabbages, two thousand five hundred bushels of onions, and tomatoes in corresponding quantities. He also buys extensively of the farmers. In 1904 he put up ten thousand cases of tomatoes, peas, corn, beans, and other vegetables. His cannery is an extensive one, having a one hundred horse power boiler, and giving employment to sixty hands. In 1905 Mr. Kerstetter became identified with the Susquehanna Lumber Company of Nanticoke, and the Gladly Lumber Company of West Virginia. He is a director of and treasurer in both corporations. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, and in politics is an advocate of the principles held by the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Kerstetter married, in 1885, Sarah Arbogast, of Snyder county, and they have three children: Susan J., Frank L. and Stella B.

WILLIAM J. JAYNE, an insurance and real estate agent at Nanticoke, is a worthy representative of that class of men who, with limited advantages both in education and finances, have been able to adopt the ways, customs and manners of a strange country and become loyal citizens thereof. His parents were James and Mary (Williams) Jayne, natives of England, whose deaths occurred in 1869 and 1867, respectively, when William J. was a mere child, thus throwing him upon the mercy of strangers at a time when he needed most the care of parents.

William J. Jayne was born in Cornwall, England, October 18, 1862. He remained in his native land until 1883, in which year he crossed the Atlantic Ocean, locating upon his arrival in the United States in Iron Mountain, Michigan, where he engaged in ore mining. After a short period of time he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, but shortly afterward returned to Michigan, where he resided four years. He then took up his residence again in the city of Wilkes-Barre, but later returned to Michigan, remaining this time eight years. In 1894 he finally settled in the borough of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he has since resided, and where in 1901 he built for himself a most beautiful home on East Main street. For six years he has acted as representative of the



Metropolitan Insurance Company, and for three years of that period has also conducted a profitable real estate business. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Nanticoke, serving as a member of its musical committee. He is a member of the Nanticoke fire department, in which he served as foreman and assistant chief. He casts his vote with the Prohibition party, the principles of which he firmly advocates and adheres to.

In June, 1890, Mr. Jayne was married to Mrs. Mary Heller, who bore him three children: William, Eleanor, and Roy, deceased. Mrs. Jayne had a daughter by her former marriage, Mary A. Heller, who adopted the name of Jayne after the marriage of her mother to Mr. Jayne.

**JEREMIAH ALGAR.** A leader among the florists of Lackawanna county is Jeremiah Algar, of Avoca. Mr. Algar is one of the thirteen children born to James and Susan (Blomfield) Algar, both of whom were natives of England. Of these, eleven grew to maturity and eight are now living: Harriet, Delilah, James, Ann, Jeremiah, mentioned at length hereinafter; Eliza, Alice, and William. Among those who are deceased was Henry, who emigrated to the United States. All the other members of the family, with the exception of Jeremiah, remained in their native land.

Jeremiah Algar, son of James and Susan (Blomfield) Algar, was born April 28, 1851, in Suffolk, England. He was educated in his native country, and at an early age displayed an inclination for the occupation of a florist. He soon became engaged in gardening and in the raising of plants and flowers, being a close competitor with some of the best and most noted in the business and receiving many tokens of appreciation of his ability. In 1881 he emigrated to the United States, and one year after his arrival in this country settled at Avoca. He immediately entered the mines, and is still engaged in the coal industry despite his devotion to his original and chosen calling. Six years ago he established himself as a florist, beginning with only three hundred and fifty square feet of glass, whereas, he now has three thousand square feet of glass and his business is still growing. He has no specialty, but deals in cut flowers and potted plants, also cultivating vegetables. His success has been signal and undisputed. In 1888 he built the comfortable and attractive dwelling which has since been his home. He is a member of the Sons of St. George and the Knights of Malta.

Mr. Algar married, in 1870, Maria Howard, and they are the parents of the following children: Caleb, who did not accompany the family in their emigration and is now in England. William, who married Annie Baker, and has four children: Emmerson, Clyde, Jeremiah, deceased; and Annie. Mary A., who became the wife of Thomas Miller, and is the mother of twins: Howard and Thomas. Frederick, James. Arthur, who married Maude Toaa, and has two children: Arthur and Rosamond. Mrs. Algar is the daughter of William and Ann (Bond) Howard, natives of England, whose family consisted of the following children: Sarah A., Mary A., James, Maria, who was born in 1850, in Suffolk, England, and became the wife of Jeremiah Algar, as mentioned above; Eliza, and Epsibah. Sarah A. and Maria are the only members of the family who emigrated to the United States.

**JACOB WILLIAM WEBSTER.** One of those men whose occupation was the choice of natural inclination and aptitude is Jacob William Webster, of Avoca. Mr. Webster was born in 1851, in Bristol, England, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he became extremely proficient.

In 1884 he emigrated to the United States and took up his abode in Avoca, of which he has since been a continuous resident. The year of his arrival he established himself in business as a florist, beginning with only fifteen square feet of glass. At the present day he carries on business in buildings erected by himself, has over two thousand square feet of glass and conducts a large and constantly increasing trade. He makes a specialty of cut flowers, plants, decorations and funeral designs. In addition to his business as a florist Mr. Webster is still successfully engaged in the practice of the shoemaker's trade. He is a good citizen and has been chosen by his neighbors to fill the office of school director. He is a member of the Sons of St. George. Politically he is a staunch Republican. In matters of religion he adheres to the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Webster married, in 1868, Eliza Hawkins, also a native of England, and of the four children born to them two are living: Thomas, who is a grocer in Pittston, married Jennie Campbell, and has four children; and Ada, who is the wife of William Bennett and the mother of two children.

**WILLIAM H. NAYLOR.** Among the active and energetic business men of Daryea must

be numbered William H. Naylor, who is a son of Frederick and Sarah A. Naylor, both natives of Norfolk, England. They are the parents of the following children: Jane, Frederick W., William H., mentioned at length hereafter; George F., Charlotte A., Charles, deceased; Walter J., Emma J., and one who died in infancy. Of this number Frederick W., William H., George F. and Walter J. emigrated.

William H. Naylor, son of Frederick and Sarah A. Naylor, born 1858, in Elsing, Norfolk, England, was educated in his native county, where he grew to manhood. He commenced work at the early age of seven years and six months on a farm, and was employed there until seventeen years old. He then started to work in the mines as a driver boy, worked as a driver for four years, and then was a driver boss for seven years, making in all a service of eleven years. In 1884 he emigrated to the United States and immediately took up his abode in Duryea, where he has since continuously resided. For the first nine years he was a miner, but subsequently turned his attention to general teaming and store contracting. In 1896 he engaged in the meat business, both wholesale and retail. He has built up a flourishing trade which extends through Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, and obliges him to keep two teams constantly on the road. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Old Forge; the Mystic Chain, of Moosic; and the Butchers' Union. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Mr. Naylor married, November 30, 1878, Martha Sanderson, and the following children have been born to them: Sarah A., deceased; Charles F., married in August, 1903, Gertrude Penhale; Richard H.; George S.; John; James; William G., deceased; Albert H., deceased; Arthur F., deceased; Walter H.; and Thomas W., deceased. In addition to their own family Mr. and Mrs. Naylor have an adopted daughter named Jennie. Mrs. Naylor is a daughter of Richard and Ann Sanderson, of Yorkshire, England. Their family consisted of the following children: Hannah; Thomas F., deceased; Joseph, deceased; Ann; Martha, born 1800, became the wife of William H. Naylor, as mentioned above; John; Thomas (second), deceased; James, deceased; Richard; and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Naylor and her brother John were the only members of the family who emigrated. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, the worthy parents, both died in their native land. In 1904

Mr. and Mrs. Naylor visited the parents of the former in England, and spent four delightful months in the society of relatives and old friends, in noting the changes made by time in the places familiar to them in childhood, and in recalling events of the past. Mr. and Mrs. Naylor joined the Primitive Methodist Church in 1884, and when they came to the United States, in the same year, sent their letter to the Methodist Episcopal Church and have attended the same ever since.

DAVID WILLIAM THOMAS, of Nanticoke, is a son of David Thomas, a sea captain, who visited all the principal ports of the world. His wife was Sarah Morgan, and of their eight children, four grew to maturity: Martha, William, David W., mentioned at length hereinafter, and John. In 1843 Captain Thomas was drowned at sea. Martha Thomas died and was buried at sea while on her way to this country, and her brother John lost his life in the mines in Landsford, Pennsylvania.

David W. Thomas, son of David and Sarah (Morgan) Thomas, was born April 30, 1838, in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, and when his school days were over engaged in mining. In 1863 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the mines. In 1864 he moved to Landsford, where he remained until 1875, when he went to Nanticoke, where he has since resided. During all this time he has been successfully engaged in the grocery business, which he is gradually merging into trade in china and glass. He is a stockholder in the Nanticoke National Bank. Like most of his countrymen Mr. Thomas is a natural musician. He does not remember when he could not sing, and for thirty years he has been a teacher of music. He generally organizes for competition a choir numbering from fifty to eighty voices. This choir has competed thirty-three times and has won twenty-seven prizes, some of them ranging from twelve hundred to five hundred dollars. Among the valuable gifts which Mr. Thomas has received from his pupils are a gold medal of beautiful design, a gold watch and chain, and a gold-headed ebony walking-stick. Mr. Thomas has been honored by his fellow-citizens with election to various offices of trust and responsibility. From 1879 to 1882 he served on the school board, and for two years held the office of tax collector, being one year collector for the borough and the other for the school. He has served four years as member of

the council, and during one of these years was president of that body. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Thomas married in 1862, Ann, daughter of William and Mary Treharne, and eleven children were born to them, six of whom grew to maturity: Mary A., who is the wife of Samuel D. Thomas; Sarah J.; Lizzie, who is married to Edward Williams; Mafanwy; Brinley R., who is coal-shipper for the Pennsylvania Coal Company; and Theodore W. In 1897 Mr. Thomas and his children sustained a great bereavement in the death of the wife and mother.

The middle initial in the name of Mr. Thomas is connected with a noteworthy episode in his life. In 1864 he was drafted by mistake for another David Thomas, who had been dead five years, and he had some difficulty in convincing the authorities that he was not the man who was drafted, and that neither was he a citizen of the United States, having been but one year in this country. His name hitherto had been simply David Thomas, but after the experience we have related he inserted the W. and has since been known as David W. Thomas.

JOHN M. STARK was born in Plains township, February 23, 1819, son of James and Mary (Michael) Stark, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin, respectively. John M. Stark was educated in the common schools, and at twenty-one years of age began working his father's farm on shares. After laboring thus for seven years he became superintendent of the North Branch Canal Company, serving in that capacity ten years, and the following eight years filled a similar position with the Penn Coal Company. He then turned his attention to farming, conducting his operations on his farm in Franklin township for six years, after which he purchased a large farm at Wyoming, where he spent his remaining days. He operated the first gas works in Pittston, and manufactured gas from rosin in the year 1861. For a number of years he was a school director in West Pittston, supervisor of Franklin township, and a member of the council of West Pittston borough. He was a Democrat in politics.

John M. Stark married, October 16, 1841, Sarah Davison, daughter of Morris and Ann (Nun) Davison, natives of New Jersey, of English origin. Their children were: George M., was a manufacturer of iron roofing in Pittston; Harriet E. (Mrs. E. M. Coolbaugh), Joanna (Mrs. Miles Stevens), Mary L. (Mrs. William Shoemaker), Lydia E. (Mrs. Frank Mosier),

Charles B., died July 27, 1882; Jennie E. (Mrs. Dr. J. N. Warner). Mrs. Stark is a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM A. EVANS was a member of the firm of William A. & M. Evans, of Nanticoke, the other member of the firm being his sister Margaret. Their general store was located on the corner of Prospect and Broad streets.

Evan Evans, father of William A. Evans, was born in Wales, in which country he resided up to 1880, when, accompanied by his family, he emigrated to the United States and located in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he followed mining. His life in this country was brief, for in September, 1881, he lost his life in the Grand Tunnel disaster. His wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Jenkins, also a native of Wales, bore him thirteen children, three of whom are living: Mary A., wife of Llewellyn Williams, Jr., Margaret A., and William A. Evans. In 1883 his widow became the wife of William Jenkins, who died in 1886.

William A. Evans was born in Wales in 1876. At the age of four years he was brought to this country by his parents, who as above related settled in Nanticoke. He attended the common schools of that borough, supplementing this by attendance at the Nanticoke high school, from which he was graduated, and pursued a course at the Keystone Academy, at Factoryville, where he graduated in 1897. The following year he was engaged as school teacher, and in 1899 he matriculated at Yale College, graduating from that institution in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1901, in partnership with his sister Margaret, he opened a general store at the corner of Prospect and Broad streets, on a small scale, but the business rapidly developed in volume and importance, and became one of the leading establishments of that borough. They conducted business on strictly business principles, their goods were the best on the market and fresh from the producer, everything was of the best quality, hence their large and increasing patronage.

On October 21, 1903, Mr. Evans married Sarah Wood, of New Haven, a graceful and highly accomplished lady. They have one son, Forrest Tiffany, born October 21, 1905.

WILLIAM N. GREGORY, one of the substantial business men of Nanticoke, where he has resided for more than a quarter of a century, during which period of time he has built

up for himself a business of considerable magnitude and gained an enviable reputation for integrity and honor, is a native of Muhlenburg, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, born April 27, 1856.

His paternal grandfather was Peter Gregory, whose wife was a Miss Moss prior to her marriage. They were natives of Connecticut, from which state they removed to Delaware Valley, and finally, in 1790, to Shickshinny. His maternal grandfather was Truman Monroe, a descendant of a family connected with the Ransom family, the history of which dates back to the year 1760, at which time they emigrated to this country. Truman Monroe married Kaziah Franklin, and their children were: Eliza, born July 28, 1813; William S., born October 25, 1815; Samuel F., born May 5, 1817; Washington, born in 1820; Sybil, born January 22, 1822; Mary, born March 31, 1825; Ransom, born September 3, 1827, and Tarbel, born in 1829.

Nelson Gregory, father of William N. Gregory, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He followed the quiet but useful calling of agriculture, and was a man of sterling qualities, respected and esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact. He married Sybil Monroe, born January 22, 1822, daughter of Truman and Kaziah (Franklin) Monroe, and six children were the issue of this union, three of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Emma Keller, of Wilkes-Barre; Mrs. Ada Harnard, of Dorrance-town; and William N. Gregory.

William N. Gregory attended the common schools of his native town until fourteen years of age, when he went to Wilkes-Barre, and entered the employ of Mr. R. W. Haight as an apprentice to the trade of watchmaker. After three years' service he went to Bloomsburg and there completed his trade under the preceptorship of Mr. Lewis Bernard, a prominent and well known jeweler. Upon the completion of his apprenticeship he returned to Wilkes-Barre and continued at his trade there for one year. He then located in Scranton, but after a residence of one year there, in 1880, moved to Nanticoke, where he established himself in business on a small scale. By a strict application to business principles he won the confidence of the public, and after a short period of time his business increased to such an extent that he was forced to remove to larger quarters. Year by year as his business increased he added to his stock of goods, and now ranks among the representative jewelers in the borough, being considered by his numerous patrons as one of the

finest mechanics in Wyoming valley. Mr. Gregory is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Nanticoke, in which he holds the office of trustee. He is a member of the Order of Heptasophs. He is a staunch Republican in his political views. Mr. Gregory married, March 1, 1880, Kate E. Bachman, a daughter of Thomas H. and Lena Bachman, of Wilkes-Barre. Three children were the issue of this marriage: Lena S., born 1881; Ralph B., 1883; and Mabel, now deceased. Mrs. Gregory, who was a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Nanticoke, died October 12, 1902.

WILLIAM MORRISON CROTZER, Nanticoke numbers among her progressive citizens William Morrison Crotzer. He is a son of Thomas William Crotzer, who moved from Union county to Nanticoke in 1885, in which year he was made postmaster, serving until 1889. His wife was Isabella Morrison, like himself a native of Union county, and their family consists of the following children: William Morrison, mentioned at length hereafter; Charles H.; Margaret Emma; Annie, deceased; and Isabella. Mr. Crotzer is now with the real estate firm of Wood, Harmon & Company.

William Morrison Crotzer, son of Thomas William and Isabella (Morrison) Crotzer, was born December 18, 1872, in New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the public schools of his native township and also in those of Nanticoke. In 1887 he began to learn the jeweler's trade, and since 1902 has been in business for himself. At his store can be obtained the finest clocks, watches, and silverware, and he keeps also a full line of musical instruments. He has been for seventeen years a member of the Nanticoke fire department, and has filled all its offices up to that of chief. He is president of the Firemen's Relief Association, and is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, F. and A. M., the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Order of Eagles. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., No. 331, of Hughesville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religious belief a Congregationalist. Mr. Crotzer married, April 7, 1897, Margaret A. Jacob, of Nanticoke, and of the three children born to them Thomas R. is the sole survivor.

JOHN J. KENNEDY, who is now (1905) serving in the capacity of tax collector for Newport township, is a native of Ireland, born in



county West Meath, in 1848. His parents, John and Martha (McCormick) Kennedy, both deceased, were natives of county West Meath, Ireland. Their children were four in number: Thomas, John J., Mary, and Bridget. John J. was the only member of the family to emigrate to the United States.

The early education and training of John J. Kennedy was acquired in his native land, and in 1881 he turned his face westward to seek a new home and new friends in the United States. He came directly to Newport township, Pennsylvania, and turned his attention to mining, which he successfully followed up to 1889. He then engaged in the buying and selling of green groceries, which also proved a most profitable means of livelihood. In 1891 he engaged in an entirely different line of work, erecting two hotels and four dwelling houses, and in this enterprise he also prospered exceedingly. Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat in politics and has been honored with the following offices: Postmaster of Alden from 1892 to 1897; supervisor and tax collector of Newport township in 1890, and at the present time (1905) tax collector of the same township, which office he has held for three years. Early obliged to become self-supporting, contact with the world developed in him the traits of energy, industry and determination that are among his prominent characteristics.

In August, 1873, in Wales, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Byron, who was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, in 1855, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Byron, natives of county Tipperary, Ireland, from whence they removed to Wales, where their deaths occurred. Mrs. Philip Carbarry, of Jessup; Mrs. Thomas Magnier, of Jessup, and Mrs. John J. Kennedy, of Alden, are the only survivors of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Byron. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy: Thomas, in Monmouthshire, England, who was accidentally killed at No. 2 shaft, Alden, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1897, and John M., in Yorkshire, England, a graduate of Stroudsburg State Normal School, class of 1900, and an able and accomplished school teacher in Newport township. In 1905 John M. Kennedy married Miss Mary Flaherty, daughter of James and Margaret Flaherty, of Sugar Notch, Pennsylvania, and had one daughter, Mary, born May 10, 1905.

**MILL FAMILY.** John Mill, Sr., was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1730, and removed to Hanover township, Luzerne county,

with his family in 1802. He and his brother took an active part in the Revolutionary war, the latter being killed in said struggle. Among the children born to John Mill was a son, John Mill, Jr. John Mill, Sr., died July 2, 1814.

John Mill, Jr., was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1765, accompanied his father to Hanover township in 1802, and died January 26, 1840. By his marriage to Catherine Klinker the following named children were born: 1. Mary, who became the wife of Henry Anheuser. 2. Peter, mentioned hereafter. 3. George, who married Elizabeth Line and they reared a family of six children: Henry, Peter, Charles, Frank, Sylvester, and Mary. 4. Solomon. 5. John. 6. Catharine. John Mill, Jr., father of these children, was one of the large land owners in Hanover township, his estate covering six hundred acres. A portion of this land is still in the possession of the family, two of his grandchildren residing on the same.

Peter Mill, son of John Mill, Jr., and his wife Catherine Klinker, was born January 1, 1800. He married Mary A. Keithline, born February 7, 1818, and their children were as follows: 1. Sarah E., now deceased, who became the wife of Melmont Luke, now deceased, and they were the parents of one son, Loren Mill Luke, who married Emilie Loveland, and they were the parents of one son, Loveland Luke, who died July 31, 1898. Loren Mill Luke died October 14, 1898; Emilie Loveland Luke died October 14, 1898. 2. Peter S., unmarried. 3. Samantha J., unmarried. 4. Mary A., deceased. Peter Mill, father of these children, died March 27, 1871; his wife died August 12, 1895.

The Keithline family, of which Mrs. Peter Mill was a member, date their settlement in America to a period previous to the Revolutionary war. Three brothers, Peter, Charles, Sr., and Andrew, participated in the Revolutionary war, the former named having been commissioned colonel of a regiment, and he performed some valiant service for the infant republic. Charles Keithline, Sr., afore mentioned, was the father of five sons, namely: Jacob, Charles, Joseph, John and Andrew. Jacob resided near the city of Philadelphia, and his sons were William, Dr. Peter, and Dr. Charles; John resided in the city of Philadelphia. Andrew Keithline, son of Charles Keithline, Sr., was born January 12, 1782, died October 28, 1859. His wife, Eve (Smith) Keithline, born March 8, 1781, died February 15, 1864, was a daughter of George Smith, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who lost a leg on the field of battle. Their children



were: Jane, born February 8, 1804; Susannah, born March 20, 1806; Sarah, born August 25, 1808; Lydia, born December 16, 1810; Elizabeth, born April 9, 1813; Charles, born May 3, 1815; Mary A., born February 7, 1818, aforementioned as the wife of Peter Mill; and Margaret, born January 3, 1821.

THOMAS D. LLOYD, assistant mine foreman for the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, which responsible position he has filled in a creditable manner since 1892, a period of thirteen years, is a native of South Wales, born January 11, 1856, a son of John and Margaret (Jones) Lloyd, both natives of Wales. John Lloyd (father), who came to this country in 1879, his family following in 1880, was a miner by occupation. He died in 1881, his widow passed away in 1894. Their family consisted of the following named children: David, Thomas D., Elias, Sarah, Mary A., married William Price, now deceased; John and Margaret.

Thomas D. Lloyd was reared in his native town, and at the early age of nine years, when the majority of children are acquiring an education, he began to work about the mines. When eleven years of age he was introduced into the mines and at the age of fifteen became a miner, serving in that capacity in his native country up to 1880, in which year he emigrated to the United States. On reaching the friendly shores of this great and glorious country he located at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he engaged with the Susquehanna Coal Company. No opening being ready for him he was placed in the mines as a laborer, but after two months was promoted to miner, which vocation he followed for twelve years. During this period of time he was confined to narrow gangways which proved to be extremely gaseous, but met with no evil results, yet he experienced some slight accidents. In 1892 he was promoted to assistant mine foreman, or fire boss. The duties of this office is to examine the mines at least three hours before the men go to work in order to see that no gas or imperfect roof or any other cause which would endanger the life of the miner exists in the mines. His place is to report all such on a blank prepared by law for that purpose. His disregard of these duties would endanger both life and property, and therefore it is absolutely important that the most experienced and trustworthy men be chosen for this position, for which they must pass a rigid examination for fitness and ability. Twelve years he has walked his rounds in the deep and damp mine at a depth

of from six to fifteen hundred feet, with the watchful eye of a sentinel on guard, to see that no lurking gas or loose rock may endanger the life of his fellow miner. The particular shaft to which Mr. Lloyd is attached is No. 2, the depth of which is six hundred feet. He has been connected with the production of coal for twenty-four years, and therefore thoroughly understands mining in all its branches. He served two separate terms on the examining board of the fourth district of miners.

Mr. Lloyd, like most of the natives of Wales, is a singer of some note. He instructs pupils in vocal music for their various parts in chorus and choir singing as well as for solos and individual parts. He is an adept in this art and has followed it for his own pleasure for a quarter of a century. During his residence in Nanticoke Mr. Lloyd has invested his savings in real estate and is now the owner of two houses, in one of which he and his family reside. His political views coincide with those of the Republican party, and he is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Red Men. He has served as delegate to the Republican county convention.

Mr. Lloyd married, March 15, 1880, Annie T. Jones, a daughter of John and Martha T. Jones. Four children were the issue of this marriage, all of whom are deceased. They have, however, an adopted daughter, Annie L. Lloyd.

HARRY SIMPSON. Probably few men, even in patriotic Carbon county, can congratulate themselves upon the possession of an ancestry so eminently devoted to the service of their country as that which Harry Simpson, of Peckville, is entitled to claim. During the war of the Revolution his forefathers on both sides served as soldiers in the Continental army, and their descendants at the time of the Civil war were enrolled in the ranks of those who fought for the preservation of the Union. The part borne by his father's family during the latter conflict was of peculiar and somewhat unusual distinction, a number of the men taking up arms, while more than one of the women ministered to the sick and wounded. The Simpsons are of English blood, the Carbon county branch of the race having been founded by the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Simpson.

William T. Simpson, grandson of the emigrant ancestor, married Anna M. Horton, who came of old Revolutionary stock and their family consisted of five sons and two daughters: George W., mentioned hereafter, William, Bush-

rod, John S., A. J., Amelia and Margaret. All are deceased except John S. During the Civil war all these sons fought in the United States army, while the daughter Amelia was engaged in relief work in the United States arsenal. The mother of the family was at the same time the inspirer of the patriotic spirit by which her children were animated and their leader in self-sacrificing service to their country. While her sons were in the field she took charge of a hospital on shipboard and gave freely of her time and strength to the Union cause. She was honored with the friendship of President Lincoln, from whom she received many kind tokens of appreciation of her work. After her death she was interred in the Government cemetery at Washington, District of Columbia, as a tribute of respect.

George W. Simpson, son of William T. and Anna M. (Horton) Simpson, was born in 1821, and learned the trade of carpenter and builder, which he followed until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then organized Company I, Sixty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which he became captain. He served four years and was always one of the most daring and courageous men in the regiment. His bravery was tested, not only on the battlefield, but by the more severe ordeal of captivity. At the battle of Winchester he fell into the hands of the enemy, and for twenty-one months languished in the various prisons of the south. At the close of the war he was released and honorably discharged by the government. On his return to civil life he resumed the work of a contractor and builder, which he conducted successfully until advancing years obliged him to rest from his labors.

Capt. G. W. Simpson married Louise, born in 1827, daughter of Abraham and Mahala Horton. The former, who carried on an extensive business in Wilkes-Barre, was the descendant of Revolutionary soldiers, and the latter was a native of Philadelphia. Of the ten children born to Captain and Mrs. Simpson the following are living: Emma A., wife of J. C. Roberts, Jr.; William T.; Anna M., wife of F. P. Detwiller; Mahala, wife of W. W. Davenport; Laura K., wife of J. W. Good; George W., Jr.; John H., and Harry, mentioned hereafter. William T. Simpson inherited a full share of the martial and patriotic spirit of his ancestors. At the age of thirteen he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery. He was under the command of General Geary, which is equivalent

to saying that he was always in the hottest of the fight. At the end of three years he was honorably discharged, but re-enlisted and was promoted to the post of chief musician. Captain Simpson, brave soldier, upright citizen and honorable man, died in 1903, at the age of eighty-two, and his faithful wife expired the same year, being then seventy-six years of age.

Harry Simpson, son of George W. and Louise (Horton) Simpson, was born January 13, 1857, at Munch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and obtained his education in the common schools of his native town. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for eight years. In 1875 he moved to Luzerne county, settling at Nanticoke, where he secured a position as foreman under Superintendent G. T. Morgan, at the Susquehanna collieries. There he remained for the long period of fifteen years, during which time he gave entire satisfaction to his employers. He then engaged with the Stevens Coal Company, of Pittston, filling the same position. After remaining there a short time he removed in 1891 to Peckville, and entered the service of the Blue Ridge Coal Company, filling in a masterly manner the office of foreman. At the end of seven years this company was purchased by the Scranton Coal Company, to which organization he was transferred and from which he received the position of foreman at the Ontario colliery. This is an extremely responsible office, involving the superintendence and control of three hundred men, and the manner in which Mr. Simpson has discharged the trust proves him to be possessed of no ordinary degree of executive ability and fair-mindedness. As a citizen Mr. Simpson is active and public-spirited. Since coming to reside in the borough of Blakely he has held the office of school director for three terms. He is a member of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 588, Free and Accepted Masons. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Mr. Simpson married in 1881, Mary A., daughter of Charles Meyers, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and five children have been born to them, three of whom are living: Le Roy C., Eugene R., and Jennie L.

JOHN THOMAS CARTWRIGHT. Nanticoke has no more useful citizen than John Thomas Cartwright. He is a son of Reuben Cartwright, who was born in England, and in 1879 emigrated to the United States. He settled first in Illinois, but in 1880 decided to make his home in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he

was joined by his family the same year. For a number of years he was in the service of the Susquehanna Coal Company, working in various capacities, and for seventeen years holding the position of fire-boss. He has partially abandoned the coal business and is now a practical optician.

Reuben Cartwright married Aluze, daughter of Mark and Elizabeth (Ashman) Hill, both natives of England, who landed in this country November 20, 1886. Mr. Hill's calling was that of a gardener. He and his wife were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in England: Aluze, born November 24, 1847, became the wife of Reuben Cartwright, as mentioned above; Charlotte, born June, 1849; Enoch, born June, 1851; Joseph, born February, 1855; Alfred, born October, 1857; Mary, born 1861; and Cecilia, born November 16, 1865. Mr. Hill died November 24, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright were the parents of nine children, three of whom are living: John Thomas, mentioned at length hereinafter, and two daughters, Sarah Ellen, married to Thomas Morgan, and Elizabeth Ann, wife of Urban Sorber.

John Thomas Cartwright, son of Reuben and Aluze (Hill) Cartwright, was born November 29, 1867, in Monmouthshire, England, and was thirteen years old when the family came to this country. He entered the service of the Susquehanna Coal Company as a door-boy, from which position he advanced step by step until he was placed on the civil engineer corps, and was finally made borough surveyor, a position which he still holds. To prepare himself for this advancement he took a special course in the International Correspondence School at Scranton, from which institution he graduated with honor. In 1902 he was made mine foreman of colliery No. 5, in which responsible capacity he is still serving, having six hundred men under his charge. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, Valley Chapter, No. 214, and Dieu Le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 45. He also belongs to Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre, and to John Bunyan Commandery, Knights of Malta, No. 24. In politics he is an ardent Republican.

Mr. Cartwright married, August 21, 1887, Harriet Gardner, of Nanticoke, and they are the parents of the following children: Thomas S., born March 10, 1890; Matilda, born October 28, 1892; William, born October 19, 1899; Elsie, born April 14, 1898; Marjorie, born April 9, 1901, and John, born September 12, 1904. Mrs.

Cartwright is the only child of James and Louise Gardner, and was born August 7, 1869, in Somersetshire, England. She came to this country in October, 1884, with her parents, who are residents of Nanticoke.

IRA HOADLEY COLLINS, yard master for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which office he has held for a decade, it being one of great responsibility and requiring his undivided attention, is a native of Beach Haven, Salem township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, born July 6, 1862, a son of John and Elizabeth E. (McGraw) Collins, and grandson of Michael Collins, who was one of the pioneers of the Wyoming valley. John Collins (father) was one of a family of four children—Thomas, Michael, Catherine, and John—and his birth occurred in Plymouth township. He was a brickmaker by trade, which line of work he followed for many years; he devoted considerable time to boating, and for several years later in life served as outside foreman of the Susquehanna Coal Company's mines at Nanticoke. His wife, Elizabeth E. (McGraw) Collins, who was a native of Salem township, bore him four children: Florence E., Thomas N., Ira H., and Ellen, who died in infancy.

Ira H. Collins was reared and educated in his native town up to his eighth year. In early life he secured employment with the Susquehanna Coal Company, first as slate picker, next as driver outside around the mines, and then driver four years in the mines. The following three years he gave his attention to farming in Columbia county. March 14, 1885, he engaged as brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Nanticoke, was promoted to conductor November 23, 1885, which position he held for nine years, four of which he was in Wilkes-Barre; became assistant yard master March 10, 1893, at Nanticoke, and was appointed yard master his present position, October 1, 1894. His supervision extends over forty-five miles of track, which takes in the yard at Nanticoke, and his jurisdiction extends from Wilkes-Barre to Mecanagua, all trains with the exception of scheduled trains, also sixty employees. Mr. Collins is thoroughly acquainted with his office and its complex and intricate workings, and enjoys the full confidence of his employers. His views on politics coincide with the principles of the Democratic party, but in local affairs he votes an independent ticket. Mr. Collins is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Conductors, and the Patriotic Order

Sons of America. On July 7, 1887, Mr. Collins married Hattie E. Oplinger, daughter of James H. and Mary Ann Oplinger. Their children are: Ethel A., Charles R., Lorin L., Harry F., Marie S., and Ira H., Jr.

Mrs. Ira H. Collins was born October 9, 1863, at Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and is a descendant of old families on both the paternal and maternal sides. They were both of German origin. Her paternal great-grandfather was George Oplinger, who married a Miss Rice, and their family consisted of five children: Reuben, Nathan, Aaron, Henry and Mrs. Deiter. Reuben Oplinger (grandfather), son of George Oplinger, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. He came to Luzerne county in 1835. He married Ellen Worden, who bore him thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy, and the names of those who grew to maturity are as follows: Mary M., James H., deceased; Ezra W., John H., Lemuel S., Ellen R., deceased; Anna E., Reuben W., Thomas M., George W., and Edward F. James F. Oplinger (father), son of Reuben Oplinger, was born in Plains, Pennsylvania, in 1839. For many years he was actively engaged in the lumber business, but subsequently became a contractor for Mr. Parish, and was also engaged in laying railroad beds, etc. He married, January 23, 1859, Mary A. Stroh, and their children were: John W., Sarah J., Mary E., and Hattie E., aforementioned as the wife of Ira H. Collins. James H. Oplinger lost his life by a premature explosion in 1869.

The maternal great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Ira H. Collins was David Stroh, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1742, locating in New Jersey. One of his sons, Henry Stroh, fought in the war of the Revolution and was wounded at the battle of Trenton. After the termination of the war he removed to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a large tract of land, upon which he erected a saw-mill. He married Christina E. Strauss, who was born in Germany in 1760, and five years later was brought to this country by her parents, who settled at Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Four children were the issue of this union: Henry, Benjamin, Lydia and Peter. The sons were all millers by occupation; they removed to Luzerne county in 1825, and the mill of George Hollenback was operated by them. Mrs. Henry Stroh, while visiting a friend, Mrs. Mauller, at whose house the battle of Brandywine was planned, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to which place her people had moved, helped to

cook and serve breakfast for General Washington on the day that the battle of Brandywine was fought. Peter Stroh, youngest son of Henry Stroh, was born in Hamilton township. In 1828 he moved to Tuttle's Mill, later to Ross' Mill, and finally to Wilkes-Barre, where with one of his sons, John, he was drowned while crossing the river. His wife was Julia Neyhart, a native of Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and to them was born seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, namely: Amos, Henry W., Elizabeth, Mary A., Sarah A., and Lydia E. Mrs. Mary A. Oplinger and Mrs. Elizabeth Finch are the only survivors.

F. H. KOHLBRAKER, superintendent of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, is one of the representative men of the Wyoming Valley, a man who has risen step by step to a position of prominence and responsibility, and whose active career is well worthy of emulation. Personally he is a man of genial and affable disposition, one whom it is a pleasure to meet and who holds a high place in the regard of his fellow-citizens. He was born in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1857, a son of George H. and Mary (Bauman) Kohlbraker.

George H. Kohlbraker (father) was a native of Germany, was reared, educated, learned his trade of wheelwright, and was married in the Fatherland, and about the year 1850 emigrated to the United States, locating at Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where for twenty years he served as outside foreman. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Bauman, a native of Germany, bore him twelve children: Mary, deceased; Elizabeth, F. H., Catherine, Anna, deceased; George, Ida, Agnes, Gertrude, Henry, Margaret, and John, deceased. Mr. Kohlbraker lost his life by accident in 1895. His widow is living at the present time (1925).

F. H. Kohlbraker, whose name heads this sketch, being the eldest son, assumed the responsibility of the family at the demise of his father. Like a dutiful son and a young hero he straightened up under the burden and faithfully and manfully took the place of the honored dead. He made suitable provisions for the future usefulness of his younger brothers and sisters by looking after their proper education and by preparing them for a life of profitable service. The public schools of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, afforded him the means of obtaining a practical education which thoroughly qualified him for the duties and responsibilities of life. At the age of

sixteen he entered the coal breaker as slate picker, in time being miner, fireman, engineer, holding the two latter positions for sixteen years, breaker boss, outside foreman, and in 1897 was appointed superintendent of the collieries at Shamokin, which position he held up to 1901, when he took his present office, that of superintendent of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke. He has entire control of the interests of the company, and has under his personal supervision forty-five hundred men. He has been in the employ of this same management (the Pennsylvania) from his boyhood up and thoroughly understands the wants and requirements of the men. He looks after their comfort and interest, and in return demands from them labor well and faithfully performed for the company he represents, and by reason of his sterling characteristics is universally admired and respected by the company and men. As a citizen he is active and alert, aiding to the best of his ability enterprises that tend to promote the welfare of the people. He is a director of First National Bank of Nanticoke.

On November 28, 1899, Mr. Kohlbraker was united in marriage to Rebecca Morrison, who bore him one daughter, Mary, born March 26, 1902.

**JOHN T. THOMAS.** There is probably no man in Luzerne county more thoroughly identified with the production of coal than John T. Thomas, of Nanticoke. Mr. Thomas is a son of Thomas Thomas, who was born in Wales, and in 1882 emigrated to the United States and settled in Shamokin, Northumberland county, where he engaged in mining. He was a deacon in the Welsh Congregational Church, but subsequently became a member of the English Presbyterian. His wife was Rachel Jones, also a native of Wales, and they were the parents of nine children, six of whom grew to maturity: William, Thomas, Rachel, Sarah, Marv J., and John T., mentioned at length hereafter. The life of Benjamin Thomas, one of the deceased sons of this family, affords a striking example of the extent to which force of character may triumph over physical disabilities. While working in the mines he lost his right arm and the left hand, with the exception of the thumb and index finger. In this condition he attended school, passed a creditable examination and graduated from the Shamokin high school, finishing at the Lock Haven State Normal School. He subsequently became principal of the Shamokin high school. He possessed a fine tenor voice, and was in all

respects one of those men of whose personality and attainments it is scarcely possible to speak too highly. His early death was a loss to the community as well as to his family. Mr. Thomas, the father, was a truly worthy man. His death occurred in 1902, in Shamokin, aged sixty-four years, and his widow is still living in Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

John T. Thomas, son of Thomas and Rachel (Jones) Thomas, was born April 25, 1856, in pont Berne, Carmarthenshire, Wales, and at the age of ten years began to work in the mines. In 1880 he emigrated to the United States and settled at Shamokin, where for some time he was employed as a miner by small individual enterprises. As soon, however, as his capabilities became sufficiently known, he was promoted to the position of fire-boss, which is one of the most responsible in the mines. This he retained for four years, two years in the Henry Clay colliery, and two years in the Garfield colliery. In 1888 he began to work under the management of the Susquehanna Coal Company, and in 1892 was promoted to be assistant mine foreman at the Cameron colliery. In 1895 he was made mine foreman, a position which he held until 1899, when he was advanced to the post of first assistant superintendent at Nanticoke, a place which he fills at the present time with the full confidence of the company and the respect of the men. He has under his control four thousand men, also three collieries, the output of coal being twenty-four hundred tons per day of nine hours. The company have fourteen openings producing coal, nine of the openings being shafts, besides seven abandoned openings. One of these is nine hundred and ninety feet deep, another one thousand one hundred and seventy feet deep, the other depths ranging from two to seven hundred feet. In discharging the duties of his position Mr. Thomas employs the best that is in himself, and thus draws out the best that is in his men, this being one secret of his great success. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Nanticoke.

Mr. Thomas possesses the musical gift so universal among his countrymen, and in 1897, while at Shamokin, organized a Mozart Glee club of thirty voices. Since his residence in Nanticoke he has organized and conducts the Nanticoke Glee and Oratorio Society which numbers eighty voices. Mr. Thomas himself sings both tenor and bass. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, F. and A. M., of Shamokin Chapter, No. 265, and also of Shamokin Commandery, K. T. He is a strong advocate of tem-



perance, and in politics is an ardent Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in the spiritual and musical work of which he is actively engaged. While at Shamokin he was for fifteen years leader of the choir, and it may be truthfully said that no better singing could be produced by a choir than that rendered by the choir of the Presbyterian Church at Shamokin. He is president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Nanticoke, in which position he has raised a large sum of money to pay off the debt of the association and place it on a firm financial basis.

Mr. Thomas married, January 15, 1879, Sarah, daughter of David and Mary Davis, and of the six children born to them three are living: David J., Benjamin and Emrys.

**JOHN REAP.** Among the old residents of Avoca, none is better known or more highly respected than John Reap. Mr. Reap is a son of Thomas Reap, who was born in Ireland and married Bridget Dugan, a native of the same county. Their family consisted of five children, three of whom are now in the United States: Michael, Jr., Martin, and John, mentioned at length hereafter. Mr. and Mrs. Reap died in their native land.

John Reap, son of Thomas and Bridget (Dugan) Reap, was born June 25, 1842, in county Mayo, Ireland, and in 1860 emigrated to the United States. He settled first in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where for nearly a year he was employed on a farm. In 1861 he moved to Moscow, Madison township, Luzerne county, and entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, for whom he worked three years as a track hand. In 1864 the company promoted him to the position of foreman of repairs, and in March of that year he was employed by the United States government in the construction of military railroads. This obliged him to follow the movements of the army, in consequence of which he was often under fire of the enemy while in the discharge of his duty. On the records in Washington, District of Columbia, may be seen the following: "John Reap was a civilian as sub-foreman at a salary of \$3.00 per day, under Captain F. T. Starkweather, Assistant Quartermaster United States Military Railroads, Military Division of the Mississippi, from March 1, 1864, to May 15, 1865, and as foreman at \$100 per month from May 16, 1865, to July 16, 1865. He ranked as first lieutenant."

On his return to civil life Mr. Reap settled in

North Carolina, where he was employed in the construction of a new railroad. In July, 1866, he returned to Moscow, and the same year removed to the oil region of Pennsylvania, where he became a member of the civil engineer corps. After a time he secured the position of foreman for a company in Wilkes-Barre, and from that place was transferred to White Haven, where he remained for a short time. In 1868 he removed to Avoca, where in company with his cousin, Martin Reap, he engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1871 he was employed by Mr. J. H. Sawyer, a coal operator, and in 1872 entered the service of the Delaware & Hudson Company, as track-foreman, working between Moosic and Pittston. This position he retained for thirteen years, resigning in 1885, in order to accept a similar position with the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company in whose service he remained for sixteen years. In 1901 he turned his attention to the insurance business, becoming an agent for the Metropolitan Company. Finding the employment, however, uncongenial, he abandoned it and took a position with the Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company in its construction department. In 1902 he became a track foreman for the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, a position which he still retains. Some years since he built for himself a beautiful and commodious dwelling furnished with every facility for comfort and convenience. Mr. Reap holds a high place in the regard of his fellow citizens, by whom he has been thrice elected justice of the peace, his terms of office not, however, being consecutive. He has served two terms as school director, and for the last six years has held the office of notary public. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Mr. Reap married, in 1869, Maria Grimes, and the following children have been born to them: Catherine, who became the wife of John Early; Henry E., deceased; Elizabeth, also deceased; Bea, who is the wife of Floyd Porter; Nellie; John R., an attorney at the Luzerne county bar; Edward J.; Mary P.; James A.; Thomas A.; Frances; and Agnes C. Mrs. Reap is a daughter of Richard and Ann (Armstrong) Grimes, and was born in Ireland, in 1853. The same year her parents emigrated to the United States. Their daughter, by reason of her tender age, was left in her native land in the care of relatives until 1863, when she joined her parents in their new home. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes now reside on their farm at Elmhurst, enjoying the well earned fruits of long and useful lives.



**WILLIAM HENRY HOLLISTER.** One of the self-made men who are an honor to any community is William Henry Hollister, of Avoca. Mr. Hollister is the son of Amos G. Hollister, a prosperous farmer of Susquehanna county, who married Lydia Tiffany, and became the father of the following children: Amos P., who served three years in the Union army during the Civil war; two daughters who married respectively R. K. Bailly and A. Woodworth; William Henry, mentioned at length hereafter; Orville D., who is a farmer of Newton township; and another daughter, who became the wife of Dr. E. A. Kent, and is now deceased.

William Henry Hollister, son of Amos G. and Lydia (Tiffany) Hollister, was born in 1850, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and passed his boyhood on his father's farm, receiving his primary education in the public schools. This instruction he supplemented by a course at the high school. In 1877 he moved to Avoca, where on a small capital he engaged in mercantile business. In this enterprise he was very successful, and in 1880, in company with C. C. Bowman, leased the colliery now controlled by the Avoca Coal Company. Of this company Mr. Hollister is general manager. The mine was first opened and operated in 1872 by J. H. Swayer, who afterward sold it to the Hillside Company, from whom it was leased by Hollister & Bowman. There is one shaft seventy-five feet deep and one drift connecting with the shaft. The output of coal is about ten hundred tons per day, the machinery is the most complete in the coal belt, and the working force consists of about five hundred hands. In connection with the colliery is a well-furnished store of which Mr. Hollister is general manager. In addition to his duties in connection with the production of coal, Mr. Hollister finds time for attention to a variety of other interests. In 1898 he became general manager of the Avoca Electric Light & Heat Company, in which he is a heavy stockholder. He has an interest in the gold and silver producing mines of Colorado, and is a director in the Sterling Mine & Tunnel Company of that state. He is president of the Indicator Construction Company, of Scranton, and also of the Lippincott Steam Specialty and Supply Company. Mr. Hollister is held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens, and in 1894 served the borough as burgess. He is a member of Pittston Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., in which he has held the rank of worshipful master. He also belongs to Chapter, No. 242, of Pittston, to Wyoming Commandery, No. 57, and

to Irem Temple, of Wilkes-Barre. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He is an active member and a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is connected with the official board. Mr. Hollister married, in 1875, Ella Beamer, and they are the parents of two children: Claire B., born in 1877; and Glenn W., born in 1885, a clerk in his father's store. Both are graduates of Wyoming Seminary, the former in 1898, and the latter in 1904, and Claire B. is vice-president of the Lippincott Indicator Instruction Company, also vice-president of the Lippincott Specialty and Supply Company.

**THOMAS R. WILLIAMS,** of Glenlyon, one of the oldest and most trustworthy assistant superintendents for the Susquehanna Coal Company, in whose employ he has been since 1869, a period of thirty-six years, was born in South Wales, 1845, a son of Reese and Jennie (Jones) Williams, both natives of Wales, in which country they lived their entire lives and where they are laid to rest. They had six children: Thomas R., John, Reese, William, Mary and Jane, Thomas R. being the only one to emigrate to the United States.

After completing a common school education Thomas R. Williams turned his attention to mining, and by coming in touch with men of experience became well versed in the art of coal mining. In 1868 he embarked for the United States, and directly after his arrival took up his residence in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where for a short time he was in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. The following year he entered the service of the Susquehanna Coal Company, beginning as a miner and continuing the same up to 1873, at which time he was promoted to mine foreman. He filled this position for about one and a half years, and at the expiration of this period of time was promoted to the office of assistant superintendent of the company's works at Nanticoke. Desiring to be relieved from this he applied to Superintendent George T. Morgan, who gave him the choice of any of the collieries of the company under his jurisprudence. Mr. Williams chose No. 2 slope, where he remained ten years, during which time he had under his supervision four hundred men and boys. In 1885, when the Glenlyon colliery was put in operation, he was chosen to place it on a paying basis, and during his sixteen years connection with the same had under his supervision six hundred men and boys. In 1901, when the company put in operation the Stearns colliery,



He was transferred to that in order to place it also on a paying footing. His mining experience covers a period of forty-six years.

Mr. Williams served on the borough council one year, and also held the office of school director of Nanticoke for five years, two years of which time he was treasurer of the board. During his residence in Nanticoke he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was steward for many years, also treasurer, and a teacher in the Sunday school. He now holds membership in a church of the same denomination in Glenlyon, of which body he has served as treasurer. He is a liberal contributor to the church, which is evidenced by the declaration from good authority that he and his family have donated three thousand dollars toward the support and maintenance of the same. Mr. Williams is a stanch Republican and a firm believer in high tariff. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons. He is the owner of considerable property in Glenlyon, Pennsylvania, and has extensive real estate holdings in the state of Oregon. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Nanticoke.

In 1870 Mr. Williams married Mary Ann Jones, of Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania, daughter of Daniel and Mary Jones, who came to this country in 1810, and a descendant of ancestors who settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about two hundred years ago. Daniel and Mary Jones, whose marriage occurred in the United States, had four children: Margaret, Mary A., Daniel D., a veteran of the Civil war, and now (1905) one of the leading undertakers of Scranton; and David Jones. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Jennie, wife of K. L. Fisher, of Glenlyon, Pennsylvania, and they have four children: Lillian, Viola, Edison, and Frederick Fisher.

**FRANK W. FILER.** In the ranks of the electricians of Lackawanna county none occupies a more honorable place than Frank W. Filer, of Dunmore. He is of English parentage. His father was one of the pioneer miners of the Lackawanna Valley, and one of the number to whom the county is chiefly indebted for the development of the anthracite coal industry.

George Filer, son of George and Anna Filer, was born August 5, 1821, in Somersetshire, England. He was one of a family of ten children, and in early youth was thrown on his own resources in consequence of the death of his father. His occupation was that of a miner, and in 1841 he emigrated to the United States and settled in

Pennsylvania, drawn thither no doubt by the possibilities which that region holds for men of his calling. After working for one year in Schuylkill county he moved to Tuscarora, where he was employed in the mines of the Reading Company. In 1849 he settled at Scranton, where he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, then the largest coal operators in the valley. His duties were sinking shafts and driving tunnels and he also assisted in the general development of the mines. In 1854 he left the Pennsylvania Coal Company in order to develop some mines of his own, having leased some property of S. Spencer and others, and in this undertaking he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. In 1862 he became associated with J. R. Davis and J. F. Hunt in the development of the Roaring Brook mine. The partnership continued until 1867, when he sold his interest in the mine, and undertook the operation of the Oak Hill colliery, in Green Ridge, where he remained for five years. In 1870 he sunk a shaft on Carbon Hill which was sold in July, 1872, to the Erie Company, and in 1871 superintended the building of the Spring Brook colliery. In 1873 he opened in Blakely township, about eight miles from Scranton, one of the largest collieries then in the Lackawanna Valley, and known as the Winton colliery. In connection with this he opened the Filer mine, and from these two mines he and partner, Thomas Levey, had contracts to deliver three hundred thousand tons of coal per annum. As a prospector, projector and developer of coal land it is doubtful if Mr. Filer had his equal in Pennsylvania. On these subjects he was regarded as an authority and his advice was sought by many. He frequently took mines that had been abandoned, re-opened them and made them profitable. For the marvellously long period of sixty-nine years he was actively engaged in mining. The last year of his life was spent at Greggsville, New York, where he was developing a salt mine. His political affiliations were with the Republicans. He was a member of no church, but was in sympathy and fellowship with all whose lives were in accordance with the principles of Christianity.

Mr. Filer married, in 1844, Martha Ashley, a native of England, and of the fourteen children born to them the following are now living: 1. Mary A., married J. T. Taylor, and has four children: Kate L., George F., Henry D. and Edith M. 2. Elizabeth, married W. I. McCormick, and is the mother of three sons: Howard, George and Francis. 3. Emma D., married J. Coleman, and also has three sons: Eugene, George and

James. 4. Martha, married Frank Butterfield, and has five children: Thomas, Edward, Frank, George and Martha. 5. Frank W., mentioned hereafter. 6. Fannie, wife of F. D. Chambers, and mother of two children: Ella and Daisy. The death of Mr. Filer, which occurred April 28, 1898, was felt to be a great loss by all who were in any way connected with him. His abilities and above all his character commanded the respect of all. His widow, who is in feeble health, resides on the old homestead.

Frank W. Filer, son of George and Martha (Ashley) Filer, was born in 1871, in Dunmore. In early youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed steadily and with a fair measure of success for twelve years. At the end of that time he abandoned it in order to devote himself to electricity, of which he had made a thorough and exhaustive study. He is now in the service of the Ellis Chalmers Company as an experienced electrician. He is a good citizen and possesses the esteem of all who know him. Mr. Filer married, in October, 1898, Agnes Drake, and they are the parents of three children: George A., Charles W. and Helen M. Filer.

CONRAD NAGLE, bos carpenter for the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, in whose service he has been for the long period of thirty-five years, twenty-one of which he has held his present position, being an expert mechanic and having the entire confidence of the management, was born near the river Rhine, Germany, October 1, 1851, a son of George J. and Catherine (Thomas) Nagle, both natives of Germany, parents of six children: Conrad, Jacob, deceased; Nicholas, Mary, wife of the Rev. Lewis Ulmea; Godfried, and Barbara, wife of Frederick Acklerle. George J. Nagle (father) died in his native land. Conrad was the first of this family to emigrate to the United States; he was followed, at intervals, by his brothers—Nicholas and Jacob—and sister Mary; and in 1892 his widowed mother, Godfrey, Barbara, and a daughter of his sister Mary emigrated, coming directly to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania.

Conrad Nagle was tenderly reared by his parents and well educated in the schools of his native country. His father, being a man of considerable means and a carpenter who followed contracting and building in his own name, gave him many advantages other young men were deprived of. He learned the trade of carpenter with his father, who taught him all its secrets as he knew them. In 1870 he emigrated from his native country to seek a new home and new associations. He came

to Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, but after a brief residence there removed to Wilkes-Barre, May 4, 1870, and for six months thereafter was employed by Christian Duval, a contractor. He then entered the employ of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company, with whom he remained up to 1872, when he removed to Nanticoke and he has been a worthy and respected citizen of that borough ever since. In the latter named year he became an employee in the car repair shop of the Susquehanna Coal Company, later was promoted to the building of new cars, and in 1884 was appointed to his present position, boss carpenter. His work is to erect breakers and washeries for repair work, and he has the entire control of a gang of men, thirty-six in number. He is a man of excellent executive ability, keen discrimination and sound judgment, capable of wisely controlling men. He is a worthy member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Nagle was married (first) to Miss Mary Retzaff, July 9, 1874, and (second) to Miss Mary Drobka, June 7, 1902. His first wife, who died October 3, 1901, bore him ten children, eight of whom are living, namely: William, Mary, Conrad, Minnie, Edward, Eva, Herbert and Freda. His second wife bore him two children: Theodore and Theophilus.

R. A. REED, outside foreman for the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, at Wanamie, who gained the necessary knowledge to fit him for his responsible position in the high school of experience, the only real institution which thoroughly qualifies men for the various activities of life, is one of the progressive and public-spirited men of that borough. His parents, Abraham and Sarah (Wallard) Reed, are residents of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and their family consists of three children: Harriet, Annie and R. A. Reed. Abraham Reed (father) was superintendent for the Hillside Iron and Coal Company for thirteen years, and at the present time (1905) is master mechanic for the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, which position he has held four years.

R. A. Reed was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1867. He was reared in that vicinity and educated in the public schools of Lackawanna county. He gained his first experience in business life in the employ of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company as tool boy, and later was promoted to the position of locomotive engineer. He then became connected with the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, in whose employ he remained several years, after which he

accepted a position as fireman on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, from which he was transferred to that of engineer. During his seven years' connection with this company he gained an experience which broadened and widened his mind and paved the way to something better. In 1890 he turned his attention to the production of coal, which he has followed up to the present time (1905), a period of fifteen years, six of which has been in the employ of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. In his present position of outside foreman he has under his control three hundred men, whose interests he carefully looks after, as well as those of the company he represents. As a mark of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens Mr. Reed was elected to the office of township commissioner, and is now serving his second term. He is a Republican in politics. Socially he is a member of Coalville Lodge, No. 474, Free and Accepted Masons; Wanamie Lodge, No. 867, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and the Order of Eagles.

In 1892 Mr. Reed married Lizzie Ripple, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Two children were born to them: Helen, deceased; and Howard Reed.

GEORGE MORGAN MORGAN, engineer for the Susquehanna Coal Company at North shaft No. 1, where for twelve years he has held the throttle while lowering and hoisting men into and out of the mines, is a native of Gloucestershire, England, born May 16, 1871. Perhaps no position is more exacting or trying to the nerves than that of the shaft engineer. One moment or even a fraction thereof of inattention on the part of the engineer may mean loss of life, property, or both, therefore the men of steady nerves and clear brain are selected for this position, in whom not only the company, but the miners, have implicit confidence.

Isaiah Morgan, father of George M. Morgan, was born in Gloucestershire, England, May 22, 1833. He was reared, educated and married in his native land, and in 1888, accompanied by a married daughter whose husband was in the United States, emigrated to this country, arriving in September of that year. The following spring his wife and the remainder of the children followed him to their new home. He located in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he secured a position as engineer (that being the line of work he followed in his native country) with the Susquehanna Coal Company, they giving him a fan

engine. After dissolving his connection with this company, he became the proprietor of a hotel, from which he realized a fair income. He was a member of the Foresters of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. By his marriage to Mary A. Morgan, who was born in Gloucestershire, England, May 22, 1839, the following named children were born: Emily, who became the wife of W. S. Powell; Margaret, who became the wife of Thomas Wright; Hannah, who became the wife of Thomas Baugh; Isaiah, deceased; William M., deceased, who for ten years served as foreman for the Susquehanna Coal Company; James M.; Thomas M.; George M., mentioned hereafter; Harry M., whose personal sketch follows this: Joseph I. M., who worked his way up from breaker boy to his present position of master mechanic; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Albert H. Clifford; and John. Isaiah Morgan, father of these children, died August 29, 1892. His widow is living at the present time (1905).

George M. Morgan emigrated from his native country, England, in 1889, at the age of seventeen years, in the meantime having acquired a common school education. His first settlement was in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he has since remained. He became an employee of the Susquehanna Coal Company; his first work was firing, from that position he was given an engine at a slope, and from that he was promoted to his present position, shaft engineer. His honorable and straightforward actions in everyday life have won for him the full confidence of the company by whom he is employed, as well as the respect of his fellow citizens. Mr. Morgan has been a member of the Nanticoke Hose Company for sixteen years, has filled every position in the same and is now treasurer, which office he has held for eight years. Mr. Morgan is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; the Consistory of S. P. R. S., 32nd degree, of Bloomsburg; Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkes-Barre; Valley Chapter, No. 214, Plymouth; Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knight Templars; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Grand Lodge of the latter named Order of Pennsylvania, of which he was a representative at Philadelphia in 1895, and at Pittsburg in 1896; Knights of Malta; and the Order of Engineers of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Morgan is unmarried. He is an Episcopalian in religion, and a Republican in politics.

EVAN M. MUIR, cashier of the Nanticoke National Bank, to which responsible position he

was chosen in September, 1904, is well qualified for office, having been actively connected with banks and banking in various capacities for a number of years. Banking today is one of the great financial enterprises of this country and of this age. It is a business more than any other that requires a watchful eye on the money market, a thoughtful and careful attention paid to its fluctuations, as well as an oversight of the financial field in general, and the selection of trustworthy and competent financiers to represent the stockholders and make the best use of the funds entrusted to their care.

Thomas Muir, father of Evan M. Muir, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, and possessed those sturdy and virtue-loving qualifications that are found inherent in almost every native of that country, which characteristics they transmit to their children. After his emigration to the United States he located in Pennsylvania, about 1848, taking up his residence in Barclay, Bradford county, where he served as superintendent of the coal mines. Later he moved to Towanda, same county, where he engaged in the mercantile business, conducting the same for seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Meredith, was of Welsh parentage and her death occurred shortly after the birth of her youngest child. Their family consisted of three children: James E., of Towanda; Margaret, married Herbert I. Graves, of Towanda, now retired, and resides in Schenectady, New York; and Evan M. Muir.

Evan M. Muir was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1866. He was reared and educated in Towanda, the county seat of Bradford county. He engaged in the grocery business in partnership with his father in 1888, and continued up to 1890, in which year he became messenger for the Citizens' National Bank of Towanda. By faithfully discharging the duties of this position, he was promoted to that of clerk, then to bookkeeper, and finally to that of teller, in which capacity he served until July, 1903, when he was tendered the office of cashier in the Citizens' National Bank of Windber, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, which he served up to his appointment to his present position in September, 1904. The Nanticoke National Bank was chartered in 1904 with a cash capital of \$100,000.00. Its president is A. A. Enke, vice-president, A. Lape, and there are fifteen directors. At the beginning of January, 1905, its resources were \$237,380.08, and at the present time—March, 1905—has reached the sum of \$281,800.47. This growth and development proves conclu-

sively that while yet a young institution, its matters are conducted in a thoroughly businesslike and reliable manner. Mr. Muir is a member of Union Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons, of Towanda; of Union Chapter, No. 161; of Northern Commandery, No. 16; and Irem Temple, Wilkes-Barre. He is past master of these.

In 1889 Mr. Muir was married to Hila P. Willson, of Towanda, who bore him two children: Thomas C., January 15, 1891, and Alfred B., November 24, 1893. Hila P. was one of four children, three living, namely: Hiram, of Chicago; Hila P., and Fred, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of Rev. Clark and Mary Elizabeth (Bliss) Willson, the former an evangelist, and the latter a sister of P. P. Bliss, the singer. She has traveled all over the world, and is known in singing sacred songs as the Jenny Lind of America. Mr. and Mrs. Willson have an adopted daughter, Laura, who is the wife of the Hon. Richard Brown, of Jersey City, New Jersey.

R. WILLIS REES, superintendent of the Elliot McClure colliery, situated at Sibley, Old Forge borough, which company was organized in 1872, and for which he has been a trusty and reliable employee since 1885, a period of two decades, is a native of Wales, born in 1862.

Benjamin Rees, father of R. Willis Rees, was also a native of Wales, where he resided during his boyhood and young manhood. In 1863, having decided to test the business opportunities of the new world, he crossed the broad Atlantic and upon his arrival in this country located in Hyde Park, Pennsylvania, where he followed mining for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. After a residence of five years in Hyde Park he removed to the borough of Taylor, where his widow now resides. From 1868 to 1880 he held the position of superintendent for the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company, and in the latter named year assumed the superintendency of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company, which then took in the Greenwood and Sibley mines, remaining with them for three years, up to 1883, when his death was caused by the running away of a coal car down a slope at the Greenwood colliery. Mr. Rees understood mining in all its departments, was thorough and conscientious in the performance of all his duties, and enjoyed the entire confidence of the companies for which he worked. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order



of Odd Fellows. His wife, Louise (Willis) Rees, also a native of Wales, who accompanied him to this country, bore him six children: Annie, who became the wife of William H. Slocum; R. Willis, mentioned hereafter; Ada, wife of Dr. Weston; John B., Bertha, wife of W. W. Evans; and Gertrude, who is a competent and accomplished teacher.

R. Willis Rees was reared principally in Providence, Scranton, and his education was obtained in the common schools of that locality. His first experience in business life was gained as clerk, and shortly afterward he was employed as weigh-master for the Delaware and Hudson Company. Later he was employed by the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company, then by the John Jermyn Company, and finally by the Elliot McClure Company, whose service he entered in 1885. For eighteen years he served in the capacity of book-keeper, his methods meeting the hearty approval of his employers, and at the expiration of this period of time was assigned to his present position of superintendent of the colliery situated at Sibley. There are two openings to the mines, a shaft sunk two hundred feet deep and a slope. They employ about six hundred hands, and the output of coal is about nine hundred tons per day. Mr. Rees has the entire charge of everything and has so far proved his competency as to merit the commendation of the members of the company. He is a resident of Old Forge borough, and has been honored by his fellow citizens to the highest office a borough can confer, that of chief burgess, which he creditably filled one term. He served as justice of the peace five years, and also as tax collector and school director for a number of years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 597, Free and Accepted Masons, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party, the principles of which great body he admires and upholds to the best of his ability. In 1886 Mr. Rees married Emma Kohler, daughter of Melchoir Kohler, of Old Forge, and seven children were born to them, six of whom are living, namely: Willis K., Emily, John H., Ernestine, Benjamin and Helen Rees.

JAMES CROFT, superintendent of the brick department of the American Car and Foundry Company of Berwick, Pennsylvania, is one of the worthy residents of Beach Haven, Luzerne county, where he has made his home since 1902. He is a native of Staffordshire, England, born January 28, 1864, a son of Moses and Martha (Brown) Croft, natives of England, in which

country their deaths occurred. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: John, James, Jefferson, William, Martna, Harry and Benjamin.

In 1876, when only twelve years of age, after completing a common school education, James Croft emigrated to the United States and located first at Berwick, Pennsylvania, but after a residence of one year there removed to Danville, same state, where he remained two years. He then returned to Berwick, where for fourteen years he made his home, and in 1902 he purchased the property of Daniel Brader, in Beach Haven, residing thereon up to the present time. His position of superintendent of the brick department of the American Car and Foundry Company of Berwick is one of trust and responsibility, and has been held by him for seventeen consecutive years with the perfect approbation and confidence of that extensive company. Mr. Croft keeps his own horse and carriage, in which he makes the journey to and from his place of business, a distance of four miles. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Berwick.

On August 17, 1877, while a resident of Danville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Croft married Elizabeth Ann Jenkins, born in South Wales, in 1856, a daughter of Morgan and Ann Jenkins, who emigrated to this country from Wales, their native land, in 1880. They settled in Danville, Pennsylvania, remained there several years, and then removed to Scranton, same state, residing there until the death of Mr. Jenkins; his widow at the present time (1905) resides in Berwick. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins had six children: Elizabeth Ann, wife of James Croft; John G., Charles J., William, Anna J., and Mary. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Croft, three of whom are living, namely: Martha A., Benjamin W., and Anna M. Croft.

THOMAS G. FORD, a representative citizen of the borough of Nanticoke, where he has resided for more than three decades, and who is now serving as assistant mine foreman for the Susquehanna Coal Company, was born in South Wales, April 2, 1858.

Thomas Ford, father of Thomas G. Ford, was a native of Somersetshire, England, was there educated, learned the trade of puddler, which he followed for a number of years, and was united in marriage to Margaret George, a native of Wales. In 1865, having decided to test the business opportunities of the United States, he emigrated thither, accompanied by his family, and

his first place of residence was Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade. In 1872 he removed to Nanticoke, same state, and there took up mining. Later in life he abandoned this occupation. He was elected to the office of high constable for Nanticoke and served four years. His death occurred March 2, 1899, his wife preceding him, passing away August, 1880. They were the parents of five children: Thomas G., John, Sarah A., Benjamin, and Lizzie.

At the age of seven years Thomas G. Ford accompanied his parents when they left his native hills in South Wales for a home in the United States. For two years the family resided in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, the following six years they made their home in Wilkes-Barre, in the public schools of which city he obtained his education, and in 1873 they located in Nanticoke, where Thomas G. Ford has since remained. At the age of fourteen years he entered the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company, remaining continuously in their service from then to the present time (1905). He began work as a door boy and has been promoted through various positions up to his present office, assistant mine foreman, which he has filled with credit since 1893. He is an experienced miner, understanding from personal knowledge all the arts and mysteries of coal mining, and is therefore competent to take charge of the interests of the company in the mine and well qualified to look after the best interests of the miners also. He is trustworthy and enjoys the full confidence of the management of the company which he has served since boyhood. During his years of usefulness, which are still in progress, he purchased a fine, commodious and comfortable home, which he has by the assistance of his wife most tastefully furnished and adorned. Mr. Ford served one year on the borough council and a similar period of time on the school board. He is a member of the Knights of Malta, Knights of Pythias, and Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Ford was married November 18, 1881, to Hannah Griffiths, who was born in Wales, 1860, a daughter of Lewis and Ann Griffiths. Their children are: Maggie, wife of Lewis Smith, a painter; Lizzie, wife of William G. Williams, a tailor by trade; Mary, wife of William De Vale; Lewis, Gertrude, wife of D. J. Jones; John and Rachel Ford.

JAMES HENRY COPPIN, of Nanticoke, who is serving in the capacity of foreman of the Nanticoke Water Company, is a man who stands

high in the estimation of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a native of England, born September 27, 1868.

His parents, Hugh and Thomasine (Vivian) Coppin, natives of England, left their native land for a home in the new world in 1879, locating in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. From early boyhood Hugh Coppin was connected with mining in rock, was an experienced and expert mechanic, his work consisting of the cutting of tunnels and the sinking of shafts. The esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Nanticoke was evidenced by the fact that he was elected high constable of that borough, and during his incumbency of office discharged his duties in a highly creditable manner. Their family consisted of five children: James H., Maurice, Louise, Ann and John, deceased. Mr. Coppin died March 7, 1889. His widow is living (1905).

James H. Coppin acquired his preliminary education in the schools of England, which he attended until eleven years of age, and his subsequent educational advantages were obtained in the public schools of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, whither his parents removed in 1879. Like the majority of boys who reside in a mining town, he became identified with the production of coal. He worked in the mines in various capacities up to 1898, when an opening was made for him with the Nanticoke Water Company as an engineer. He held that position up to 1902 when he was promoted to his present office, foreman, which is one of responsibility as regards the company and the consumers. He is in charge of the entire system, and is also collector for the company, whose interests are looked after by Mr. Coppin with the utmost fidelity and conscientiousness. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is senior warden; Valley Chapter, No. 214, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knight Templars; Irem Temple, of Wilkes-Barre; John Bunyan Commandery, No. 240, Knights of Malta; and Nanticoke Lodge, No. 886, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Coppin is unmarried.

IRVIN P. WALP, of Nanticoke, conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad since 1892, was born in Hollenback township May 15, 1867, a son of Nathan and Emma (Hart) Walp.

Nathan Walp (father) was also a native of Hollenback township. He was a shoemaker by trade and owned and operated a shoe store at Ashley, whereby he gained a comfortable

livelihood for his family. He was united in marriage to Emma Hart, also a native of Hollenback township, and two children were born to them, Irvin P. being the only survivor. Nathan Walp died in 1875, when his son Irvin P. was eight years of age. His widow is living at the present time (1905).

Mr. Hart, grandfather of Mrs. Walp, was one of the pioneers of Hollenback township, where he owned about one thousand acres of good farm land. He was the father of five children: Aaron, Peter, John, Joseph and Mary. Peter Hart, father of Mrs. Walp, was a resident of Hollenback township, and there owned a farm of one hundred and ten acres, which he cultivated and improved. He was a man of prominence in the neighborhood, and served in the capacity of justice of the peace for thirty years. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Deets, bore him thirteen children, twelve of whom attained years of maturity, and six of whom are living (1905): Emma, Sarah, Louise, Martha, Alice and Amelia.

Irvin P. Walp attended the common schools of Ashley, completing his studies in the schools of Nanticoke, to which town his parents moved in 1881. At the age of nineteen years he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, served as brakeman for two and a half years, then flagman two and a half years, and was then promoted to his present position, conductor, and during his incumbency of office has never met with an accident or injury. He is eminently fitted by nature and training for the position he now fills. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors.

On October 17, 1890, Mr. Walp married Mary M. O'Brien, and four children were born to them: William H., Walter A., Helen E., and Marie E. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Walp were Jeremiah and Mary (Donovan) O'Brien, natives of Ireland. Their son, Dennis O'Brien, father of Mrs. Walp, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. For a number of years he conducted a hotel at Sugar Notch, after which he turned his attention to mining, and lost his life at Slope No. 1, May 15, 1883. His wife, Ellen (Stepleton) O'Brien, whom he married in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, was a native of Scotland, from whence she emigrated to this country in young womanhood; her death occurred in April, 1895. Their family consisted of twelve children, four of whom grew to ma-

turity, and three of whom are living: Ellen, Michael, and Mary M., aforementioned as the wife of Mr. Walp.

**THOMAS W. PARRY.** Throughout the anthracite coal belt there is no better educated or more expert miner than Thomas W. Parry, of Avoca. Mr. Parry is the son of Thomas Parry, who was born in North Wales, but for a number of years made his home in Northumberland, England. He was an experienced and practical miner. In 1806 he came to the United States, and for six months lived in Plymouth, Luzerne county, returning at the end of that time to his home in Northumberland. In 1887 he came again to the United States, and this time made it his permanent home. His wife was Mary Hughes, also a native of North Wales, and they were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Thomas W., mentioned at length hereafter; Rebecca, who married John Manghan; Peter; Robert; David; George; John W.; Alfred G., and Katie, who became the wife of Henry Morton. The death of Mr. Parry, the father of the family, occurred November 16, 1903. Notwithstanding the fact that he had worked in the mines for almost fifty-six years, he was a well-preserved and vigorous man to the close of his long life. His widow survives him and is now a resident of Avoca.

Thomas W. Parry, son of Thomas and Mary (Hughes) Parry, was born in 1806, in North Wales, but passed his boyhood and youth in Northumberland, England, where he was employed with his father in the mines. They both worked in the Waremouth colliery, in Sunderland, one of the largest mines in the world. The shaft is twenty-one hundred feet deep. The first manager of this mine was Sir George Eliott. There Mr. Parry worked eight years under the supervision of his father, beginning as a lad of ten years and remaining until 1885, when he emigrated to the United States, settling in Scranton, Pennsylvania. There he engaged with the Delaware & Hudson Company as laborer, but soon moved to Troop, where he entered the service of the Pancoast Coal Company, with whom he remained four years as a miner. Thence he moved to Richmondale, where he spent another four years. While living in Richmondale he took a course in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, and passed a creditable examination as mining foreman. He then entered the Pennsylvania College, where he took a two years' course, graduating in 1896

as mining engineer. The same year he was employed by Mr. Richmond as foreman. In 1898 he resigned his position, the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, in which he held the rank of first sergeant of Company H, being mustered into service. For eleven months he was stationed in various parts of the country, but was not sent abroad. On his return he resumed his old position as mine foreman, a position which had been reserved for him, despite the fact that during his absence the Richmond property had passed into the control of the New York, Ontario & Western Company. He remained with this company for two years, and then became mine foreman for the Hillside Coal Company. In 1900 he moved to Avoca and entered the service of the Butler colliery, where he has since remained. He has charge of two slopes and a "stripping," with four hundred men under his control. He is conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his duties toward both employers and employed, and is trusted and honored by both. He belongs to the Spanish-American War Veterans, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of trustee. Mr. Parry married in 1901, Mame G., daughter of Thomas W. and Mary McCrindle, and they have one child, Wesley G., born in 1904. Mrs. Parry was born in Avoca, in 1873. Her parents were natives of Scotland, who emigrated from Glasgow to the United States in 1864. Thomas W. McCrindle was a miner and a worthy man. He was the father of seven children, three of whom are living: John, James and Mame G., mentioned above as the wife of Thomas W. Parry.

**PATRICK H. MCCLELLAN.** Among the enterprising and energetic young men of the county must be numbered Patrick H. McClellan, of Avoca. He is the grandson of Patrick and Elizabeth McClellan, of Scotch-Irish origin, who both died in the north of Ireland. Eight of their children came to the United States: John, Peter, William, mentioned at length hereafter; James Rose, Sarah, Kate and Elizabeth.

William McClellan, son of Patrick and Elizabeth McClellan, was born in Scotland, and in 1870 emigrated to the United States. He settled in Plains, Pennsylvania, where he was connected with the boot and shoe business, which he thoroughly understood and in which he was remarkably successful. Subsequently he went to South Africa in connection with a mining company, by whom he was employed as bookkeeper. This occupation he abandoned after a time, and

engaged in the boot and shoe business at Kimberly, South Africa. He married Anna, daughter of John and Mary Pryor, both natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1840. They settled at Plains, where Mr. Pryor engaged in mining and became a prosperous citizen. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pryor were: Anna, born in Plains, became the wife of William McClellan, as mentioned above; Mary, Catherine and Margaret. Mr. Pryor was a man respected by all who knew him. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan were the parents of one child: Patrick H., mentioned at length hereafter. The death of Mr. McClellan occurred in 1896, at Kimberly, South Africa. He is survived by his widow.

Patrick H. McClellan, only child of William and Anna (Pryor) McClellan, was born October 12, 1876, in Plains, and in boyhood attended the common schools of his native township. Later he attended the Wyoming Business College, at Kingston, from which institution he graduated in 1893. From that time to the present he has been employed by different leading coal companies in some clerical capacity, and for the last two years has held the position of bookkeeper with the Delaware & Hudson Company. His record for efficiency and trustworthiness is beyond dispute. Mr. McClellan married in 1898, Annie, daughter of John Stanton, and they have one daughter, Mary, born July, 1900.

**JOHN WATROUS.** One of the representative men of Lackawanna county is John Watrous, of Dunmore. Mr. Watrous was among the pioneers of the town in which he resides. He belongs to an English family of good standing, the American branch of which was planted in this country some time prior to the Revolutionary war. In that conflict his grandfather, Jonathan B. Waterhouse (as the name was then spelled), participated as a member of Washington's staff. He married Abia Webster, whose family was closely connected with that of Noah Webster, the lexicographer. Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse were the parents of the following children: Elijah, Ichabod, Dudley, Judson, Morgan, Jonathan B., mentioned at length hereafter; and Polly.

Jonathan B. Watrous, son of Jonathan B. and Abia (Webster) Watrous, was born September 28, 1795, in Connecticut, and was a shoemaker by trade, but by reason of his remarkable aptitude was able to engage in various branches of mechanical industry. While still a youth he served in the war of 1812. He was a noted Nitro of his day. At one time he

hunted two days and out of eighteen shots killed seventeen deer. He married, June 8, 1820, Matilda, who was born February 17, 1804, in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph and Matilda Moore, whose other children were Joseph and Abigail. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Watrous: Egbert, who had a son, Friend Watrous, who served in Thirty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves. Joseph, who served in the Civil war and was a preacher in the Protestant Methodist Church. Judson; Dudley, who served in Thirty-third Regiment, Company B, Pennsylvania Reserves, through the Civil war; Abigail, who was born December 25, 1829, died May 17, 1901; Armenia, who married Rhodes Berry; Ann, who became the wife of J. R. Rosencrans; Lucy, who married James Black; John, mentioned at length hereinafter; Randolph; Jane; Electa, and Winfield S. Of this large number John and Dudley are the only ones now living. During the Civil war the latter served three years in the Third Penn. Reserves, with rank of orderly sergeant.

John Watrous, son of Jonathan B. and Matilda (Moore) Watrous, was born September 11, 1838, in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the common schools of Salem township. His early life was spent in working on the Gravity road, in the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, until the Civil war caused him to abandon his labors in order that he might offer his services to the government. In 1864 he was enrolled as a corporal in Company A, Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He served ten months, during which time he participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Platt's Plantation and a number of minor engagements. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and the same year again entered the service of the United States, this time as a member of the construction corps, remaining six months. In 1865 or '66 he went firing for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, filling the position sixteen months. He next served for a short time in a similar capacity on the Erie & Wyoming Railway, and was then promoted to the post of engineer, which he held for two years. He finally returned to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and remained in the shop for three years. He was afterward employed as a watchman by A. D. and F. M. Spencer. Since 1886 he has been a resident of Dunmore. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 305, F. and A. M.,

and a charter member of Dunmore Lodge, I. O. O. F. He also belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a member of Ezra Griffin Post, No. 339, G. A. R. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Watrous married, September 22, 1860, Annie M., daughter of Eli and Margaret (Quick) Shaffer, and the following children were born to them: Ralph, who is deceased; Frances A., who is a teacher; Celia, deceased; Margaret, who is a stenographer; Anna, who is the wife of A. R. Nash; Ida; Abby, deceased; Lulu, deceased; and Seth. Like his father, Mr. Watrous is an ardent lover of the chase, and is renowned for his achievements as a hunter.

WILLIAM N. ELLIS, of Moosic, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Wyoming county, whose industry and thrift were potent factors in the transformation of the land from a wilderness to that of well cultivated farms with substantial buildings thereon. These sturdy pioneers bequeathed to their descendants those characteristics which made them true and loyal citizens of this commonwealth. William N. Ellis was born at Meshoppen, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1862, a son of Benjamin and Melinda (Carrier) Ellis, and grandson of Levi Ellis, who purchased the homestead at Meshoppen in the late 30's, the same remaining in the possession of the family up to the present time (1905).

Benjamin Ellis (father) followed the occupation of farming, in which pursuit he was very successful. He was patriotic and loyal to his country, a fact clearly demonstrated during the Civil war, when the souls of men were tried, and the integrity of the nation hung in the balance. He voluntarily offered his services in defense of the flag of his country by enrolling himself a member of Company E, Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, participated in a number of battles, and was twice wounded. He had the honor of being present when General Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and immediately returned to civil life. By his marriage to Melinda Carrier five children were born, namely: Frank, deceased; Frederick M., William N., Mrs. Eva Reighard, deceased, and a daughter who died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1868, and subsequently Mr. Ellis was united in marriage to Frances Potter. His death occurred at the homestead in Meshoppen, in February, 1897.



William N. Ellis was reared in his native town, educated in its common schools, and chose for his vocation the free and independent life of a farmer. Later he engaged in the stone business in conjunction with farming, continuing the same in his native place until February, 1896, when he removed to the borough of Moosic and engaged in his present business of dairying. Having inherited a love for pastoral pursuits from his ancestors, he chose for himself the proprietorship and management of a large and extensive dairy farm, which is one of the finest and most extensive in the Lackawanna valley. His excellent herd of fifty-four cows are thoroughbreds and grades, producing on an average three hundred quarts of milk per day, which commands the highest market price. Mr. Ellis stands high in the community, and is respected and esteemed for his sterling worth and integrity of character. On December 4, 1883, Mr. Ellis was united in marriage to Caroline Adams, daughter of Perry and Margaret (Bennett) Adams, of Mehoepany, Wyoming county. Their children are: Perry A., Clara B., Ethel M., Benjamin F., Margaret, William N. J.; Roy, deceased; Raymond, Pearl E., Anna M., and Hazel D.

**WILLIAM J. THOMAS**, a worthy and well known citizen and a prosperous and practical farmer of Hanover township, where he leases and operates a well tilled farm of one hundred acres, this being one of the oldest farms in the vicinity and on which is the oldest house standing in the surrounding country today, is a native of Wales, born April 14, 1840. His parents were William and Sarah (Williams) Thomas, both natives of Wales, in which country their entire lives were spent.

William J. Thomas received his training and education in his native land, and there he also followed farming and mining up to 1887, in which year he emigrated to the United States. He came direct to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, in and about which borough he has since made his home. He was employed in the mines of the Susquehanna Coal Company for eight months, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company for about four years. The following nine years he worked a farm in Plymouth township, and since then has resided on his present farm, which is owned by the Susquehanna Coal Company, whose mines have honeycombed the interior so that some fields have fallen in or sunk five feet. On one corner of this farm, in 1885, there was a cavein in the mines which entombed twenty-three men, their bodies having

never been discovered. Several of the widows of these men are living now (1905) and receive their house rent from the company. Mr. Thomas followed mining for twenty-six years, during which time he met with no serious accident, this fact being explained by his extreme carefulness. He is a practical farmer as well as an experienced miner, this fact being clearly demonstrated by the neat and thrifty appearance of his broad acres and the buildings thereon. By economy and thrift Mr. Thomas has accumulated a sufficient competence to enable both him and his wife to spend the remaining years of their lives in the enjoyment of every comfort. In 1901 Mr. Thomas visited the scenes of his boyhood, spending four months on the trip, and the change of air and scenery was extremely beneficial to him, as well as it was a source of pleasure to him to meet again old friends and associates.

On April 9, 1862, prior to his emigration to the United States, Mr. Thomas married Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of John and Mary (Thomas) Thomas. Sixteen children were the issue of this union, all of whom were born in Wales, and nine of whom attained years of maturity and are married, namely: Mary A., Sarah, Elizabeth, James, William, Rosina, Margaret J., John and Harriet. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are the happy grandparents of twenty-nine grandchildren. Their marriage is remarkable from the fact that the paternal and maternal grandparents of Mrs. Thomas also bore the family name of Thomas.

**ALFRED A. ENKE.** No higher words of commendation or praise can be said of any man than that he has made a prominent place for himself in the world and honorably fills it. The most useful and trustworthy men are those who have risen to a high position by their own efforts, and asserted thereby their right to a place with those whose names have been handed down in the pages of history as men worthy of recognition. Among these is Alfred A. Enke, president of the Nanticoke National Bank, who was born in Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1851.

The paternal grandfather of Alfred A. Enke was John Enke, a native of Germany, who left his native country during the struggle for independence between England and the young colonies, and in this conflict he bore an active part. He was a man of considerable ability and intelligence, whose parents had set him apart for the church, but who thought for himself as he advanced in years and determined to choose



his own career. After the war ceased and the colonists were victorious, he settled at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather of Alfred A. Enke was Abel Dalbey, who was a cabinet maker and painter by trade. Both he and his wife lived to an advanced age, he passing away at seventy-seven and she at seventy-six years.

The parents of Alfred A. Enke were Jesse P. and Hannah (Dalbey) Enke, the former was born at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and the latter in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, a descendant of a Quaker origin. She died April, 1863. Their children were seven in number, three of whom are living at the present time (1905): Alfred A., Joseph M., John W.

Alfred A. Enke was reared in Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, and educated in the common schools thereof, qualifying himself during this period for a clerical calling. In 1876 he moved to Nanticoke, where he has since resided. He entered the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company, and for a period of thirty-two years held the respect and confidence of its management, during the greater portion of which time he had charge of one of the pay rolls of the company. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Caldwell Consistory, Bloomsburg; and Irem Temple, Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Enke has never entered the arena of politics, preferring to devote his time to business undividedly.

In 1874 Mr. Enke was married to Miss Mary A. Rambach, who bore him two children: Daniel Clyde, deceased, and Mary E. Mrs. Enke died May 10, 1878. In 1881 Mr. Enke was married to Miss Ida E. Hess, who also bore him two children: Emily L., a trained nurse, a graduate of Wilkes-Barre Hospital, and George P., a graduate of Lehigh University in mechanical engineering, and now employed as a specialist with the German Insurance Company of New York City. The mother of these children died April 4, 1884. In 1888 Mr. Enke was married to Miss Amy I. Anderson, of Herrick, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. There is no issue of this union.

MATTHEW NASH, who has been in the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, for twenty-two continuous years, during ten of which he has served in the capacity of assistant mine foreman, or fire boss, in No. 4 slope, is a man of sterling qualities and irreproachable character, one in whom the com-

pany places implicit confidence. His thorough knowledge of mining in general, and his complete understanding of the geography of the mines in their various ramifications makes him very valuable to the company, and should he be removed it would be difficult to fill his place. He is a native of England, born November 20, 1858, the seventh in order of birth of the thirteen children born to James and Hannah (Latches) Nash, both natives of England. James Nash was a miner by occupation. Matthew and his brother Mark were the only members of the family to leave their native land, but Mark, who was a miner by occupation, returned to England, where he now resides.

Matthew Nash was reared and educated in the country of his birth, and after laying aside his school books began the life of a miner. In March, 1883, attracted by the possibilities offered to young men in the United States, he emigrated thither and located in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he has since been a continuous resident, a citizen in whom his neighbors have implicit confidence. He entered the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company, served twelve years as miner, and ten years in his present position, assistant mine foreman, having creditably passed the examination exacted by the mining laws of the state. His hours are from 3 A. M. to 12 M., and his office is to precede the miners in their descent to the mines in order to inspect the various headings and chambers in search of gas and imperfect roof, either of which would prove fatal to the life of the miners, who are guided and governed entirely by the report of the fire boss. His position is one of the most important in the production of coal, for on his faithfulness to duty depends the safety of life and property. During his experience as assistant mine foreman no accident has happened to either him or those who follow him, and during his experience as a miner he has met with but one accident—being burnt by an explosion of gas—which incapacitated him for work for three weeks. By the exercise of thrift and economy he accumulated sufficient capital to purchase a home for himself and family, wherein reigns love, peace and harmony.

On November 10, 1888, Mr. Nash was united in marriage to Mary Beynon, of Trumbull county, Ohio, a most estimable lady who gracefully presides over his home. To this union there were born three children: Cassie, deceased; Emily, deceased; and Howard B. Nash. Mr. and Mrs. Nash are members of the Baptist

Church, in which he holds the office of trustee. Mrs. Nash is the only child of her parents, Thomas and Catherine (Lewis) Beynon, natives of Wales, who came to this country in 1855, settling in Ohio, where there were then coal fields, but which are now fertile fields tilled by the farmer.

JOHN PRICE, check docking boss of shaft No. 5, Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, which office he has held since 1899, is one of the representative citizens of that borough and enjoys the respect and confidence of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

James Price, father of John Price, was a native of England, a miner by occupation, and he lost his life by a fire in the mine in which he was employed in the year 1851. His wife, Mary Ann Price, survived him many years, passing away in her native land, England, in 1890. Their family consisted of three children, two daughters and one son, namely: Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Harris, of England; Sarah, wife of William Cook, resident of Peckville, and John. The two latter named emigrated to this country, they being the only members of the family that left their native soil.

John Price was born in England, October 14, 1846. He was reared, educated and married in his native land, emigrating from thence in 1893, and locating at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he has since resided. He at once became an employe of the Susquehanna Coal Company, and in 1899 was appointed check docking boss of shaft No. 5, a position he held for several years in England. The duty of this office is to see that the miners receive justice at the hands of the docking boss, and because of his thorough knowledge of mining, and his experience and familiarity with the production of coal in its various phases he was chosen for the position, which was created in the company in 1899. One of the grievances of the miners in the strike of that year was the excessive docking or shrinkage in their production of coal. In the adjustment of that strike a check docking boss was to be employed to see that each car as it goes to the breaker is fairly examined and the miners justly dealt with by the docking boss. During his incumbency of this office, Mr. Price has given entire satisfaction to both the company and the miners. He is a consistent member of the Primitive Methodist Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

On January 17, 1883, Mr. Price was married to Miss Sarah Robinson, a native of Eng-

land, and they are the parents of six children: Elizabeth, born 1884, the wife of Wilson Bogart, of Nanticoke; Mary, born 1885, the wife of Thomas Chamberlain, of Nanticoke; Margaret, born 1890; James, born 1895, and Robert Dewey, born 1898.

DAVID L. LLOYD. It may safely be asserted that there was no man in Luzerne county connected with the production of coal who more thoroughly understood his business than David L. Lloyd, late of Nanticoke. Mr. Lloyd was a son of John Lloyd, who was born in Wales, and in 1856 emigrated to the United States. He was a miner, and the greater part of his time after coming to this country was passed in Providence and Wilkes-Barre. During the Civil war he served in the army of the United States, receiving a wound which entitled him to a pension. His wife was Elizabeth Howell, also a native of Wales, and their children were: David L., mentioned at length hereinafter; Mary, Ann, Eliza, James and Albert. Of this number only the two eldest were born in Wales, and all are now deceased with the exception of Ann and Jane. Mr. Lloyd, the father, died in 1889, and the mother passed away in 1902.

David L. Lloyd, son of John and Elizabeth (Howell) Lloyd, was born March 4, 1851, in South Wales, and was five years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He received a partial education in the schools of Providence, where he remained until 1869. His first work was for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company in the capacity of slate-picker. As he grew older he was given a position in the mines. Later he was promoted to be fireman at the Wilkes-Barre shaft, but the wages of miners being greater than those of firemen he decided to enter the ranks of the former body of workers. In 1881 he visited New Mexico, remaining one year, and on his return entered the service of the Susquehanna Coal Company, with which he continuously remained until his death, May 29, 1905. Beginning as water-tender in the boiler-house, he had by strict attention to duty risen step by step to the position of engineer, which he held for fifteen years, and in the discharge of the critical duties of which he never made a mistake. He was stationed at shaft No. 2, which is over six hundred feet deep. He was a member of the Engineers' Association.

Mr. Lloyd married, March 16, 1873, Jane Morgan, and of the eleven children born to them six are living: Thomas, an electrician; John, a barber; William, a printer; Mabel, Bessie and

Mary. Thomas, the eldest son, was one of the young men who responded to the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, enlisting in Company H, Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, United States army. He served three years and was actively engaged in many of the severely contested battles. He was in service in the Philippines, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

**WILLIAM O. THOMAS, JR.** One of the many Welshmen who have added themselves to the number of good citizens of the United States is William O. Thomas, of Nanticoke. He is a son of William Thomas, who was born on Llwynyrwn farm in Glamorganshire, South Wales, an estate on which for over two hundred years his ancestors had been born and had passed their lives. The farm consists of eighty acres of fine, well-tilled land, which is underlaid by a rich bed of coal. The house is of solid masonry and is in a good state of preservation. Mr. Thomas, the elder, is a man of means and of considerable influence. His wife was Sarah Johns, and their family consisted of twelve children: David, deceased; Joseph, William O., mentioned at length hereafter; Elizabeth, Nathan, Ann, Sarah, Mary, Phoebe, and Emily, besides two who died in infancy. William O., Elizabeth and Ann emigrated to this country. Mrs. Thomas, the mother of the family, died in 1876, and her husband still resides upon the homestead.

William O. Thomas, son of William and Sarah (Johns) Thomas, was born July 27, 1862, on Llwynyrwn farm, and was educated in the common schools. His youth was passed in agricultural pursuits on the homestead, and 1881 he emigrated to the United States, and settled at Nanticoke, where he has since lived continuously. He has been twenty-four years in the service of the Susquehanna Coal Company, and during twelve years of that period held the critical position of fire-boss; never meeting with any accident. For nine years he has been assistant mine foreman in No. 1 shaft, and enjoys the full confidence of the company. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Malta.

Mr. Thomas married in 1884, Hannah Hughes, and nine children have been born to them; Obert, Bessie, Cordelia, Canwin, William O., Jr., Margaret, and three deceased. In 1891 Mr. Thomas, accompanied by his wife, visited his ancestral home, thus enjoying the happiness of meeting his relatives and old friends and of

looking once more upon the scenes of his boyhood.

Mrs. Thomas is a daughter of Joseph Hughes, who was born in South Wales, and was a mechanic and stationary engineer. In 1858 he emigrated to the United States, where he was joined in 1860 by his wife and children. He first settled in Philadelphia, where he lived for a number of years, and in 1874 moved to Nanticoke. There for several years he worked at his trade, and later engaged in the hotel business, which he found very profitable from a financial point of view. He was for a number of years proprietor of the Pleasant Dale Hotel, which he conducted with gratifying results. His wife, Elizabeth Walters, was also a native of Wales, and they were the parents of ten children, seven of whom were born in the United States and four of whom are now living: Sarah A., Thomas, Rachael and Elizabeth. Hannah, who was born May 7, 1863, in Philadelphia, and became the wife of William O. Thomas, as mentioned above, died November 25, 1905. Mr. Hughes, the father, died in 1893, and his widow is now living in Nanticoke at the age of seventy-three.

**THOMAS W. JONES**, a resident of the borough of Nanticoke, where he has enjoyed the confidence of its inhabitants for twenty-three years, during which period of time he has been in the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company, is a native of Wales, born in September, 1855, a son of John and Sarah (Jones) Jones, both natives of Wales, born respectively in the years of 1834 and 1835. John Jones is a farmer by occupation, conducting his operations in the land of his birth. Their family consisted of fourteen children, four of whom are living: Thomas W., mentioned at length hereafter; William T., who emigrated to this country; Ann and Mary, both of whom reside in Wales.

Thomas W. Jones was reared and educated in his native land, after which he became interested in the production of coal, and for fifteen years thereafter was engaged in that line of work in Wales, serving for a number of years in the capacity of fire boss. In 1881 he left the shores of his native country to seek fortune, health and happiness in the land of freedom and independence. He located in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he engaged with the Susquehanna Coal Company, in whose employ he still remains, a fact which speaks volumes for his integrity and fidelity to duty. For eight of the twenty-three years of his active connection with the company he has served in the responsible position of fire

boss. This is one of the most critical offices in connection with the production of coal, for on his faithfulness depends the life of the miner and property of the company. During his eight years' incumbency Mr. Jones has met with no accident from gas or otherwise, and the only accident to which he was exposed and which proved serious was on November 21, 1904, when an enormous quantity of coal fell on his back, almost crushing him and incapacitating him for work for ten weeks. During his residence in Nanticoke Mr. Jones held the office of policeman for five years. He is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Jones married, January 18, 1879, in Wales, Ann James, who bore him one son, Richard W., who is a graduate of the Nanticoke high school, and at present time (1905) is employed as clerk in his native town. Mr. Jones and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. They reside in a fine, modern residence on Main street, Nanticoke, which Mr. Jones had erected on a lot purchased by him a number of years ago.

**J. B. RANDALL.** It is doubtful whether or not there can be found in the anthracite belt a man more thoroughly conversant with the production of coal than J. B. Randall, of Moosic. Mr. Randall is the grandson of Jonathan Randall, a native of Warren county, New Jersey. About 1838 he migrated to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. His sons were: William, James, George, Charles and Silas. Mr. Randall was a farmer and a worthy citizen, and his memory is still respected in the county.

Silas Randall, son of Jonathan Randall, was born December 20, 1825, in Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, and was thirteen years of age when he moved with his parents to Luzerne county. He obtained his education in the winter district school, which was held in a log house. At an early age he was apprenticed to the cabinetmaker's trade, working four years and nine months before receiving wages, and subsequently he remained with his master on a salary. About 1846 he moved to Old Forge, and for fourteen years worked as foreman of the Raynor Powder Mills. He also operated a sawmill for ten years. Later in life he became an extensive contractor and builder. He was a man of some prominence in the community and for several terms served as supervisor of Old Forge. He was a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with a lodge at Taylor. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Randall mar-

ried in 1854, Elizabeth Gress, a native of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: J. B., mentioned at length hereafter; Charles W., who is a carpenter; Zora C., who holds the position of engineer; W. J., who is also a carpenter; Rose, who is the wife of a Mr. Brown; and another daughter, who married J. H. Davenport. Mr. Randall died in 1901. He was a man highly esteemed for the strength of character which had insured his success and had made him what he was.

J. B. Randall, son of Silas and Elizabeth (Gress) Randall, was born in 1862, in what is now Old Forge borough, Lackawanna county, and received his education in the schools of his birthplace. Previous to his twentieth year he engaged in various pursuits, and then applied himself to the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his father. For sixteen years he followed this trade, and then was for two years engaged in business as a butcher. For the last four years he has been outside foreman of the Hillside colliery, filling his position in a manner alike satisfactory to his employer and to the men under his control. The latter number one hundred and thirty-six. The mine has three openings, two slopes and one shaft, the depth of which is one hundred and sixty-eight feet. The output of coal is about one hundred tons per hour. The mine was formerly the property of the Pennsylvania Company, but is now controlled by the Erie Company. Mr. Randall has the oversight of all the company's property above ground. He holds membership in the following fraternal organizations: Acacia Lodge, No. 579, in which he holds the rank of past master; Pittston Chapter, No. 242; Wyoming Valley Commandery, No. 57; Iron Temple, of Wilkes-Barre, and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Randall married in 1883, Elizabeth Campbell, a native of Scotland, and they have one son, Silas R., who is serving as engineer under his father. He married, April 22, 1905, Jessie M. Harlos, of Taylor. He holds membership in the following fraternal organizations: Moosic Council, No. 216, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and Valley Lodge, No. 499, F. and A. M.

**URIAH SEYBERT**, one of the practical and progressive farmers of Salem township, owner and operator of sixty-three acres of valuable farm land, is a lineal descendant of an old German family who emigrated to this country previous to the Revolutionary war. The first

emigrant was Sebastian Seybert or Seibert (great-grandfather), who settled in Salem township, Pennsylvania, and became the owner of eight hundred acres of land running from Berwick to Beach Haven. He married a Miss Bowman, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Michael, Henry, Sebastian, Hunt-eater, Bernard, Nicholas, Polly, Betsy and Peggy Seybert.

Hunteater Seybert (grandfather), fourth son of Sebastian Seybert, was born in Salem township, Pennsylvania. He was a prosperous farmer, and was one of the influential citizens of the community. He married a Miss Zimmerman, and seven children were the issue of this union; Nancy, Reuben, Polly, James, Wallace, Bowman and Sevilla Seybert.

Reuben Seybert (father), eldest son of Hunteater Seybert, was born in Salem township, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He was a farmer and miller, both occupations yielding him a goodly income for the labor expended in their management. He was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Largenberger, who bore him sixteen children, nine of whom attained years of maturity and are living at the present time (1905): Rudolph, Uriah, Miranda, Frances, Martha, Polly, George, Lydia and Anna. Reuben Seybert, father of these children, died October 24, 1878; his wife preceded him, passing away in 1870.

Uriah Seybert was born in Salem township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1838. He obtained a good English education in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, and thereafter followed in the footsteps of his father, devoting his attention to farming and milling, but the latter occupation he abandoned in 1869 owing to failing health. He stands high in the community, and is esteemed by all who know him.

In 1869 Mr. Seybert was united in marriage to Miss Delia Yetter, of Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Nicholas J., who married Miss Alice Grady, and they are the parents of one child. Horace E., who married Miss Maggie Cope, and two children were the issue. Frank B., who married Miss Mary Miller, who bore him one child. Dora B., wife of F. Garrison, and mother of one child. Jennie E. Ray B., who married Miss Bessie Eberhardt, and their family consists of two children. Lillie M. Hurley U.

ANDREW J. BELLES, a farmer of Newport township, traces his ancestry to an old and honored German family, early settlers in North-

ampton county, where they followed agricultural pursuits. The first to migrate to Luzerne county was Cornelius Belles (great-grandfather), about the year 1750, and he experienced all the privations of pioneer settlers. He followed in the footsteps of his forefathers, devoting his attention exclusively to the quiet but useful calling of farming, conducting his operations on a tract of two hundred acres purchased by him. The name of his wife is unknown. Their children were: Adam, Peter and Elizabeth.

Adam Belles (grandfather), eldest son of Cornelius Belles, was born either in Northampton or Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. If in the former, he was very young when his parents removed from there, but it is the opinion of those interested that he was a native of the latter county. He was also a farmer, practical and careful in his methods, and was the owner of one hundred acres of land where Wanamie now stands. He married Elizabeth Croop, who bore him the following named children: Peter, Philip, William, Joseph, George, Adam, John, Mary, Susan, Margaret and Catherine. Of this number Adam is the only living member at the present time (1905), and Joseph lost his life in defense of his country's honor during the period of the Civil war.

Peter Belles (father), eldest son of Adam and Elizabeth (Croop) Belles, was born in Newport township, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1812. Throughout the active years of his life he followed various occupations—boating, farming and mining—from all of which he realized a goodly income which enabled him to provide a comfortable home for his family, which consisted of his wife, Hester (Thomas) Belles, and nine children, namely: Rebecca, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Andrew J., Martha, Peter W., Marietta, Amanda, deceased, and Franklin P. Peter Belles (father) died about August 29, 1892; his wife passed away in 1882.

Andrew J. Belles, second son of Peter and Hester (Thomas) Belles, was born in Newport township, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1839. In early life, after acquiring the limited educational advantages afforded by the common schools of that day, he engaged in boating, which occupation he continued up to 1868. He then turned his attention to farming and has been very successful along these lines. He now (1905) leases from the Susquehanna Coal Company three hundred acres of land, whereon he raises general farm produce and disposes of the same in the nearby markets. During his residence in the



township of Newport, he has been the incumbent of the offices of tax collector, supervisor, school director nine years, and poor director fifteen years. Both in religion and politics Mr. Belles follows the example of his ancestors, being a Lutheran and a Democrat.

On April 26, 1863, Mr. Belles was married to Emily Mosier, who was born in Newport township, where her parents, Michael and Mary Mosier, resided prior to their migration west. To this union there have been born seven children: Charles, Elsie L., wife of F. Garrison; Minnie, wife of William Williams; Carrie, wife of M. D. Littleford; Harry, Nellie, a graduate of Newport high school and Bloomsburg State Normal School, classes of 1892 and 1895, respectively; and Ervin, deceased, who was a graduate of Newport high school and Wyoming Seminary. The family are classed among the best people of their locality and are universally respected.

**SOLOMON DEEBLE.** It is doubtful if there is within the limits of the county a more justly respected and at the same time popular citizen than Solomon Deeble, of Avoca. Mr. Deeble is a son of James Deeble, who was born in England, and was a miner of experience and skill. He was twice married and was the father of twenty-two children. Of this number only five are now living. Two of these, James and Anna, are the offspring of his first marriage. His second wife was Margaret Ashton, a native of Wales, and three of their children survive: Solomon, mentioned at length hereafter; Richard, and Margaret. Benjamin, another of the sons, was killed by an accident in the mines of the Avoca Coal Company.

Solomon Deeble, son of James and Margaret (Ashton) Deeble, was born in 1854, in Wales, and at the early age of seven years began to work in the mines. As may well be supposed his education was neglected, but by his own efforts he acquired in after years a thorough knowledge of mine engineering, in which he passed a creditable examination. In 1869 he emigrated to the United States and settled at Pittston. He did all kinds of work that can be done in a mine and at the age of nineteen became a full-fledged miner. In 1874 he moved to Avoca, where he has since resided. For twelve years he was superintendent of the Avoca Coal Company, and for the last four years has held the same position with the Traders' Coal Company and the Alliance Coal Company. His services are in constant demand, and he is one of the most efficient mining engineers in the Lacka-

wanna Valley. He has a half-interest in a well-furnished general store at Ridgewood. Mr. Deeble manifested in a practical manner his interest in the cause of education by serving nine years on the school board. In October, 1897, he was appointed postmaster of Avoca, and during his term of office discharged the duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In 1901 he failed by a small majority to receive the nomination for sheriff of Luzerne county. March 7, 1905, he went to Carlisle, Indiana, to enter upon the position of general manager of a newly formed corporation—the Carlisle Coal and Clay Company. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 579, Free and Accepted Masons, Lackawanna Chapter, No. 185, Wyoming Valley Commandery, No. 42, and Irem Temple, of Wilkes-Barre. He also belongs to Nay Aug Lodge, No. 579, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, of Moosic, the Foresters, Court Livingston, and the Order of Heptasophs.

Mr. Deeble married in 1874, Ruth Davis, and the following children were born to them: Thomas, deceased; Annie; Thomas J.; Birdella; Viola; William; and Roy. Of these children Annie is the wife of Joseph McPhearson; Thomas J. married Fannie M. Pierce, and Birdella is the wife of William L. Evans. Mrs. Deeble is a native of Wales, where she was born in 1855, daughter of Thomas and Lois Davis. The former was an experienced miner, and in 1864 emigrated to the United States, making his home at Pittston.

**JOHN WINTER.** Few men can have a higher reputation for ability and faithfulness in the discharge of duty than is enjoyed by John Winter, of Nanticoke. He is a son of David Winter, who was born in Wales and was a farmer and a truly worthy man. His wife was Rachel Morgan, also a native of Wales. Both she and her husband lived and died in their native country.

John Winter, son of David and Rachel (Morgan) Winter, was born March 8, 1845, in South Wales. He entered the mines at an early age and there worked until 1869, when he emigrated to the United States. He settled at Audendried, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a miner until 1878. In that year he moved to Plymouth, and after remaining there eighteen months, went in 1880 to Nanticoke, where he has since resided. He has been twenty-five years in the service of the Susquehanna Coal Company, and during that time has held the responsible position of fire-boss. His post of duty is



at No. 2 shaft, and every morning at half-past two o'clock he descends into the mines for the purpose of inspecting them thoroughly before the men go down to work at seven. Upon his vigilance depends the lives of the workers. He is one of the oldest fire-bosses in line of service employed by the company.

Mr. Winter married in 1864, Mary Rees, born August 8, 1844, in South Wales, and nine children have been born to them, six of whom are living: William L., Sarah, Rachel, Gwen, Stanley M., and Bessie. William L., the eldest son, is a tinsmith by trade; he married Maggie McCracken, and has two children, William and Sarah. Rachel, the second daughter, is the wife of Samuel T. Pratt, an electrician, and the mother of two children, Mary and Ruth. Mr. Winter is the only member of the family in the United States.

**THOMAS HUNTLEY.** There are men who in the course of time invariably come to be recognized as the mainstays of whatever branch of industry they may engage in. It would be the unanimous verdict of all who are acquainted with Thomas Huntley, of Pittston, that no one has a better right than he to be numbered among this valuable class of citizens.

John Huntley was born in England, and while yet a young man emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittston, Pennsylvania. He was for a time engaged in mining, but finally abandoned it for mercantile business, which he carried on successfully for some years. He married, in Pittston, Hannah Shepherd, also a native of England, who came to this country in 1849. Their family consisted of the following children: Maria, who married Joseph N. Snowden; George, who owns and operates the Cyclone Machine shop of Pittston; Annie, wife of J. B. McDonald; Lizzie, wife of Alfred Williams; and Thomas, mentioned at length hereafter. The death of Mr. Huntley, the worthy father of this family, occurred in 1879. He was respected by all who knew him. The mother of this family is living (1905) and enjoys good health at the age of seventy-four years.

Thomas Huntley, son of John and Hannah (Shepherd) Huntley, was born December 5, 1860, in Pittston, and obtained his education in his native town. As was usual with boys in a mining town he became engaged in the production of coal at a very early period of his life, being introduced to the breaker when but nine years of age. By dint of diligence and ability he advanced step by step until 1888, when he was given charge of an engine. This position he re-

tained for fifteen years. During all this time he was in the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and in 1901 was promoted to the position of outside foreman of Central colliery. He had under his control one hundred and sixty men and the entire charge of all property above ground. The output of coal from this colliery is twelve hundred tons per day. April 1, 1905, he was transferred from Central colliery to No. 14 colliery of Pennsylvania Coal Company as outside foreman; this colliery has a capacity of four thousand tons per day, and employs two hundred and twenty-five men and boys outside. Mr. Huntley is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he holds the rank of past noble grand. He has twice represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Huntley married in 1889 Elizabeth Meriman, and they are the parents of three children: Lewis, Martha and Harry.

**MICHAEL J. O'MALLEY.** One of the most respected citizens of Avoca is Michael J. O'Malley. He is the son of Thomas O'Malley, who was born in county Mayo, Ireland, and emigrated to Scotland, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife was Julia McCormick, a native of the same county as himself, and they were the parents of seven children: Mary, who became the wife of Martin McGlynn; Patrick, in Scotland; Michael J., mentioned at length hereafter; James, deceased; Bridget, deceased; and two who died young. Mrs. O'Malley, the mother, as well as her husband, died in Scotland.

Michael J. O'Malley, son of Thomas and Julia (McCormick) O'Malley, was born in 1858, in Scotland, where he received his primary education in the common schools. At the age of thirteen he emigrated to the United States in company with some of his friends and relatives. In 1871 he settled at Avoca, where for a time he attended the common schools. He then turned his attention to mining, and passed through the various grades of coal production, faithfully discharging every obligation. He is now a contract miner and is employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He has also worked for other companies, and has frequently been obliged to take business trips to different parts of the country, always, however, making his home at Avoca, where he has become by purchase the owner of two houses. He is a member of the Young Men's Institute, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Improved Order of Red Men and the W. M. W.

of A. In 1900 he was elected justice of the peace, and again in 1905, to serve till 1910.

Mr. O'Malley married in 1881, Ann A. McAfee, a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and the following children were born to them: William, who was killed by accident in the mine; Thomas, Charles, Patrick J., deceased; and Frances.

DAVID D. DAVIS, of Avoca, is one of those men, who whatever may be their calling and environment, command, by reason of ability and force of character, the respect of all who know them. Mr. Davis is the son of John and Anna (Williams) Davis, natives of Wales, who both died in their native country. Their family consisted of three sons—John, David D., mentioned at length hereafter; and Thomas. The second of these sons was the only member of the family who sought a home across the sea.

David D. Davis, son of John and Anna (Williams) Davis, was born May 10, 1851, in Wales, and when only nine years old began to work in the mines. At the age of twenty he worked in one of the largest mines in South Wales. In 1871 he emigrated to the United States and settled in the Lackawanna Valley, making his home at Hyde Park, Scranton. There he was employed as a miner by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, remaining with them five years. In 1876 he removed to Moosic, where he was employed by the Hillside Coal & Iron Company. During this period he moved to Dupont and in 1889 to Avoca, where he took charge of the Avoca Coal Company's mines. He remained with this company until he became assistant mining foreman of the Langcliffe Colliery, a position which he held six years, then promoted to have full charge as foreman, and still (1906) holds this position. The colliery is operated by the Delaware & Hudson Company, and Mr. Davis has entire charge of one shaft and three drifts in which are employed three hundred and thirty men over whom he has full supervision. He represents the interests of the company underground, and is one of their trusted men. At the same time he pays constant attention to the welfare of his men. Financially he has prospered greatly and has erected three fine houses. As a citizen he possesses the fullest esteem of his neighbors, has served for six years on the school board, and July 1, 1905, was appointed postmaster of Avoca borough. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a strong Republican.

Mr. Davis married in 1870, Elizabeth Davis, and the following children have been born to them: Margaret, died at the age of seventeen years; Mary J., who is the wife of George A. Kennedy, has two children: Maruel and Elizabeth; John D., who married Lucinda M. Saunders; Thomas, who married Sarah Danks; Rachel, William, Lizzie, Arthur, Maud, Frances, Howard, and Emerson, died at the age of six years.

ALBERT WAGNER. Among the old and respected residents of Lackawanna county must be numbered Albert Wagner, of Dunmore. He is the son of John F. and Jane (Devoe) Wagner, and was born April 17, 1841, in Hawley, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wagner in early life learned the machinist's trade, which he has followed with success for many years. In 1864 he became a resident of Dunmore, where he is employed by the Erie Railroad Company. Both as a business man and a citizen he possesses the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He married, in 1864, Frances, daughter of Charles W. and Sarah A. (Eakin) Potter, of Dunmore, and the following children have been born to them: William; Sarah, who is now deceased; Charles, married Cora McCawley, and has three children, William, Arthur and Beth; Lett, married Hannah Allison, and has two children, Florence and Frank; and Jessie, wife of T. H. Swift, a printer of Dunmore, and has one child, Kenneth. Mrs. Wagner is a native of Dunmore, having been born there in 1847. She and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Savage, own a portion of the land which was formerly the property of their father, the late Charles W. Potter.

BENJAMIN G. JONES, of Nanticoke, inside foreman of Bliss colliery, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, is one of the trustworthy and efficient employes of that company. Thoroughly understanding every detail of his business, industrious and energetic, always at his post, he is a most valuable addition to their corps of workers. He was born in Wales, February 20, 1868, a son of David and Rachel (Jones) Jones, whose family consisted of four children. David Jones (father) is still (1905) a resident of Wales; his wife passed away in 1880.

In 1888 Benjamin G. Jones, accompanied by his sister Anna (now Mrs. Goodfell, of Nanticoke), emigrated to this country, locating in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. During his residence in Wales Benjamin G. Jones attended the common

schools, and after emigration took a course in mining engineering in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, which thoroughly equipped him for his responsible position, and also fulfilled the requirements of the law. In 1895 he became an employee of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company; the first two years he was fire boss, the following two years assistant foreman, and from then to the present time (1905) inside foreman of Bliss colliery. This mine is equipped with the most modern methods of mining; they have in a measure dispensed with the use of mules, using motor cars for the transportation of coal to the shaft, and the avenues or gangways leading to the shaft are lighted by electricity. The output of this mine is from seven hundred to eight hundred cars per day. Mr. Jones looks after the interests of the company below the surface, and he has the supervision of five hundred and twenty men and boys. He is a consistent member of the Welsh Baptist Church, a staunch Republican in politics, and a member of Nanticoke Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Nanticoke Lodge, Knights of Malta.

In April, 1891, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Hudson Richards, and to this union have been born four children: Anna, Abraham, Cecelia, and Rachel. The parents of Mrs. Jones, Abraham and Cecelia (Lewis) Richards, are natives of Wales, from whence they emigrated to the United States in 1870. En route from New York city to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, their place of destination, by way of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, the mother gave birth to twin girls, who were named, respectively Delaware and Hudson by one of the officials. Subsequently they were named in full Diana Delaware and Catharine Hudson, the latter named being the wife of Benjamin G. Jones. These twins were given medals by the officials of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad which entitles them to free transportation for life over the road.

**BURR B. VOSBURG.** Throughout the length and breadth of the county there can be found no worthier descendant of pioneer ancestors than Burr B. Vosburg, of Duryea. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Vosburg was a resident of Wyoming county previous to 1830. He was a man of some note and influence, and it was in honor of him that the village of Vosburg received its name. His wife was a well-known physician, whose skill was such that she was frequently sent for from Wilkes-Barre and even from Bradford county.

William Vosburg, son of the pioneer ancestor mentioned above, was a prosperous farmer and passed his entire life in his native county. He married Phoebe J. Bennett, whose mother was Maria Custer, a relative of General Custer, the illustrious and unfortunate soldier. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vosburg: William C., Alonzo C., U. S. Grant, Burr B., mentioned at length hereafter; Beecher M., Elias E., Wellington N., deceased; Delphine, and Lucy B. Mr. Vosburg, the father, closed his useful life in 1892. He is survived by his widow, who is a resident of Scranton.

Burr B. Vosburg, son of William and Phoebe J. (Bennett) Vosburg, was born May 6, 1869, at Vosburg, Wyoming county, and was but a year old when his parents moved to Meshoppen, where his boyhood was spent in attending the public schools and assisting his father on the farm. In 1889 he went to Moosic to learn the carpenter's trade, remaining there until 1892, in which year he moved to Duryea borough, where he cultivated a farm in connection with the practice of his trade. In 1901 he added to his farm an extensive dairy, having one of the finest herds of mixed breed in the county, consisting of Jerseys, Guernseys, and a few Holsteins. He is a member of Bennet Lodge, No. 907, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Moosic; Slocum Lodge, No. 271, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Pittston. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Vosburg married, January 5, 1895, Patience E., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Mahar, and two children have been born to them: Marjorie, deceased; and Albert M.

**THOMAS O'BRIEN**, general inside foreman of Seneca colliery, Pittston, Pennsylvania, and a leading and influential citizen of Avoca, Pennsylvania, was born at Port Griffith, Luzerne county, September, 1859, a son of Luke and Mary (Sanders) O'Brien.

Luke O'Brien (father) was born in Ireland, in 1834, and in 1856, when twenty-two years of age, left his native land for a new home in the United States, settling in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. When the dark clouds of war hung heavy over our fair land, and men strong, brave and true were needed, he willingly offered his services in defense of the honor of his adopted country, and was enrolled as a member of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, New York Cavalry. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, whereupon he returned to civil life. While in the service he endured many hardships

and contracted disease, which in a few years caused the loss of sight. This affliction he heroically endured for more than thirty years. His wife, Mary (Sanders) O'Brien, bore him a family of ten children, four of whom are living, namely: Thomas, Patrick, Michael and Luke. Mr. O'Brien died November 2, 1903. His widow resides in Avoca, Pennsylvania.

Thomas O'Brien resided in Port Griffith until 1868, when his parents removed to Avoca, where he has since made his home. As he became a wage earner when but eleven years of age his education was limited, but as years passed on and he aspired to fill higher positions of trust and responsibility, he appreciated the need of an education and took a "Complete Mining Course" with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, from which he received a diploma in November, 1895. This action was very commendable on his part, and if followed by more of the youth of the nation would place in their hands a better means of livelihood. In his position as mine foreman of Heidelberg colliery, No. 2, he had entire control of all underground work, employed about two hundred men, and the output of coal was about four hundred tons per day. He held this position two years, and for ten years previous he served as foreman for McClure & Company, at Old Forge. On August 1, 1905, Mr. O'Brien was appointed general inside foreman of Seneca colliery, Pittston, Pennsylvania, which position he has held up to the present time. He has charge of about four hundred men. Politically Mr. O'Brien is a Democrat, but disposed to be independent in his views. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association.

In June, 1883, Mr. O'Brien was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of Lawrence and Mary (Kelly) Morahan, and six children have been born to them, as follows: Joseph, Alice, Agnes, Thomas, William and Gerald. The family have established a pleasant home in Avoca, and have gained many friends in this locality.

**JAMES PERRY.** Few men are more generally or more justly esteemed in all the relations of life than James Perry, of Duryea. Mr. Perry is a son of Charles Perry, who was born in England, and in 1870 emigrated to the United States, making his home in Duryea. His wife was Caroline Shean, also a native of England, and they were the parents of ten children: Anna, deceased; Charles; John, James, mentioned at length hereafter; Gilbert, deceased; Albert; William; Alice; Ida; and Jesse. Mrs. Perry, the

excellent mother of this numerous family, died in 1894, and her husband, who was in all respects a good man and a worthy citizen, passed away in 1891. All of their children are now residents of Duryea and its vicinity.

James Perry, son of Charles and Catherine (Shean) Perry, was born in 1865, in England, and was but five years of age when brought by his parents to their new home on this side of the Atlantic. While still a lad he became a wage-earner at the breaker, and has filled many of the various positions in and about the mines. For twenty-two years he has been employed at the Halstead colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, his present position being that of pump runner. This long term of service speaks volumes for Mr. Perry's faithfulness and ability and amply testifies to the confidence reposed in him by his employers. Mr. Perry is an active and earnest citizen, manifesting in a practical manner his interest in the cause of education by allowing himself to be made a member of the school board, and is now serving his second term as treasurer of that body. He is a member of Bennett Lodge, No. 907, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Moosic; Old Forge Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle; and Custer Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Lackawanna. He has filled all the chairs in the last named organization. In politics he is a steadfast Republican.

Mr. Perry married, December 14, 1887, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Jane A. Wood, residents of Duryea and natives of England. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Perry: Beatrice, who is now a teacher in the public school; Alice, who is deceased; Ruth, who is also deceased; and Elizabeth.

**JAMES H. BADMAN,** one of the progressive citizens of the borough of Nanticoke, is a native of England, born in 1873, a son of Joseph and Mary (Brown) Badman, natives of England, from whence they emigrated to the United States in 1882, settling at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. Joseph Badman (father) worked in the mines for a short period of time, and then engaged in farming. About the year 1887 he leased the farm on which his son James H. now resides, successfully operated the same for seventeen years, after which he retired from active business and was succeeded by his son. Joseph and Mary (Brown) Badman were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living at the present time (1905) and reside at Nanticoke.

James H. Badman attended the public schools

of Nanticoke, and by close application to his studies acquired a thorough and practical education. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, which line of work he followed for a number of years, and at the same time assisted his father with the labors of the farm, thereby gaining a knowledge of all the details of agriculture which has proved of use to him in his subsequent career. In 1902, upon the retirement of his father from the management of the farm, he assumed entire control. The farm, which is the property of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, consists of eight hundred and sixty-two acres, and upon this he raises stock of all kinds which commands a good price in the nearby markets. In addition to this he contracts for general teaming, employing a number of men and a half dozen teams, and this enterprise yields him a goodly income. He has served as a member of the borough council for one year, and is now (1905) assistant chief of the fire department. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Nanticoke; Knights of Malta, Nanticoke; and the Carpenters' Local Union.

On July 20, 1892, Mr. Badman was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Hitchings, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Seige) Hitchings, natives of Wales, who emigrated to this country in 1885, settling at Nanticoke. The issue of this marriage was six children: Mary Louise, Sarah, Emily, Elizabeth, John, and James Badman.

**WILLIAM HENRY MORGAN**, of Nanticoke, who is serving in the capacity of outside foreman of the Auchincloss colliery, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, with which corporation he has been actively connected for more than two decades, is well qualified both by knowledge and experience for his present position of trust and responsibility, and he enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire management.

His parents, William and Martha (Williams) Morgan, natives of Wales, had born to them two sons—James, of Hyde Park, and William Henry, whose name heads this sketch. When the latter was eight months old his father died, and subsequently his mother became the wife of John Reynolds. To this marriage three children were born, one son and two daughters, all of whom reside in Green Ridge, Pennsylvania. The death of John Reynolds occurred at his home in Hyde Park in 1871. His widow, who died in August, 1905, resides with her son, William Henry Morgan, in Nanticoke.

William Henry Morgan was born in Wales, September 11, 1855. When thirteen years of age he emigrated to this country with his parents. They settled in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and in 1870 removed to Dickson City, Lackawanna county, same state. Previous to emigration, William Henry attended the common schools of his native town and worked in the mines, continuing the same line of work after locating in his new home. As years advanced he realized the necessity of obtaining a more liberal education in order to compete with men of more advanced thought, and he determined to secure the same. He therefore entered the Poughkeepsie Business College, where he completed his course in 1883. Upon his return to Dickson City, he secured employment with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, and subsequently was appointed assistant outside foreman at Storr's colliery, near Dickson City, where he remained thirteen years, and from which he was transferred to the Auchincloss colliery, at Nanticoke. The output of this mine is from seven to eight hundred tons per day, and it gives employment to five hundred men and boys, all of whom are under the personal supervision of Mr. Morgan. During his long residence in Dickson City, he was elected to and filled all the various offices of the borough, this fact attesting to his popularity and qualifications. He adheres to the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the church of that denomination in Nanticoke. He is a firm believer in the principles of Republicanism, and has cast his vote with that party since becoming a citizen. He is a member of Celestial Lodge, No. 833, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Providence, and of the Order of Heptasophs, Providence Conclave.

In 1878 Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Mary Rogers, daughter of the Rev. Gurdon B. and Julia (Tucker) Rogers, of Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Jennie, wife of Edgar Hartshorn, of Dickson City; Charles C., of Dickson City; George A., Harry R., Anna, Helen, Hazel, Maud, and Willard Morgan.

**FRENK SENCOSTROUSKI**. Among the foreign-born residents of Throop few are more popular than Frenk Sencostrouski. He was born in 1871, in Poland, and is one of the two survivors of the three children of John and Ella Sencostrouski.

Mr. Sencostrouski emigrated to the United States in 1889, and settled in Shenandoah,



Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where for seven years he engaged in mining. In 1896 he moved to Throop and in that place also found employment as a miner. In 1901 he purchased a hotel in Throop, and for one year rented it to his brother-in-law, Frank Korelsky. Mr. Sencostrouski then personally conducted the hotel for two years, and the liberal patronage it received testified to his executive ability and his agreeable qualities as a host. In November, 1904, he sold his hotel and purchased a residence in Throop, where he now resides, and is employed as a miner. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Sencostrouski married in 1892 Mary Korelsky, and their children are: Matthew, Joseph, Peter, John and Frank. Mrs. Sencostrouski is the daughter of Frank and Mary Korelsky, natives of Poland, who emigrated to the United States and settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Their children were: Frank, Michael, Mary, born in 1870, in Poland, and became the wife of Frenk Sencostrouski, as mentioned above; Josie, and Anna,

**THOMAS PICKRELL.** That spirit of enterprise which is so marked a characteristic of nearly every citizen of Lackawanna county has been strikingly exemplified in the career of Thomas Pickrell, of Old Forge. Mr. Pickrell is a representative of the Welsh element which enters so largely and forcibly into the life of the Keystone state.

Hopkin Pickrell was born in South Wales, where he was trained to the calling of a miner. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States, settling first in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and then moving to Wilkes-Barre, where he made his home for twelve years. Finally he took up his abode in Old Forge. He was an experienced miner and was employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. His wife was Margaret Davis, also a native of South Wales, and they were the parents of the following children: Hannah; Heptsey; Thomas, mentioned at length hereafter; Evan; David; Samuel; and Margaret. David, the fifth child and third son of this family, served during the Spanish-American war in Company E, Twenty-eighth United States Infantry. He saw active service in the Philippines, once receiving a wound. After serving two years he was honorably discharged, but in 1901 died from the effects of exposure while in the service. The same year Mr. Pickrell, the father of the family, lost his life in a mine accident. He was a worthy man and at the time of his death was sixty-two years of age. His widow survives him,

and in the love of her children and grandchildren is reaping the fruits of a well-spent life.

Thomas Pickrell, son of Hopkin and Margaret (Davis) Pickrell, was born May 11, 1871, in Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the common schools of Wilkes-Barre. In that city he learned the barber's trade which he followed for fourteen years, also working in the mines in various capacities until 1891. In 1889 he moved to Old Forge, where he became a popular and trusted citizen, his neighbors conferring upon him many honors of a political nature. In 1897 he was made treasurer of Old Forge borough, and in 1899 was elected justice of the peace. After serving four years in the latter office he was obliged to resign before the expiration of his term in consequence of the strong pressure brought to bear upon him in order to obtain his acceptance of the office of postmaster. Since December 11, 1902, he has filled this office creditably to himself and satisfactorily to his fellow-citizens. He was at one time councilman of Old Forge, and in that position served the best interests of the borough. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 509, F. and A. M., the I. O. O. F., the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Old Forge, holding a position on the official board. Mr. Pickrell married, November 12, 1903, Mae, daughter of Andrew E. and Eliza (Carpenter) Williams. The former was born in Newton township, Lackawanna county, where he passed the greater portion of his life. During the Civil war he served in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the end of two years and a half was honorably discharged. Mrs. Williams is a member of an old Connecticut family, which was planted in Mehoopany township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, by Tillinghast Carpenter, who settled there when only eighteen years of age. He was the only one of the family to leave his native state. Mr. Carpenter was a practical farmer, owning one hundred acres of land. His wife was Sarah Arnold, and they were the parents of four sons and four daughters. One of their sons, James S. Carpenter, was born in Mehoopany township, and married Elmira S. White. Ten children were born to them, six of whom are living. One of their daughters Eliza became the wife of Andrew E. Williams, as mentioned above, and they were the parents of two daughters: Carrie, who married John C. Davis; and Mae, who was born in Milwaukee, Pennsylvania, is a



graduate of Harford, and for some time previous to her marriage was engaged in teaching. She became the wife of Thomas Pickrell, as mentioned above. Mr. Williams is deceased, and his widow, who is a native of Mehoopany township, is still living.

**JACOB H. WARG.** No engineer in Lackawanna county enjoys a higher reputation for efficiency and faithfulness than does Jacob H. Warg, of Dunmore. He is a representative of a family of German origin, the members of which have always been useful and worthy citizens. His grandfather, John Warg, was a native of Upper Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

Jacob Warg, son of John Warg, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. His trade was that of a wheelwright, but he also engaged in business as a carpenter. He married Louise Hufford, also a native of Lehigh county, and ten children were born to them, seven of whom are now living: John H., Jacob H., mentioned at length hereafter; Thomas B., Franklin S., Robert Q. B., Isabella and Elizabeth. Two deceased sons, Josiah and Prosper M., served three years in the army during the Civil war; they were honorably discharged, but their lives were shortened by their military experience. Mr. Warg, the worthy father of the family, died in 1883, and his estimable wife passed away in 1898.

Jacob H. Warg, son of Jacob and Louise (Hufford) Warg, was born in 1846, at Rockport, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and obtained his education in the common schools of his native town. At the age of seventeen he was employed by the Lehigh Valley Railway Company. He spent eighteen years in the service of this company, for the first eighteen months as fireman and subsequently an engineer. His run was between Easton and Mauch Chunk. He afterward ran a passenger train between Wilkes-Barre and Mauch Chunk. For the last twenty years he has filled the position of foreman of the round-house for the Erie Company, at Dunmore, having formerly served under the Pennsylvania Company. His office is to supply the locomotive power for that division, or, in other words, he is engine dispatcher. Mr. Warg's record is a very honorable one, and during all his years of active service on the road he never met with a mishap. He assumed the duties of his present office December 17, 1885, and the following year brought his family to Dunmore, where he has purchased a fine property, and enjoys the sat-

isfaction of living in his own house. He is a member of the Knights of Malta and the Knights of Honor. In politics he is a strong Republican. Mr. Warg married in 1870, Mary A. Harleman, of Weatherly, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two sons: Thomas J., who is an operator, and Charles A., who is a draughtsman and pattern maker. Thomas J. married Anna Bryden, and they have a son, Arthur A. Charles A. married Lucy Decker.

**JACOB M. BERRY.** In all Lackawanna county there is no better foreman or worthier citizen than Jacob M. Berry, of Scranton. His father, John J. Berry, was born in April, 1832, in Jefferson, Pennsylvania, and is actively engaged in the service of the Delaware and Hudson Company, for whom he has worked for a number of years. To the experience of more than three score and ten years he joins the vigor, mental and physical, of a much younger man. He married Catherine Coss, also a native of Jefferson, where she was born in August, 1835, and the following children have been born to them: Florence, deceased; David William; Jacob M., mentioned at length hereafter; Frederick S. and Frank, deceased. Mrs. Berry, the mother of the family, like her husband, sets the advances of age at defiance, and is at the present time (1905) in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Jacob M. Berry, son of John J. and Catherine (Coss) Berry, was born March 1, 1863, in South Canaan, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and obtained his education in the schools of Peckville, Pennsylvania. At the age of ten years he became breaker-boy to the Delaware and Hudson Company, but did not on that account neglect his mental training. He filled all the intermediate positions from breaker-boy up to foreman of the colliery. The office of outside foreman he has held since 1898, serving the two last years at Capouse colliery. This is one of the many mines belonging to the Scranton Coal Company, the shaft of which was sunk in 1864. The depth of the shaft is five hundred and fifty-one feet below the surface, the area of mine being fifty-one hundred by thirty-four hundred feet in extent. In this mine are employed four hundred and fifty miners and laborers. The one hundred and fifty men and boys employed on the outside are under the control and management of Mr. Berry. The simple fact that he has so long held this responsible position is convincing testimony to the perfect confidence of his employers in his ability and sound judgment. Mr. Berry married, September 25, 1886,

Emma J. Van Gorden, and they have three children: Earl S., Florence P. and Cecil R.

**WILLIAM B. STONE.** One of the worthy citizens of Taylor is William B. Stone. He is a son of James Stone, who was born in England, and was a jeweler by trade. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States, whither he was followed a year later by his family. In 1853 he settled in Minersville, Schuylkill county, where he obtained a position as mine foreman. During the Civil war he served in the emergency call, thus proving his devotion to his adopted country. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1846 he married Harriet Bright, also a native of England, and ten children were born to them, seven of whom grew to maturity and five of whom are now living: William B., mentioned at length hereafter; Isaac, John, James and Joseph. Three of this number are residents of Taylor. Mr. Stone, who proved himself throughout his life a man of ability and integrity, died in 1864. His excellent wife survived him but two years, passing away in 1866.

William B. Stone, son of James and Harriet (Bright) Stone, was born January 8, 1849, and was four years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He was educated in Schuylkill county, and adopted mining as his life-work. For forty years he has followed his chosen calling with success. In 1868 he moved to Luzerne county, and in 1869 to Taylor, where he has since resided. He has built for himself a comfortable and commodious residence on Main street, where he enjoys all the good things of life in moderation. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which body he is past grand. He is a Republican in politics, and is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Evans married, September 23, 1872, Mary B. Evans, whose parents were prominent citizens of Taylor, and the following children have been born to them: William J., Arthur G., a traveling salesman; Clarence D., and one who died in early infancy.

**ALFRED HATTEN,** a respected and worthy citizen of Taylor, where he has spent almost all of his uneventful but useful life, is a descendant of a Welsh ancestry who settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at an early date.

Robert Hatten, father of Alfred Hatten, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1805, his father having been one of the useful and prominent cit-

izens of that city. About the year 1844 he removed to Luzerne county and purchased a farm of one hundred acres, which he partly cultivated and improved, but being a man of generous and kindly impulses he was imposed upon by his neighbors, who asked him to endorse checks and notes and then left him to meet the responsibility, thus causing him to lose the property which he had bought with the earnings of years of hard toil. Later he purchased another farm, but he never fully recovered from his first embarrassment. He was united in marriage to Rachel Brown, who was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and the following children were the issue of this union: Theodore, Sarah Jane, deceased, who married James Ross; John, who died in early life; Lewis, Alfred, Morris, Mary, who became the wife of John Bowman, and Jerome. Theodore, Morris and Jerome were veterans of the Civil war. Robert Hatten (father) died in 1872, survived by his wife, who passed away in 1884.

Alfred Hatten, son of Robert and Rachel (Brown) Hatten, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1839. When five years of age his parents removed to Luzerne, now Lackawanna county, and for a number of years thereafter he assisted with the work on his father's farm. Later he worked in the lumber woods for John Gould, and in 1859 located in the borough of Taylor, where he has since made his home. Since then he has been employed in and about the mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company in various capacities, and being a trustworthy and reliable man, has enjoyed the full confidence of his employers during almost a half century of service. In 1876 he built for himself a fine brick dwelling house, which is comfortable, commodious and substantial, and their home is noted for the utmost hospitality. Mr. Hatten is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Hatten married, October 5, 1879, Miss Jennette Lewis, who was born in South Wales and emigrated to the United States in 1868, daughter of Thomas and Ann Lewis, and their children are as follows: Robert, who married Lillian Kettle; Lizzie, wife of Daniel Kean, of Bangor, Pennsylvania, and mother of one child, Margaret Kean; Herman, Laura and Ada. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Taylor, and for three years Mr. Hatten served in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday school connected therewith.

**FRANCIS CASWELL.** Among the old residents of Taylor none is more highly respected than Francis Caswell, who for more than thirty years has made his home in that borough. Mr. Caswell is a native of Hanham, Gloucestershire, England, where he was born February 14, 1842.

In 1868 he emigrated to the United States. On his arrival in this country Mr. Caswell settled in Pennsylvania, making his home for a short time in Dunmore and then moving to Taylor, where he has resided ever since. He was employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, in whose service he remained for thirty years. For a number of these years he worked as a miner, finally becoming mine mason, a position which he held until 1903, at which time he retired from active service. He had the misfortune during his experience in the mines to receive an injury, from which he has never quite recovered. In 1901 he opened a store in Taylor, which is conducted by his daughter. During his residence in Taylor he has built four houses, two of stone and two of frame. He is a useful, loyal and patriotic citizen, possessing the fullest confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Taylor and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Taylor, of which he is one of the charter members. He has devoted much time to the Sunday school, both as teacher and superintendent.

Mr. Caswell married, May 4, 1863, Amelia Griffec, who was born in England December 9, 1841, and eleven children have been born to them, three of whom, Keziah I., Keziah II. and Frank, were born before their parents left England. The names of the entire family are: Keziah, who is deceased; Keziah (second), who is the wife of Frederick Andrews, and their children are: Charlotte, Royal, Willard, Wesley, Fred, Frank, who married Mary John; children, F. May, Frank, Wesley, William, and Hannah. James, who is deceased. Priscilla, who became the wife of William Jenkins, and is now deceased; they have one child living, Ethel, Adelia, who is married to Thomas Bayliss; children: Amelia, Francis and Irene. Charles, who is deceased. Amelia G., who conducts the store of which her father is the proprietor. Daisy A., who is the wife of Thomas Williams, and they have one child, Daisy Louise. Ernest, who married Alice Harding, have one child, James Francis. Fred. Mr. Caswell and his children sustained a severe affliction in the loss of the

excellent wife and mother, whose death occurred February 1, 1895. She was sincerely mourned, not only by her family, but by a large circle of friends, her many estimable traits of character having endeared her to all who had been brought within the sphere of her influence.

**MICHAEL J. FOLEY.** That portion of Old Forge known as Rendham has no worthier or more respected citizen than Michael J. Foley. Mr. Foley is a son of Patrick Foley, who was born in Ireland, and in 1846 emigrated to the United States. After spending some time in other parts of the country he moved in 1855 to Old Forge, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife was Mary Hackett, also a native of Ireland, and of their eleven children nine grew to maturity: Anna, Bridget, John, James, Patrick, Michael J., mentioned at length hereafter; James, Sarah and Margaret. With the exception of Bridget, Michael J. and James (2) all these are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Foley, who possessed the respect of all who knew them, both died in Old Forge, the former in 1886 and the latter in 1892.

Michael J. Foley, son of Patrick and Mary (Hackett) Foley, was born in 1856, at Old Forge, where he attended the public schools. He chose the occupation of a miner, beginning as a breaker-boy, and passing through the various positions which a boy is called to fill until he reached that of miner, which he now holds. Mr. Foley married in 1903, Margaret Horn, and they are the parents of one child: Michael J., junior, who was born July 21, 1904. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Foley is a gathering place for their many friends. Mr. Foley is at the same time a true Irishman and a loyal citizen of the United States, setting an example worthy of the imitation of all our citizens of foreign birth or parentage. All his brothers and sisters who reached maturity were born in this country, and his brother James is principal of the high school in Taylor borough. Mrs. Foley is a daughter of Thomas and Catherine Horn, and was born November 15, 1874, in Ireland, whence in 1893 she emigrated to the United States.

**JOHN D. FRANCIS.** Many years' experience in one of the most responsible and perilous positions of all those connected with the production of coal have given to John D. Francis, of Taylor, his high and justly deserved reputation as a miner.

John Francis was born in Wales, and was by occupation a miner. In 1869 he emigrated to the

United States and settled at Old Forge, where he found employment in the coal industry. His wife was Hannah Davis, and they were the parents of the following children: John D., mentioned at length hereafter; Annie, deceased; Tabitha; David; Eliza, deceased; Catherine; Mary, deceased; Thomas, and Evan. Of these children John D. is the only member of his father's family now living in the Lackawanna valley. Mr. Francis, the father, died in 1886 and his widow is still living.

John D. Francis, son of John and Hannah (Davis) Francis, was born July 28, 1858, in Wales, and was eleven years old when the family crossed the sea and took up their abode in this country. Since that time, with the exception of four years spent in the west, he has resided continuously in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys. He has passed through all the stages of the mining industry, having worked his way up from the position of a slate picker, and was at one time employed as foreman at Forty Fort, in the Wyoming valley. For the last ten years he has held the position of fire-boss, first with the Delaware and Hudson and now Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and at present is employed in the Archbald mines. The fact that for so long a period Mr. Francis has proved his competence for this most dangerous and responsible position is sufficient testimony to his ability and trustworthiness. During his residence in the west he engaged in silver mining. Mr. Francis has always been active as a citizen, and while living in Taylor served as secretary of the school board. In Luzerne county also he was a member of this board, and for two years filled a place in the council of Taylor borough. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Acacia Lodge, No. 579, Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which order he holds the rank of past grand. In the Welsh Baptist Church, of which he and his wife are members, he holds the office of deacon. Mr. Francis married, in 1882, in the borough of Taylor, Catherine Morris, and they are the parents of four children: Mary E., a graduate of Bloomsburg; E. Warren; Haydee, and Robert M., deceased. Mrs. Francis was born September 7, 1860, and is the daughter of James and Martha Morris, both natives of Wales, who emigrated to this country while their daughter was still a child.

**JOHN J. BECKER.** It has been remarked that no foreigners make better citizens of the

United States than do the Germans, and this valuable element in our population is worthily represented by John J. Becker, of Taylor.

Mr. Becker's parents were born in Germany. His mother was Kate Tannein. Her first husband was Charles Mirtz, by whom she became the mother of four children: George, Charles, Elizabeth and Kate, who is the wife of Charles Neuls. After the death of Mr. Mirtz she was married to Joseph Becker. They resided in Germany until 1867, when they emigrated to the United States, taking up their abode in Scranton. Mr. Becker died the following year, and Mrs. Becker died in 1871. Four children blessed their union, namely: Philippina, Elizabeth, John J., the subject of this sketch, and a daughter who died in infancy.

John J. Becker, the youngest child of Joseph and Kate (Tannein) Becker, was born in Germany in 1860, being seven years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He received his education in the public schools of Scranton and in 1878 secured employment on a farm in Taylor. In 1881 he began to learn the blacksmith's trade with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, in whose service he has remained until the present day. He possesses the fullest confidence of his employers, and his financial success is attested by the fact that he has built for himself a pleasant and comfortable home. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. In matters of religion he is identified with the German Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Becker married in 1891, Kate E. Hildebrand, and three children were born to them, two of whom are living: Jacob J., born in 1892, and Hilda D., born in 1904. Mrs. Becker is a daughter of Jacob and Gertrude Hildebrand, natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1866. In 1873 they moved to Taylor, where they now reside on a farm. Their family consisted of five children, four of whom are living: Frank, Dora M., Henry W. and Kate E., who was born in 1868, in Archbald, and became the wife of John J. Becker, as mentioned above.

**WILLIAM G. HOWELL.** No citizen of Taylor is more widely known or more highly respected than is William G. Howell. Mr. Howell is a son of Joseph Howell, who was born in South Wales, and followed the calling of a miner. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Taylor, where he was employed in the Taylor colliery. His wife was

Lydia Jones, also a native of South Wales, and they were the parents of three sons: Joseph, deceased; Evan J., who is one of the managers for Marshall Field & Company, of Chicago; and William G., mentioned at length hereafter. Mr. Howell, the father, met the tragical death which is so often the lot of a miner, being killed February 25, 1870, by an accident at the Taylor shaft.

William G. Howell, son of Joseph and Lydia (Jones) Howell, was born in 1846, in South Wales, where he received a limited education, the deficiencies of which were supplied in after years. At the age of seven years he began to work in the coal mines of South Wales and continued to do so until 1865, when he emigrated to the United States. He settled at Pittston, where for three years he worked as a miner. In 1868 he moved to Taylor and, with the exception of three years' residence in Scranton, has ever since been a continuous resident of that place. He has experienced all the vicissitudes of a miner's life, and on April 3, 1869, had both arms broken as the result of an accident. He is now reaping the fruits of long years of arduous toil. Mr. Howell is a public-spirited citizen and served one term as alderman of the Twentieth ward. Since 1901 he has held the office of justice of the peace, having been elected not only by the votes of the Republican party, of which he is a staunch member, but by those of the Democrats as well, a merited tribute to his uprightness of character and liberality of sentiment. He is past grand district deputy of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past deputy grand sachein of the Improved Order of Red Men, and past deputy grand chief of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is past national grand master of the United States Protestant Association, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. For fourteen years he has been correspondent of the *Scranton Republican*. Mr. Howell married, January 1, 1874, Diana John, of South Wales, and the following children have been born to them: William, deceased; Lydia M., who is the wife of Isaac Davis; Edith A., deceased; Cordelia, deceased; Maud G., deceased; Olwen M., wife of Professor John B. Evans, of Carbondale; Joseph, deceased; Lenore E.; Evan, deceased, and Mundell, deceased.

H. J. DAVENPORT. One of the successful business men of Taylor is H. J. Davenport. Mr. Davenport is a son of Edward E. Davenport, who was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, and in 1867 moved to Taylor, attracted

thither by the discovery of anthracite coal. His wife was Margaret Smith, also a native of Sussex county, New Jersey. Mr. Davenport died in 1875, and was survived by his widow, who resides in Taylor.

H. J. Davenport, son of Edward E. and Margaret (Smith) Davenport, was born October 19, 1860, in Sussex county, New Jersey, and was seven years old at the time of the removal of the family to Taylor. He obtained his education in the common schools of that town, and afterward worked in various capacities connected with the production of coal. He has been in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company for twenty-nine years, and for twenty-two years of that time has filled the position of stable boss. He is a good citizen and has served two terms as school director. Mr. Davenport married in 1880, Anna R., born in 1860, daughter of Silas and Elizabeth (Gress) Randall, both of whom belonged to well known county families. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davenport: Silas G., deceased; Maud E.; Ralph R.; Earl H., deceased, and Hanford J.

GEORGE W. BROWN. One of the worthy citizens of Old Forge is George W. Brown, the descendant on both sides of ancestors who were pioneers in the Lackawanna valley. On the paternal side his progenitors came originally from Scotland. James Brown was born in 1813, in Pittston township, and all his life followed the trade of a patternmaker. He married Lavinia Carey, also a native of Pittston township, and of the ten children born to them three are living: Rozella, Mary, and George W., mentioned at length hereafter. Mr. Brown died in 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-three, having survived his wife many years.

George W. Brown, son of James and Lavinia (Carey) Brown, was born February 22, 1847, in Old Forge, which was then Pittston township. He was educated in the common schools of his birthplace, and adopted as his occupation that of a miner. On the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Brown desired ardently to offer his services to the government by enlisting in the Union army, but this privilege was denied him on account of his youth until October, 1863, when he was enrolled as a member of Company G, Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Johnson, Charleston Harbor, and also in many minor engagements. Subsequently he joined General Sherman's forces, and at the



close of the war was honorably discharged. On his return to civil life he resumed his occupation as a miner, in which he is still actively engaged and in which he has achieved gratifying success. Mr. Brown married, March 14, 1873, Rosella, who was born August 31, 1855, in Wyoming, daughter of Silas and Elizabeth (Gress) Randall, and twelve children have been born to them: Elizabeth, Florence, Anna, deceased; Eva, Maud, Lavina, Margery V., Orpha G., Silas, James, Arthur G., and Floyd, deceased. Elizabeth married David Olmstead, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, a coal inspector. Florence married William Richard, resides at Old Forge; their children are: George W., Rozella, Griffith, William, deceased. Eva married Harry Haven, reside at Spring Brook, Pennsylvania; issue: George W.

**GEORGE R. COOPER.** An experienced miner of thirty-two years' standing is George R. Cooper, of Throop. He was born in England, November 15, 1853, and is the son of John and Isabella (Lambert) Cooper, who both died in their native country, respected by all who knew them.

Mr. Cooper was educated in his native land, where for some years he worked as a miner, holding every position pertaining to the operation of mining coal. In 1881 he emigrated to the United States and settled in the neighborhood of Throop, in which borough he has resided for a number of years. During this time he has been in the service of the Delaware and Hudson Company and the Scranton Coal Company. He is active in township affairs, and his good qualities as a citizen are appreciated by his neighbors. He has for some time held the office of school director. He is secretary of the Accidental Fund, and a member of the Independent Order of Red Men. Mr. Cooper married in 1873 Mary J. Coates, born October 6, 1854, also a native of England, and of the eight children born to them seven are now living: George E., who is a miner; Robert, who is a machinist, married Elizabeth Truthey, and has one daughter; Joseph H., who is also a machinist; John R., who is a miner; Nicholas, who is an engineer, married Elizabeth Parry, and has one daughter, Jane; Mary, who is the wife of John Balderson, and Edith A. Mr. Cooper's house is one of the most attractive in the borough, its various arrangements and provisions for beauty, comfort and convenience bearing witness to the good sense and refined taste of the owner. During the great anthracite coal strike Mr. Cooper en-

tertained at his home John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America and vice-president of the Federation of Labor.

**JOHN D. PRITCHARD,** for the past twelve years engine dispatcher in the employ of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, is one of the promising young railroad men in the Lackawanna valley. He was born at Olyphant, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1865.

Richard Pritchard, father of John D. Pritchard, was born in South Wales, in 1838. His boyhood and young manhood were spent in his native land, and in 1864 he decided to test the business opportunities of the new world and accordingly emigrated to America. At first he located in Beacon, Iowa, and after a short residence there went to California, where he was in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Construction Company, prior to its becoming the Wells-Fargo Express Company; this company was constructing the great Northern Pacific route to California. He then settled in the state of Kansas, in the vicinity of Kansas City, where he took a government claim of one hundred and sixty acres, but ill health caused him to abandon this and migrate east. In 1876 he took up his residence in Jermyn, Pennsylvania, where he chose mining as a means of livelihood, and this occupation he followed up to the time of his death, December 31, 1883, at the age of forty-six years. His wife, Mary Pritchard, was born March 16, 1843, in South Wales. In 1856, when thirteen years of age, she accompanied her parents to this country, and in the year 1864 became the wife of Richard Pritchard, that being the same year in which he emigrated to the United States. Five children were born to them, two of whom are living—John D. and Lizzie Pritchard.

The early educational advantages enjoyed by John D. Pritchard were limited to a two years' course in the common school of his native town, where he received an impetus to his subsequent education. He is not only a self-made man, but in the true sense a self-educated man. In a general way all men are self-educated, but they do not all acquire their knowledge under adverse circumstances. Seeing the great necessity of school advantages and realizing the difficulty of obtaining one for himself, he entered his name as a student in the Scranton International Correspondence School. Here he applied himself so assiduously as to make rapid advancement, and he thoroughly qualified himself for his present position, and also for higher offices, which



will surely be tendered to him in his future career. He is highly respected by his fellow-citizens, who, as a mark of their confidence and esteem, elected him to the office of school director. He is a worthy member of Aurora Lodge, No. 523, Free and Accepted Masons; Eureka Chapter, No. 170; and Palestine Commandery, No. 14.

On March 11, 1891, Mr. Pritchard was united in marriage to Lizzie Thomas, who was born in South Wales, September 5, 1870, daughter of Daniel and Mary Thomas, of South Wales. Two children were the issue of this union, one of whom is living—Fern. Mr. Pritchard erected a neat and comfortable house in Jermyn, Pennsylvania, its surroundings being pleasant and peaceful, and here he and his family enjoy the delights and comforts of home.

**WILLIAM G. HAILSTONE.** The world has not yet appreciated the toil, inconvenience and risk the miners experience in the production of that valuable and indispensable commercial commodity, anthracite coal. Nor is there a class of men more maligned or underpaid than the miners, but still under these adverse circumstances he keeps on contributing one of the most needed products of the earth. Among the miners there is scattered an uplifting element which acts as leaven to the whole body, or at least where it comes in contact with it, and that is the sons of Scotland, who have left their native highlands and sought their home in this great and glorious nation. No foreign element makes better citizens than do the sons of Scotland, who are proverbially known for their honesty and thrift.

William G. Hailstone was born in Scotland, July 27, 1861, a son of John and Christina (Green) Hailstone, natives of Scotland, whose family consisted of three sons: John, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; William G., mentioned hereinafter; and Thomas, deceased. John Hailstone (father) settled in Moosic upon his arrival in the United States, and until the time of his decease, in February, 1876, proved himself a loyal and worthy citizen of his adopted country. His widow survived him for a number of years, passing away in May, 1881. When William G. Hailstone was two years of age, in October, 1863, his parents emigrated to the new world, settling first at Pittston, Pennsylvania, and later removing to Moosic, same state. At the age of twelve he began work at the breaker, but was not employed regularly, as he attended school until seventeen years of

age, but since that time he has been engaged continuously in the production of coal, passing through all the various departments of mining. During the past twelve years he has held the position of inside foreman, his time having been divided between the following companies: Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company, two and a half years; Stevens Coal Company, about three years, and the Lehigh Valley Company, his present position, which he holds. Like the majority of his countrymen, Mr. Hailstone is a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a strenuous Republican. He holds membership in Livingston Court, Ancient Order of Foresters, at Avoca. In July, 1881, Mr. Hailstone and Lillias Galbraith, a daughter of James and Helen (Smith) Galbraith, were united in marriage. To them have been born four children: James G., Lillian, Mary S. and Wilhelmina B. Hailstone.

**JOHN ALLEN,** one of the experienced stationary engineers of the borough of Dunmore, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided since his emigration to this country from England under the care of an uncle, in 1867, at the age of fourteen years, has proved himself a loyal, law-abiding citizen of this commonwealth, who is universally respected and esteemed, as have so many other men of foreign birth who have adopted this as their country. He was born in 1853, a son of the late Richard and Margaret (Brooks) Allen, both natives of England, whose demise occurred previous to the emigration of their son John to the United States.

John Allen has faithfully served the Pennsylvania Coal Company for the long period of thirty-four years, first beginning at Gypsy Grove mine in 1870. The position of engineer, especially when connected with a mine shaft, is one of great responsibility and trust, for on the steadiness of nerve and thorough knowledge of his business hang the lives of men and the property of the company. Probably with one exception, namely, fire-boss, there is no position requiring greater care and more watchfulness than that of engineer. For eleven years Mr. Allen has laid hold of the throttle valve of No. 5 shaft of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and during this time miners have descended and ascended without loss of life or limb. This is a very creditable record, and one which any man might well be proud of. Mr. Allen is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 816. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party, whose principles he strongly advocates.

Mr. Allen was united in marriage in 1876 to Margaret Stevens, also a native of England, and eight children were born to them, four of whom are living at the present time (1904): John, William, Annie, and Thomas Allen. The family are highly respected in the community, and enjoy the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends.

**JOHN HAILSTONE.** John Hailstone, who has filled with entire satisfaction since 1901 the responsible position of fire-boss for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, is one of the few men capable of fulfilling the duties pertaining thereto, as, on his watchfulness and strict adherence to the laws governing mines, depends the safety of the miner. A neglect of duty on his part means loss of life on the part of the miner. He was born in Scotland, November 19, 1852, a son of John and Christina (Green) Hailstone, natives of Scotland, to whom were born three children: John, Thomas, deceased, and William G. John Hailstone (father) was a miner, employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He removed from Pittston, where he first located upon his arrival in this country, to Moosic, in 1867, where he lived until his demise, February, 1876, followed by that of his widow in May, 1881.

John Hailstone attended the schools of his native land until 1863, his eleventh year, when he left the shores of his home country to find an abiding place in the Western Hemisphere. With his parents he located in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where after one year in the schools of that town he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and in 1867 removed to Moosic. He, like many men who have achieved success and risen to any prominence, began life at the lower round of the ladder. He was first breaker boy; next, driver boy, then loader of coal, and later, as years passed on and his physical strength developed, he became a practical miner, which he successfully followed up to 1901, when he was promoted to his present position, fire boss. While not actively engaged in the arena of politics, he was the incumbent of the trusteeship of the borough of Moosic for three years, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 233, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittston, and of Nay Aug Lodge, No. 784, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Moosic, of which he is past noble grand, having passed through all the chairs. Mr. Hailstone married, March 10, 1876, Eva Bouse, daughter of Simon W. and Rachel (Ferrel) Bouse. Four children were

born to them, as follows: John B., who married Nellie Frederick, of Avoca; Wilfred W., Christine E. and Hazel M. Hailstone.

**CHRISTOPHER H. FASSOLD** is one of the respected men of Moosic borough who by energy and good management has surrounded himself with the comforts of life. No better illustration of good character can be had than love of home and the ample provision made for the loved ones there. While Mr. Fassold is not in affluence, he is comfortably and pleasantly located in the borough, where he is held in high esteem by all with whom he comes in contact. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1852, a son of George and Mary (Kean) Fassold, and grandson of Adam Fassold, who emigrated to this country from Germany in the year 1854 and settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred the following year.

George Fassold (father) was a native of Germany, in which country he was reared, educated and resided until 1854, in which year, accompanied by his wife, children and father, he set sail for the new world in order to improve their fortunes. He located in Minooka, Pennsylvania, and there spent the remainder of his days. They reared a family of eleven children, three of whom are living at the present time: John, Christopher and George. Mr. Fassold became a loyal and true citizen of his adopted country, and in every relation of life performed his duties to the best of his ability.

Christopher H. Fassold was brought to this country by his parents when only two years of age. He attended the public schools of Minooka, Pennsylvania, and by close application to his studies laid the foundation for a deeper knowledge of things in general. When his years and strength would permit he entered the coal breaker as a slate picker, this being the occupation of most boys in the mining districts. He passed through the various positions from breaker boy to miner, serving in the latter capacity until about twenty-five years of age. At this time, 1877, being endowed with the spirit of Columbus, and hearing of the great western world, to him unexplored, he resolved to see for himself what he had heard related by others. He went to Montana and at once engaged in gold and silver mining, was connected with various mines in Montana and South Dakota, and for nine years was employed in Butte City and adjacent camps. For five years he was in Bear Paw and Little Rocky ranges, where he had many interesting and thrilling experiences with



the Indians, and unlike many others he escaped unharmed and returned to his eastern home after an absence of fourteen years. He then resumed his former occupation of mining, in which he is still engaged. In 1895 Mr. Fassold married Clarissa Hobbs, daughter of William A., who died in 1899, and Clarissa (Holden) Hobbs, who now (1904) resides in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, of which town they were natives. Five children were the issue of this union, namely: Mary A., born September 8, 1896; Anna, born January 15, 1898; Lottie, born August 3, 1899; William, born September 22, 1900, died October 11, 1904; and Clarissa, born August 10, 1902. The death of their only son William has been the one shadow that has darkened this otherwise happy home, and this blow was the more severe by the manner of his death.

**THOMAS H. BRAY.** If any man may be said to have thoroughly mastered every detail of his business that man is Thomas H. Bray, of Scranton. Mr. Bray comes of English stock and might almost be said to be a miner by hereditary right. John Bray was born in England, and from his youth was a miner. In 1874 he emigrated to the United States, and settled at Freedomville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in ore mining. In 1884 he moved to Hazleton, Luzerne county, in the same state, and there worked at coal mining by contract. He married Grace Dawe, also a native of England, and they were the parents of eight children, all but one of whom are now living: William, Thomas H., mentioned at length hereafter; John, Harry, Albert, Charles, and Frederick. Mr. Bray, the father of these seven sons, was a worthy and upright man, and his wife a woman admirable in every domestic relation.

Thomas H. Bray, son of John and Grace (Dawe) Bray, was born in 1866, in England, and was eight years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He was educated in the common schools of Hazleton and Scranton, where he made the best use of his opportunities. Like all boys in a mining district, his first experience in the production of coal was through the breaker. He subsequently went into the mines as driver, and later worked with his father, becoming in the course of time thoroughly conversant with mining in all its branches. All this time he was in the service of the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company, who, recognizing his worth, took him out of the mines and gave him a clerkship in their office. He was promoted from the office to be outside foreman, a posi-

tion which he held with much credit to himself and profit to the company for six years. For a short time he held the same position with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and in February, 1903, was made superintendent of the Nay Aug Coal Company, a position for which he has already demonstrated his peculiar fitness. His devotion to business leaves him little time for social recreation, and the only fraternal organization in which he holds membership is the Knights of Malta. Mr. Bray married in 1888 May Airey, of Hazleton, and two children have been born to them, one of whom is now deceased. The other, who is named Helen, was born in 1895.

**THOMAS CARSON.** One of the oldest miners now living in the Lackawanna valley is Thomas Carson, of Scranton. Mr. Carson is the grandson of Thomas Carson, who was a native of Scotland, where he followed the calling of a shepherd. John Carson, son of Thomas Carson, was born in the highlands of Scotland, where he spent his youth and early manhood as a shepherd. He then went to Wales, where he lived in Breconshire and Glamorganshire. In 1864 he emigrated to the United States and settled at Hyde Park, where he was employed by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company. His wife was Ann, daughter of Reese Powell, and they were the parents of six children, four of whom came to this country: Thomas, mentioned at length hereafter; Margaret, Reese and Catherine, the two last named being deceased.

Thomas Carson, son of John and Ann (Powell) Carson, was born June 11, 1827, near Brecon, Wales, and was two years of age when the family moved to Neath, Glamorganshire, where he received a limited education. At a very early age he began to work in the mines, and on March 22, 1848, embarked at Liverpool on the sailing-vessel "Henry Clay," bound for New York. After a voyage of twenty-eight days he reached his destination, whence he proceeded to Tamauqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, remaining there two years. In 1849 he moved to Wilkes-Barre and in 1850 to Carbondale. He was employed by the Pennsylvania & Reading Railroad Company. Some of the first shafts developed in the Lackawanna valley were sunk by Mr. Carson, among them being the Hampton shaft, which he sunk in 1855. In 1857 he worked at the Bellevue. In 1859 he was made mine foreman of the Hampton colliery, a position which he held thirty-seven years. In 1855 he moved to Hyde Park, Scranton, where he has since re-

sided. Financially he has been very successful and is now the owner of seven houses. He is a useful and respected citizen, and has served as a member of the council of Scranton. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Hyde Park Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is also enrolled among the Knights of Pythias and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political principles are those advocated and supported by the Republican party. He is a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, in which since 1861 he has held the office of treasurer. He has also served as superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Carson married in 1849, Catherine Eynon, a native of Caermarthenshire, Wales, and sister of Thomas Eynon, in honor of whom Eynon street was named. Mr. and Mrs. Carson were the parents of eight children, five of whom grew to maturity: Margaret, John, William, George and Albert. Of these all but the two last-named are now deceased. Albert is a merchant in Hyde Park. Mrs. Carson, the excellent mother of these children, died June 3, 1886, at the age of forty-seven. Mr. Carson married, December 23, 1887, Mrs. Jane Davis, of Carbondale. Of this marriage there is no issue. In 1896 Mr. Carson resigned his position as mine foreman of the Hampton colliery and retired from active labor, followed by the good wishes of all who had ever in any way been associated with him, in whom his marked abilities and upright character had inspired sincere respect and cordial regard. Mrs. Carson was born in 1839, and is the daughter of Daniel Sweeny, who came to Carbondale as early as 1832, being one of the pioneer miners of the place. He served for a number of years as mine foreman, and was an experienced man in the production of anthracite coal. His death occurred in the Lackawanna valley, where he left an honorable reputation.

**W. J. BURKE.** There is probably no more popular man in the county than W. J. Burke, of Minooka. Mr. Burke is a son of John Burke, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1851, and settled in Minooka, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife was Annie Judge and they were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living, among whom is a son, W. J., mentioned at length hereafter. Mrs. Burke died in February, 1877, and her husband did not long survive her, passing away in June, 1878.

W. J. Burke, son of John and Annie

(Judge) Burke, was born in 1858, in Minooka, and on the termination of his school days began to work in the mines, advancing step by step until he reached the position of miner. From that time he was constantly engaged in the production of coal until eight years ago, when he received the appointment of postmaster of Minooka. This office he has since held with credit to himself and satisfaction to the government. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and for four years has held the office of county secretary of this organization. While not a politician, he is deeply interested in the progress of the Republican party, to the principles of which he strictly adheres. Mr. Burke married Margaret, daughter of John and Winifred (Handley) McDonnell, and the following children have been born to them, all of whom are now living: Annie, Thomas, John, William, Edmond, Sarah, Margaret, and Genevieve. Both as a private citizen and a public official Mr. Burke possesses the full confidence and sincere regard of his neighbors.

**JOHN COSGROVE.** In all Lackawanna county there is no more trusty and reliable man connected with the coal industry than John Cosgrove, of Old Forge. Mr. Cosgrove's father, also John Cosgrove, was born in Ireland, and in 1860 emigrated to the United States and settled in Archbald, Lackawanna county. In 1870 he moved to Old Forge. He was a miner and was in the service of Jackson, Jermyn and others. His wife was Bridget Ryan, also a native of Ireland. They were married at Pittston, Schuylkill county, and their children were: Thomas, John, mentioned hereafter; Francis, Delia, Michael and Margaret. Mr. Cosgrove, the father, died in 1887. He was an honest, industrious man, and was respected by all who knew him. His widow survived him but one year, passing away in 1888.

John Cosgrove, son of John and Bridget (Ryan) Cosgrove, was born in 1862, in Archbald, Lackawanna county, and was eight years of age when his parents moved to Old Forge. There he received his education, and at an early age entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. After working for several years as track-hand he became driver-boss, a position which he held for eight years. He has been employed in the same capacity by the Jermyn Company for the last thirteen years, his post of duty being at shaft No. 2. By his attention to the interests of the company and

his honorable and upright behavior to the men under his control, he has won the highest esteem of both employers and employed.

Mr. Cosgrove married, December 22, 1886, Mary E. Hannon, and ten children have been born to them: Edward, deceased; Lillian, Isabella, Thomas, Helen, deceased; James, deceased; Lucille, John J., Helen (2), and Leo. Mrs. Cosgrove is the daughter of James Hannon, who was born in Ireland in 1824, and in 1850 emigrated to the United States. For fourteen years he followed his trade, which was that of a tanner, and for about seven years was in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. He subsequently moved to Susquehanna county, where he bought a farm, on which he lived until 1884, when he moved to Old Forge. There he became breaker-boss, but in 1898 retired from active labor. Mr. Hannon married in 1866, Catherine Murphy, also a native of Ireland, where she was born in 1836. About 1850 she came to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Hannon were the parents of the following children: Mary E., who was born in Scranton, and became the wife of John Cosgrove, as mentioned above; Thomas, James, and Margaret.

LEMUEL S. OPLINGER, a farmer of Newport township, was born in Plains, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1847, son of Reuben and Ella (Warden) Oplinger, and grandson of George Oplinger, who served in the Mexican war, and would willingly have offered his services in the war of the Rebellion, but extreme old age prevented him from taking any active part in that great conflict. Lemuel Oplinger's father, Reuben Oplinger, was of German descent, a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Bath, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming, attended by much success. He married Ella Warden, a native of New York state; eleven of their thirteen children grew to maturity, and nine are living (1905): Mary, Ezra, Henry, Lemuel S., Annie, Thomas, Reuben, George W., and Frank.

Lemuel S. Oplinger, son of Reuben and Ella (Warden) Oplinger, was reared and educated in the common schools of his native place. During early life his attention was occupied chiefly in agricultural pursuits, and he subsequently settled down to a farmer's life, in which he has been thoroughly successful. His present farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he has operated for twenty-eight years. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, is a member of

the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and served on the school board for a period of time. In religious affairs he affiliates with the Lutheran faith. January 12, 1873, Mr. Oplinger was united in marriage to Catherine A. Belles, daughter of William and Mary (Bridenger) Belles, born in Newport township, September 13, 1854, a descendant of an old and worthy family whose ancestors were early settlers in the Wyoming valley. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oplinger: 1. Harvey, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who met his death by accident while in the discharge of his duty in 1901; married Anna Titus, and to them were born two children: Charles and Earl. 2. Harry. 3. Charles, a graduate of Bloomsbury State Normal, was married to Miss Edith Gluyes, to whom one child was born, Edna. 4. Walter, married Susan Titus, and two children were born, Clyde and Erna. 5. Adam R., at home. 6. Bella, who is the wife of Harry Womelsdorf, one child, Lemuel Arl. 7. Arthur, at home. 8. Lemuel, Jr., at home.

JAMES W. HOLCOMB. Among the enterprising and prosperous business men of West Pittston may be mentioned the name of James W. Holcomb, a native of Trucksville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, born September 2, 1838, a son of Albert W. and Sarah (Williamson) Holcomb, also of Trucksville.

James W. Holcomb resided in his native town until he attained his majority, in the meantime attending the public schools thereof, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-one years he began the vocation of teaching, and for two years continued along that line. He then went West, but after a residence of almost three years there returned East and entered the mercantile business at Orange, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, conducting successfully a general store up to 1872. He then changed his place of residence to West Pittston and began marketing, which business he has continued up to date, and which has proven exceedingly remunerative. Mr. Holcomb stands high in the estimation of all with whom he is brought in contact, either in business or social life, and is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the town, willing to bear a full share in the promotion of community interests. He served two terms as tax collector, rendering capable and efficient service. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and for many years has held membership in the order of Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Holcomb married, December 6, 1862



Mary Elizabeth Perrin, born April 25, 1842, eldest child of George and Charlotte (Ferguson) Perrin. (A full account of the history of Mr. Perrin and his ancestors appears in the preceding sketch of Calvin Perrin). Their children are: 1. Leland Perrin, born September 2, 1863, chief clerk in the recorder's office, Wilkes-Barre; he takes a great interest in politics. He married Lillian Kunkle, and they are the parents of eight children: They reside in West Pittston. 2. Charlotte, born March 6, 1865, married H. F. Brandow, and had three children; they reside in West Pittston. 3. Charles, born May 10, 1871, died April 21, 1872, buried in West Pittston cemetery. 4. Alice, born July 28, 1875, married Frank Rorapough. Issue, two children; they reside in West Pittston. 5. George, born March 10, 1878, died August 6, 1879, buried in West Pittston cemetery. 6. Clyde B., born November 14, 1880, died November 12, 1889, buried in West Pittston cemetery.

**LEWIS T. WILLIAMS.** A worthy representative of the Welsh element in Luzerne county is Lewis Williams, of Old Forge, a son of William and Mary (Bevan) Williams, both of South Wales. Of their fourteen children two emigrated to the United States: Margaret (Mrs. Powell), and Lewis T., mentioned hereafter. Mrs. Powell has since returned to her native country.

Lewis T. Williams was born in 1855, in South Wales, where for fourteen years he worked as a miner, becoming thoroughly familiar with every branch of his calling. In 1879 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Hyde Park, Scranton, where he remained for eight years. In 1887 he moved to Old Forge, of which he has since been a continuous resident. Since his arrival in this country Mr. Williams has been engaged in mining and has served faithfully and well the Sibley and Jermyn coal companies. He is now in the service of the latter company. He is a popular and respected citizen, possessing the fullest confidence of his neighbors, by whom he has been chosen a member of the county committee, and has also been elected to various minor township offices.

Mr. Williams married in 1873, Annie Morgan, also a native of Wales, and of the fifteen children born to them the following are living: William, proprietor of the Williams Hotel in Old Forge; Margaret A., wife of Charles Sears; Benjamin, married Lizzie Herbert; Lewis, Mary, and John. The residence of Mr. Williams is one of

the most attractive and comfortable in Old Forge, and is the centre of social intercourse for a large circle of warm and sincere friends.

**WILLIAM F. COURTRIGHT.** Among the representatives of the old county families William F. Courtright, of Taylor, occupies a prominent place. The Courtright family is of Dutch origin and was resident in the Wyoming Valley prior to the Revolutionary war, in which they took an active part. Some members of the family lost their lives in the massacre, which in 1778 laid waste that beautiful spot. This fact is not only recorded in the history of the Wyoming Valley, but their names are inscribed upon the monument dedicated to the victims of that dreadful slaughter. After the valley became more populous the Courtrights settled in Plains. Milton Courtright, a distant relative of William F. Courtright, was one of the pioneer postmasters.

Cornelius Courtright was born in 1777, in Luzerne county, and was a farmer, owning considerable land. His wife was a Miss Winters, a native of Jenkins township. They were the parents of a numerous family, among them a son Lyman, mentioned hereafter. Mr. Courtright, the father, died in 1857 at the age of eighty.

Lyman Courtright, son of Cornelius Courtright, was born in 1822, at Plains, followed the carpenter's trade and was also engaged in the lumber business. In this he was successful, but had the misfortune to see the results of his labors totally destroyed by fire. He married Anna Seigal, a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and five of their ten children are now living: William F., mentioned hereafter; H. C., Alice (Mrs. Killgannon), Ellen (Mrs. Halpin), and Lydia (Mrs. Pearson). The death of Mr. Courtright, who was a man universally respected, occurred in 1867, at the comparatively early age of forty-five. His widow still survives him, having reached her seventy-eighth year.

William F. Courtright, son of Lyman and Anna (Seigal) Courtright, was born May 23, 1848, at Stoddartsville, Pennsylvania, and received a limited education in the schools of Plains, to which place his parents moved in 1862. He first worked as a miner in the Burris colliery in Plainsville, and from there went to the Enterprise colliery. In 1868 he was made assistant foreman, becoming foreman in 1872. In 1874 he was made district foreman of the Sibley and Greenwood collieries, a position which he retained until 1892. In that year he joined Messrs. Merham and Law in forming the Taylor Coal

Company, of which he is now manager. From 1878 to 1888, in company with J. B. Winslow, he conducted a general merchandise store. In 1885 he became a resident of Taylor, where he is the owner of several buildings. He has been honored with the office of school director, which he has filled judiciously and wisely. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Courtright married in 1871, Zelpha, daughter of Allen and Almeda Winslow, and five children were born to them, two of whom are living: Martha, wife of Thomas J. Davis; and Ida, married Thomas Evans.

One of the deceased brothers of Mr. Courtright was Peter Courtright, who during the Civil war served in Company G, Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having previously served as a member of the Allentown Independents. He fell a victim to black fever, passing away at Hilton Head, South Carolina, thus giving his life for his country.

**JAMES TASKER.** Few men have had longer or more varied experience in connection with the coal industry than has fallen to the lot of James Tasker, of Moosic. He is a son of John and Sarah (Horton) Tasker, both natives of England. Their children were: James, mentioned hereafter; Sarah, deceased; William, Kate, and Susan. Mrs. Tasker died in 1870 in her native country. In 1882 the father and children sought a home in the new world.

James Tasker, son of John and Sarah (Horton) Tasker, was born in 1859, in England, and received his education in the common schools. At a very early age he was apprenticed to the master of a coasting vessel, whom he served for four years. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he became a deep-sea sailor, and for ten years spent his time in making voyages to and from the principal seaports of the civilized world. After a few trips to the United States he decided to make his home in the land whither his father, brother and sisters had repaired, and accordingly settled in Duryea, in the vicinity of which he has since resided. He abandoned his life as a sailor, and after ten years' work in the mines perceived the advantages as well as the necessity of a thorough knowledge of mining, and therefore took a course in mine engineering, in which he passed a creditable examination and was granted a certificate. In 1894 he became mine foreman in the Spring Brook colliery of the Delaware & Hudson Company, a position which he still holds. In

this colliery there are five openings in which are employed two hundred miners who are under the special control and management of Mr. Tasker, who considers the interests of his employers and the welfare of the men with conscientious impartiality. The output of this mine is about sixty thousand tons per annum. During his previous career as a miner Mr. Tasker worked for a number of the leading coal companies, including the Austin Coal Company, the Wyoming Land & Coal Company, the Moosic Mountain Coal Company, and the Spring Brook Coal Company, now owned by the Delaware & Hudson Company. He is a member of Kingsbury Lodge, No. 464, F. and A. M.

Mr. Tasker married, April 13, 1885, Mary E., also a native of England, daughter of William and Ann Rumford. Children are: Ada, Eva, deceased; Frederick, James, Junior; Nellie, Ethel and Hilda.

**JESSE B. CARPENTER,** deceased, who won a good reputation in the business circles of Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, through earnest and honorable effort and reliable methods, was a native of Kingston, Pennsylvania, born January 23, 1840, a son of John S. Carpenter, who was one of the organizers of the Pittston Ferry Bridge Company, of which he was president for a number of years and a director until his death in West Pittston, 1898, at eighty-six. The mother died December 4, 1903.

Jesse B. Carpenter obtained a practical education which prepared him for the activities and duties of life in the common schools of his native town, and Kingston Seminary. In 1865, upon the retirement of his father from active pursuits, he took possession of the old homestead farm in Exeter township and began truck farming, which he successfully conducted up to his death. In 1888 he built a greenhouse and engaged in the florist business, which steadily increased both in volume and importance during the intervening years until he was one of the most extensive producers in the vicinity of Pittston. He has served the township of Exeter in the capacity of auditor, and from his election in 1890 was a member up to his death of the council of Exeter, the oldest in point of service. As a citizen he was ever alert, earnest and conscientious, keenly alive to everything which concerned in any way the well being of the township and county, and the positions to which he was called afforded ample evidence of the high estimate placed upon his abilities and character by his fellow-citizens. He has

always affiliated with the Republican party, member of the I. O. O. F., No. 314, Pittston, Pennsylvania, past grand and filled all chairs; F. & A. M., St. John Lodge; Pittston Chapter, No. 242; Wyoming Valley Commandery, No. 57; Nugent Post, of Pittston, G. A. R. During the Civil war Mr. Carpenter enlisted as private in Company N, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, served eighteen months; was in the battle at Antietam.

Mr. Carpenter married (first), June 13, 1872, Charlotte Laird, and they had four children: Fanny, died in infancy; John, died at fifteen years of age; Elizabeth, married William Kennedy, of Dubuque, Iowa; Jesse B., Jr., resides at home. Mother of these children died October 26, 1893. He married (second), June 13, 1904, Mary A. Kern, born in Port Jervis, New York, daughter of John B., who was born in Heidelberg, Germany, came to America at the age of twenty-two, and located at Port Jervis, New York, where he resided up to 1855. He served eighteen months in the Mexican war. Later came to Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he resided twenty-five years previous to his death.

Mary A. Kern, mother of Mary A. (Kern) Carpenter, was born in Wertenberg, Germany, died in Pittston, Pennsylvania, 1894; had seven children, three of whom are living: Mary A., (Mrs. Carpenter), Mrs. Louis T. Weiscarger, Mrs. Christian Schultz.

HIRAM McALPINE HONEYWELL, born March 18, 1848, on the old homestead in Dallas township, is the son of William J. and Sarah Ann (Perry) Honeywell, of whom see sketch elsewhere in this work.

Hiram McAlpine Honeywell spent his early days on the old homestead, was educated in the public schools of the township, and at the age of fourteen years began work on the farm for his father, continuing same until eighteen years of age, when he also engaged in lumbering, a business which his father was also engaged in. Hiram at times conducted the lumber mill, continuing the two occupations for about three years, when the mill was sold, after which he followed the occupation of farming and lumbering for about twenty-seven years, when he took up the occupation of butchering and droving, continuing in this for about three years in Dallas and vicinity. The next three years he was in the employ of the Oneonta Lumber Company and the Lombard & Clay Company, in Kentucky, railroading and lumbering, and since then (during the last four years) in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal

Company as carpenter. In 1882 he went to Mexico and there followed lumbering one year. He now resides in Parsons, Pennsylvania. Mr. Honeywell is a Republican in politics, and for three years was a school director in Dallas. In religion he attends the Methodist Church in Parsons, of which Mrs. Honeywell is a member. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. of Dallas for over thirty years, and was also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men of Dallas.

Hiram McAlpine Honeywell married, November 11, 1868, Martha J. Shotwell, born November 6, 1848, daughter of Joseph and Acca (Fulkersin) Shotwell, of Dallas township, formerly of Warren county, New Jersey. Hiram and Martha J. had the following children: 1. Estella, born December 4, 1869, married, February 27, 1890, William Whitebread, of Dallas, and had four children: Claude, Clarence, Floy, Ralph; they reside in Wilkes-Barre. 2. William Edgar, born March 10, 1871, married Clara Lewis, of Sutton Creek, Luzerne county, resides Parsons, Pennsylvania. 3. Walter J., born August 10, 1875, married Elizabeth Williamson, of Dallas, and had two children: Leland and Elizabeth; reside in Luzerne, Pennsylvania. 4. Granville George, born April 6, 1879, married Laura Shaw, of Wilkes-Barre, formerly from Lambertsville, New Jersey, and had two children: Pearl and Hazel; reside Jamaica, Long Island, New York.

Joseph Shotwell, father of Mrs. Honeywell, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, June 28, 1806, and was a son of Samuel and Phoebe Shotwell, also of Warren county. Joseph was a stone mason and came from Warren county, New Jersey, to Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade until 1857. He then settled on a farm in Beaumont, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, and farmed in connection with his other work of stone mason for the remainder of his life. Joseph and Acca Shotwell were the parents of six children: Charles, John, George, Jacob, Sarah, and Martha J., wife of Mr. Honeywell. Joseph Shotwell died at Dallas in October, 1868, aged sixty-two years, and was buried in Beaumont cemetery. Mrs. Acca (Fulkersin) Shotwell died at Beaumont, April 6, 1871, and was also buried in Beaumont cemetery. Mrs. Shotwell was a daughter of John and Sarah Fulkersin, of Warren county, New Jersey, and one of four children: John, Samuel, James and Acca (Mrs. Shotwell).

THOMAS W. EVANS. A list of the leading market-gardeners of Lackawanna county would be incomplete without the name of

Thomas W. Evans, of Scranton. Both by birth and parentage Mr. Evans is a Welshman and has displayed in his career many of those sterling traits of character which are the source of much of the success which has attended his countrymen in the United States, and especially in the state of Pennsylvania.

William Evans was born in Wales and married Mary Walters, a native of the same country. There were eight children born to them, among whom were four sons: Henry, Daniel, David, and Thomas W., mentioned at length hereafter. The mother of these children died in her native country, and in 1865 Mr. Evans emigrated to the United States, accompanied by the four sons mentioned above. After his arrival in this country he married again and settled in Pittston, Pennsylvania. The sons established their father as a market-gardener on a small scale, and in 1871 associated themselves with him in the business under the firm name of Evans Brothers. In 1879 Mr. Evans died at the age of eighty-four years. He was an honest, industrious man, having the respect of all who knew him.

Thomas W. Evans, son of William and Mary (Walter) Evans, was born in 1848, in Wales, and was seventeen years old when he accompanied his father and brothers to the United States. In the years during which he was associated in business with his brothers, he acquired a fund of experience and a thorough knowledge of every detail of his calling, which have gone far toward rendering him the successful man he is. In 1900 Mr. Evans moved to Scranton, where he purchased of the Lackawanna Coal Company twenty-three acres of valuable land, upon which he raises all kinds of vegetables suited to this climate. His product has a high market value because of its freshness and purity and commands the highest prices. He has two hot-houses, one twenty by forty and the other twenty-eight by one hundred and four feet, or four thousand and thirty-two square feet of glass, under which he raises his plants. He has also erected on his land two fine dwellings. As a citizen Mr. Evans possesses the sincere respect of his neighbors and is loyal to the interests of his home city. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served efficiently as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Evans married in 1874, Lucy Griffith, a native of Wales, and of the twelve children born to them ten are now living: Ebenezer, who is a music teacher; David, who has studied and practiced osteopathy and is now a physical director

in the Young Men's Christian Association in York, Pennsylvania; Hannah, who is the wife of John Savage; Miriam; Eva, wife of Archibald Reese; Sara; Daniel; Ethel; Lucy; and Eleanor. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, brightened as it is by so many youthful faces, is the centre of much domestic happiness and social enjoyment.

EMANUEL C. COLE, familiarly known as "Man" Cole, was born September 5, 1836, died October 13, 1886. He was a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, and had inherited the characteristics of thrift, industry and perseverance which distinguished his ancestors. He was prominent both in business and social circles, and contributed in large measure to all enterprises which tended toward the improvement and welfare of Ashley, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was also a man of unimpeachable integrity, his word being as good as his bond. His straightforward dealing and his upright life commended him to the confidence and esteem of all, and he was justly regarded as one of the leading citizens of his community.

Josiah A. Cole, father of Emanuel C. Cole, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, 1810. He was educated in the common and high schools, graduating from the latter with high honors. He followed the vocation of teaching for a number of years, in which he was eminently successful and for which he was thoroughly qualified, and then learned the trade of millwright, which he followed for a number of years. He then turned his attention to lumbering, continuing the same for a considerable length of time and deriving therefrom a comfortable livelihood. He came to this section when it was but a swamp and built a house at White Haven, where he carried on the lumber business for Striker Brothers. Subsequently he determined to go to the Wyoming valley, locating at Hendricksburg, now Ashley, and there spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring September 5, 1875, at the age of sixty-five years. He married Elizabeth Labled Wilson, born 1812, died 1882, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Hains) Wilson. Jacob Wilson was sheriff of Sussex county, New Jersey, for a number of years, and was the son of Jacob Wilson, who came to the United States from Leeds, England. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cole were Emanuel C., see forward, Jacob Wilson, born July 7, 1840, died February, 1902. Martha Jane, born November, 1844, married John A.

Lawn, of Conyngham, Pennsylvania. Sara H., born September 14, 1848, married John McConnell, and they have children: Flora Elsie, born November 27, 1882; Ruth Esther, April 13, 1884; and Frank Wilson, January 19, 1886. Samuel S., born 1850, died September, 1884. Amelia M., born July 3, 1852, married James W. Diefenderfer, of Union county, Pennsylvania. Edward W., born January 12, 1854, married Elizabeth Odenwelder, of Odenwelder, Pennsylvania; he is an engineer and resides in Ashley, Pennsylvania.

Emanuel C. Cole, eldest child of Josiah A. and Elizabeth L. (Wilson) Cole, was educated in the common schools of Sussex county, New Jersey, and accompanied his parents upon their removal to White Haven, Pennsylvania. He there pursued advanced studies and later entered Wyoming Seminary, from which institution he was graduated. For a number of years thereafter he held various positions with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Schuylkill & Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, also Jersey Central Railroad, on which he served as supervisor of tracks between Phillipsburg and Green Ridge. Afterward he engaged in business in Ashley, but at the expiration of two years' time his store was destroyed by fire. He then engaged in business in Wilkes-Barre, purchasing the stock of McNeish & Pease at Five Points, and also established a store at Parsons in connection with his brother-in-law, Hezekiah Parsons, and during his connection with both these enterprises they proved exceedingly remunerative. At the time of his decease he was interested in the lumber business, being associated with J. C. Wells, of Ashley and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. Cole was one of the pioneer settlers of Ashley borough, having migrated here from White Haven when the settlement was in its infancy, and was an important factor in its improvement and advancement along various lines. He was interesting and progressive, and his influence for good was widely felt throughout the community. Mr. Cole had two paralytic strokes, the second depriving him of the power of speech for eighteen months prior to his death, but seemingly not affecting his health otherwise. The day before his death he was apparently in normal health, but the following morning complained of not feeling well, and, arising about 4 o'clock, he told his eldest daughter, Edna, not to call him for breakfast, as possibly sleep would relieve him of his headache. A few hours later he was found lying on the bed in an unconscious state, from which he never revived. He left

to his family the priceless heritage of a good name, which is far better than great wealth.

Mr. Cole married, October 10, 1870, Almeda Adelia Parsons, born July 31, 1843, daughter of Capt. Calvin Parsons. (See Parsons family.) Their children were: Effie Parsons and Ethel Wilson (twins), born August 8, 1871, died in infancy. Edna Elizabeth, born in Ashley, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1872, educated in the public and high schools, graduated from the latter in 1889, then entered Bloomsburg State Normal School, from which she graduated in 1893. She then returned to Ashley and taught in the borough schools for seven consecutive years, and now resides at home with her mother. Anna Dana, born November 1, 1873, educated in the common and high schools of Ashley, married, December 14, 1899, Roland Bell, of Ashley, and they have children: Carlos Cole, born January 16, 1900; and Calvin Parsons, born August 27, 1905. Ralph Allen, born June 21, 1877, educated in the schools of Ashley, and now (1906) a helper in the Ashley shops, and resides at home. Elsie Pasco, born February 8, 1881, died October, 1881. Carlos Parsons, born July 14, 1885, educated in the common schools of Ashley and Wyoming Seminary, is now engaged in an art studio of a prominent Wilkes-Barre artist, and resides at home with his mother.

GEORGE M. HULL is one of the universally respected citizens of Blakely, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of one of the first families in the Lackawanna valley. The Hull family are of English extraction, and at an early date in the history of the colonies settled in New England. The first member of whom we have any authentic history was Gideon Hull, the great-grandfather of George M. Hull, who was the father of two sons, one of whom was John Hull, grand-father of George M. Hull, a native of Rhode Island, who migrated to Massachusetts, where he settled, married and reared a family.

William Hull, son of John Hull, and father of George M. Hull, was a native of Tolland, Hampton county, Massachusetts. In 1825 he removed to Blakely, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and became associated in business (selling wooden dishes) with Calvin Barber, who subsequently became his brother-in-law. Mr. Hull purchased four hundred acres of land on the east side of the Lackawanna river, where he resided for three years. After his marriage in 1831 to Miss Rebecca Parker, he turned his attention to lumbering and farming, in both of which he was successful from a financial point



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of view. He conducted his agricultural pursuits on a one-hundred-and-thirty-nine acre farm located on the west side of the Lackawanna river, where he built a house for hotel purposes, but never himself conducted it as a hotel; later it was conducted as a hotel by Joseph Kilmore, and this tract of land his descendants still own. During the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad he turned his attention to the butcher business, which he followed for three years. About 1840 he opened a mine on his own property for domestic consumption, and in 1858 he leased the land on the east side of the Lackawanna river to the Delaware and Hudson Company, who now operate the coal on that side of the valley. During his entire career Mr. Hull was a hard-working man, economical, but not penurious. He was an active and public-spirited citizen, and shared the honors of various offices conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens.

William Hull was twice married. First to Miss Rebecca Parker, as stated above, who died in 1854, to whom seven children were born, six of whom grew to maturity, namely: George M., born September 9, 1835, mentioned at length hereafter; William H., born December, 1836; John L., born February 16, 1840; Phoebe R., born in 1842, deceased; Stephen P., born in 1844; Alonzo, born in 1847; and Oristes T., born in 1852. For his second wife William Hull married Miss Maria B. Dewey, in 1861. Three children were the issue of this union, namely: Clara, Thomas, born in 1866; and Joseph, born in 1868. William Hull (father) died in February, 1868, survived by his widow, who is now residing at Blakely.

George M. Hull, eldest son of William and Rebecca (Parker) Hull, was born September 9, 1835. He was reared and educated in his native county, and his entire business life has been connected with agricultural pursuits and the sale of agricultural implements and machinery. He acted as agent for the disposal of the four hundred acres of land on the east side of the valley. In October, 1858, he purchased the interest of his brother William N., and in 1903 he sold out the remaining surface to the Delaware and Hudson Company. Mr. Hull has served in the offices of school director and assessor of Blakely, and the manner in which he performed his duties reflects credit upon himself and those who elected him. He and his family are strong supporters of the Baptist Church, in which body he holds the offices of senior deacon and treasurer, and is a staunch advocate of the principles

of Republicanism. His ancestors were members of the Whig party.

June 16, 1861, Mr. Hull was united in marriage to Lucy A. Lillibridge, of Port Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and their children are: George A., born May 10, 1862, a student, resides at home. Edgar J., born October 25, 1863, a florist, married Louise Reynolds, and they are the parents of three children: Edna, Clarence E., and Cleo E. Cora R., born September 30, 1865, died October 25, 1895; she was the wife of Dr. Frank L. Vansickle. Charles W., born January 6, 1868, died March 30, 1870. Agnes W., born January 10, 1870, married Charles B. Bean, of Port Allegheny, Pennsylvania, a glass cutter by trade. Lucy A., born February 26, 1872, married Dr. William Van Buskirk, and they are the parents of one child, William. Mary L., born March 4, 1877, resides at home.

**WILLIAM SAMPLE FRACE.** One of the men who are recognized, wherever their lot may be cast, as leaders in the commercial world, is William S. Frace, of Clark's Green. The experience of a quarter of a century has placed Mr. Frace in the assured position which he now occupies in the community in which he resides.

Isaac Frace, a resident of Warren county, New Jersey, moved to Tannersville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he remained but for a brief period. In 1857 he removed to Clark's Summit, where for about ten years he was the proprietor of a hotel. He married Elizabeth Sample, and they were the parents of a son, William S., mentioned hereafter. Mr. Frace was a conscientious and scrupulous man, whose strict adherence to principle caused him to be universally respected.

William Sample Frace, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Sample) Frace, was born in 1847, in Warren county, New Jersey, and was but ten years of age when his parents removed to Clark's Summit. He received his education in the common schools, and in early manhood entered upon a commercial career. In 1878 he bought out the interest of George W. Decker, of the firm of Decker Brothers, and conducted business under the firm name of Frace & Decker until 1883, when he purchased the interest of his partner, E. S. Decker. From 1888 to 1892 he had a branch business in Clark's Summit. Mr. Frace is no less earnest and enterprising as a citizen than as a business man. Since 1878 he has held the postoffice in his store, and for over twenty years has held the

appointment of postmaster to the entire satisfaction of the patrons of the office. The organization of the Abington Mutual Fire Association was mainly owing to his efforts. It was incorporated June 9, 1896, since which time Mr. Frace has filled the office of secretary. He was at one time a member of the board of school directors of South Abington township, the manner in which he discharged the duties of the position being much commended by his fellow-citizens. He belongs to Waverly Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment.

Mr. Frace married in 1872, Senora L. Parker, a native of Clark's Green, and they have two daughters: Lulu J., wife of A. C. Lamont; and S. Elizabeth. Both daughters are graduates of Wyoming Seminary.

**THOMAS E. REDDINGTON.** It is doubtful if Lackawanna county numbers among its citizens one more popular or more deservedly so than Thomas E. Reddington, of Jessup. He belongs to that superior class of naturalized citizens whose loyalty to the land of their birth goes hand in hand with the allegiance which they owe to the country of their adoption, and who never forget, in the strength of the ties formed in the New World, the more ancient claims of friends and kindred in the old home.

Thomas E. Reddington (father) was born in Ireland and married Catherine Dimsay, a native of the same country. Their family consisted of five sons and three daughters. Among the former was Thomas E., mentioned hereafter. All these children subsequently emigrated to the United States, and are now residents of Olyphant. Mr. and Mrs. Reddington, the father and mother, are both deceased, having lived and died in their native land.

Thomas E. Reddington, son of Thomas E. and Catherine (Dimsay) Reddington, was born in 1841, in county Mayo, Ireland, and in 1865 emigrated to the United States. He came to Pennsylvania and settled in Lackawanna county, making his home in Olyphant. There he entered the service of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and for ten years worked as a miner. He prospered to such an extent that he was able to build five houses in a style which rendered them valuable acquisitions to the borough both in point of beauty and utility. These houses he still owns. In 1875 he abandoned mining and engaged in business as a greengrocer in Olyphant. In this enterprise he was very successful and conducted the store for a number of

years. The establishment of this business was not the only momentous undertaking which engaged his attention at the time of his removal to Jessup. In 1886 he purchased of William H. Burke the hotel called the Winton House, of which he became the proprietor, and which he still owns. This building is of modern construction and contains every improvement and convenience, lacking none of the facilities necessary to insure the comfort of guests. Mr. Reddington was thoroughly conversant with the wants of the public and is noted for his skill in supplying them in a manner to satisfy the most fastidious. Order, system and regularity reigned throughout his hotel, which was justly one of the most popular in the vicinity, the source of its success lying in the executive and administrative ability, genial disposition and courteous demeanor of the proprietor. In 1905 he leased his hotel, built a five thousand dollar residence on lot adjoining hotel and there leads a retired life. The qualities of a good citizen have always been prominent traits in the character of Mr. Reddington, and that they are appreciated by his neighbors is shown by the fact that, while a resident of Olyphant, he served five years as tax collector for the borough, and for three years held the office of treasurer. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church of Jessup. In 1903 he presented his church—St. James'—with a three hundred dollar bell, which will long ring to his memory.

Mr. Reddington married in 1865, Mary Moran, a native of county Mayo, Ireland. They have no children. The duties and responsibilities imposed by kinship have ever been faithfully fulfilled by Mr. Reddington. He was the first of his family to emigrate to the United States, and amid his new surroundings was not unmindful of the welfare of those left behind. It was by his aid that his brothers and sisters were enabled to come to the United States, of which they are now prosperous and useful citizens. In 1903 Mr. Reddington took a trip to Ireland and experienced keen emotions of pleasure in finding himself once more in his native land. He took great delight in revisiting the old scenes, meeting the companions and friends of his youth, noting the beneficial changes wrought by time, and indulging in reminiscences of bygone days.

**MORRIS DAVID LEWIS,** general contractor and liveryman of Peckville, Pennsylvania, is making for himself a record worthy to be imitated by the business men of his town.

Beginning his career with less than nothing, in money, but with a large stock of perseverance and pluck, he has succeeded in purchasing a fine property and establishing a successful and permanent business in Peckville along his lines. He is a native of the town in which he now resides, the date of his birth being January 3, 1809. He is a son of David T. and Hannah H. (Hubbard) Lewis, and grandson of Thomas Lewis.

Thomas Lewis (grandfather) was a native of Wales, a miner by occupation, and while in the pursuit of this line of work in his native country was killed. His widow, with her two sons David T. and John, emigrated to the United States in 1833. David T. is mentioned in the following paragraph; and John, deceased, was a tailor by trade.

David T. Lewis (father) was born in Wales in 1825, and in 1833, when eight years of age, was brought to this country by his mother, as above stated. He was a school teacher during the early years of his manhood and achieved a large degree of success in this vocation. He subsequently followed various pursuits, in each of which he earned a comfortable livelihood. He served two terms in the borough of Blakely as justice of the peace; served as alderman in the city of Scranton; served as constable, assessor and road commissioner in the village of Peckville, and assessor in the village of Providence. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Baptist Church, and an adherent of the Republican party. His wife, Hannah H. (Hubbard) Lewis, who was born in Scott township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, bore him the following named children: Helen V., wife of the Rev. George A. Cure, of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Wyoming conference; Frank H., and M. D., mentioned hereafter. Both Mr. Lewis and his wife are living at the present time (1906).

M. D. Lewis was reared and educated in his native town, Peckville, and Providence. His first venture in business was selling papers in Providence, when he was only twelve years of age. He continued this occupation for four years, and during that period of time lost but one week. His next occupation was driving a team for a grocer in Providence, with whom he remained one year, and the following two years he worked on a farm. He then began driving a team for his father and continued at this labor until he attained his majority. Thus far he had been a hired boy and a hired man, and the thought occurred to him "if others could engage in business, hire help and make it pay, why

not I?" In 1891 he purchased a team and wagon, for which he went into debt, but soon earned sufficient to pay for them, and from that time on he hired others to work for him. He located in Peckville, where he carried on teaming, but after one year he returned to Providence and resided there one year. On August 6, 1895, he returned to Peckville, where he purchased a property on which he built a home the following year. He next erected a barn in 1897, and in 1903, because of the increase of the business, he was compelled to purchase more land and enlarge his barn room to take care of his increasing stock. During the same year he added a livery stable to his business of contracting, and he now keeps fifteen well-bred and stylish horses, whose glossy coats indicate care and feed. His turnouts, ten in number, will compare favorably with those of any city. This does not include a tallyho, which is frequently used by his wealthy patrons.

In 1890 Mr. Lewis married Emma B. Lowry, daughter of Wright Lowry. No issue. For his second wife he married Agnes E. Williams, daughter of Edward Williams. The ceremony was performed in 1897. To this union there were born three children: Mildred, Paul, deceased; and Freda Lewis. Mr. Lewis, like his father, is a Baptist in religion and a Republican in politics.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, ex-burgess of Nanticoke, is one of the well known citizens of that borough who has entered the arena of politics and became successful in municipal affairs. He was born in Wales, in 1860, only child of Silas and Mary (Jones) Williams, natives of Wales, from whose shores they emigrated to the United States in 1862, when their child was two years of age, locating in the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania. Silas Williams was a miner of considerable experience and prominence. His death occurred at Nanticoke about 1868. His widow is living at the present time (1906), aged eighty years.

Henry M. Williams was reared in the Wyoming valley, and his education was acquired principally in the night schools adjacent to his home, where he became conversant with the necessary branches to insure success in life. Like the majority brought up in the mining district he took to that occupation readily, beginning as a door-tender and passing through the various stages of mining until thoroughly qualified in all and finally gaining the responsible position of fire boss, in which capacity he was employed

by the Susquehanna Coal Company, resigning in 1898. He was for years the proprietor of the Williams Hotel, located at the corner of Market and Broad streets, Nanticoke, but April 1, 1906, removed to No. 102 Market street, where he has one of the well known and best patronized hosteleries in that section of the county. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens was evidenced by the fact that in 1900 he was elected to the highest office the town could confer upon him—that of chief burgess, in which he served up to 1903. Politically he votes the Republican ticket, the principles of which party he has upheld since attaining his majority, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In 1882 Mr. Williams married Mary L. Davis, whose death occurred February, 1883. One child was the issue of this union, Silas, who ably assists his father in the management of his business. In 1896 Mr. Williams chose for his second wife Mary A. Morris, who died March 2, 1898.

**JOHN P. WALKER, M. D.** Among the well-known and skillful physicians of Lackawanna county Dr. John P. Walker, of Scranton, holds an honorable position. Dr. Walker is of Irish parentage, and is alike loyal to the land to which he is bound by ties of blood and that in which his lot has been cast by the accident of birth.

John J. and Catherine (O'Connor) Walker, both natives of Ireland, emigrated to the United States in 1864, and settled in Pennsylvania. Mr. Walker engaged in commercial pursuits, in which he was successful. Of the nine children born to him and his wife four are now living: Two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Thomas Kearney and the other of James McDonald, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania; John P., mentioned at length hereafter; and Patrick H.

John P. Walker, son of John J. and Catherine (O'Connor) Walker, was born April 30, 1869, in Olyphant, Pennsylvania, and received a common school education in his native town. After leaving school he engaged in various occupations, but always with a view to ultimate advancement. He entered Wood's Business College of Scranton, from which institution he graduated with high and recognized honor in 1892. He immediately matriculated in Baltimore Medical College, from which he received in 1896 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then returned to Scranton, where he has since resided, and where by persistent effort and su-

perior skill he has built up for himself one of the largest fields of practice in the city of his abode.

The professional labors and interests of Dr. Walker are wide and far-reaching, both in their scope and in their results. In 1901 he obtained a charter from the state for the establishment of a correspondence school in medicine, surgery and nursing, for the use of which he is now compiling a text-book treating of these three subjects. Dr. Walker is the inventor of an instrument which has long been greatly desired and needed by the medical profession. This is a bullet prober and packer, and is used in cases of hemorrhage or in cleansing the tissues of a dangerous wound, thus preventing the possibility of blood poisoning. By this invention Dr. Walker has conferred a benefit not only on the members of his profession, but on the world at large. The demands upon his time and thoughts are increased by the appointments which he holds of examining physician for the L. C. B. A. of Scranton, and also for the Brotherhood of Railway Men. He is a member of the Society of Elks of Scranton. Dr. Walker has built for himself a comfortable and spacious house, in which he has fitted up and set apart certain rooms to be used as a private hospital. He is a close student, and is the owner of an exceptionally fine medical library.

Patrick H. Walker, mentioned above as the brother of Dr. John P. Walker, was born March 7, 1878, in Olyphant, where he received his primary education in the common schools, and subsequently took advantage of the higher schools of Scranton. He graduated from Baltimore Medical College in the class of 1904. While pursuing his course of study and during vacations he availed himself of the practice and opportunities for observation afforded by the best hospitals of Baltimore. He is now practicing with his brother, Dr. John P. Walker.

**WILLIAM C. FAHRINGER**, architect and builder, junior member of the firm of Isaiah Fahringer & Son, of Nanticoke, is a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, born May 4, 1871.

The paternal great-grandfather was Harmon Fahringer, a native of France, who married a woman born in Holland. They emigrated to Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in company with his two brothers, who became separated from one another and were never heard of afterward. Harmon and wife—the American emigrants—were the parents of twelve sons, all of whom



grew to manhood, and one named Lucas was the grandfather of William C. Fahringer. He married Lena Gabel. They were both natives of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where they became prominently identified with agricultural pursuits. Their family consisted of twelve children, all of whom were sons, and they became worthy citizens of this commonwealth, some of them filling offices of trust and responsibility. Lena (Gabel) Fahringer was one of a family of sixteen children. She was born April 8, 1820, at Centralia, Pennsylvania, and died at Nanticoke, November 15, 1905.

Isaiah Fahringer, father of William C. Fahringer, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, 1848. In that neighborhood he was reared, educated, learned the trade of builder, and resided up to 1887, in which year he removed with his family to Nanticoke, Luzerne county. In 1887, in company with Frank Fahringer, and since then the business has been manufacture of sashes, blinds and doors, and this connection continued until 1897, when his son William C. purchased the interest of Frank Fahringer and since then the business has been conducted under the style of Isaiah Fahringer & Son. Mr. Fahringer was united in marriage to Clara Doane, who bore him two sons, Robert and William C. Mr. and Mrs. Fahringer reside in Brunswick, Pennsylvania.

After receiving a practical education in the common schools of Nanticoke William C. Fahringer took up the study of architecture in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, which course of training thoroughly qualified him for his present position in the firm of which he is the junior member, having purchased the interest of Frank Fahringer in 1897. The firm have extensive shops, where they manufacture sashes, blinds and doors, and they have always on hand a choice supply of builders' materials. The work of the firm extends over a large part of the Wyoming valley, and they have erected a large proportion of the leading buildings in Nanticoke. They make a specialty of inside hardwood finish. Mr. Fahringer is a member of Order of Heptasophs, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past noble grand and a member of the Encampment. Like his forefathers he takes an active part in the Methodist Church and casts his vote with the Republican party.

Mr. Fahringer married in 1891, Rosina Harvey, a native of England. Their children are: Karl, born 1895; Irma, born 1898; Wilbur, born 1902, and Bessie, born 1904.

MORGAN J. REES. No man in the Wyoming valley is better known or more highly respected than Morgan J. Rees, one of the leading business men of Nanticoke, whose successful career is a striking example of what can be accomplished by industry, perseverance and pluck. He was born in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, May 7, 1851, and was there reared and educated.

In 1870, when nineteen years of age, being attracted by the possibilities offered to young men in the business world of the United States, he left his native land and became an adopted son of this great and glorious country. He located in Frostburg, Maryland, and there entered the employ of a grocer. In 1872 he removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, settling at Jeanesville, where he entered the employ of the Spring Mountain Coal Company, with whom he remained fifteen years, nine of which he served in the capacity of foreman, discharging his duties with fidelity and promptitude. In 1887, at the expiration of this period of time, he located in Nanticoke and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He opened a store on Market street, which proved most remunerative, and in 1898 opened another store, both of which are under his personal supervision and management. In addition to this property he is the owner of two double blocks, three single houses and several business houses besides, from which he derives a goodly rental—about four thousand dollars per annum. As a citizen Mr. Rees is progressive and public-spirited, willing to promote all plans which have for their object the welfare of the people. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Nanticoke, and a member of the Order of Eagles. He gives his political allegiance to the Prohibition party.

In 1881, while a resident of Jeanesville, Mr. Rees married Almina Meek, a native of that town, and the issue of this union was five children: John H., Morgan G., Anna B., Alfred and Leroy. The mother of these children died January 9, 1893. Mr. Rees married for his second wife Mary Meek, of Reading, Pennsylvania, the ceremony being performed in 1894. They are the parents of one daughter, Almina May, born May 27, 1896.

JAMES V. DALY. Success in business life depends so entirely upon individual merit that when one has attained a place of prominence, as has James V. Daly, a representative business man of Nanticoke, it is an unmistakable evidence of ability, natural and acquired.

The parents of James V. Daly are Michael



and Elizabeth (Keating) Daly, who were united in marriage May 24, 1854, and whose family consisted of five children, namely: William, born February 28, 1855; John, born April 25, 1857, deceased; James V., born January 31, 1859, mentioned hereafter; Martin, born December 2, 1862; and Michael, born January, 1867. In 1869 Mr. Daly lost his life in the great mine disaster, and this sad occurrence threw his widow and four children upon their own resources. In 1884 Mrs. Daly, with the assistance of her two sons—James V. and Michael—turned their attention to the mercantile business, which has developed by good management into one of the best patronized and most profitable stores in Nanticoke. Elizabeth (Keating) Daly was born in Ireland, December 14, 1836, a daughter of John and Catherine (Kealey) Keating, who were the parents of seven children: Bridget, Elizabeth (Mrs. Daly), James A., Patrick, deceased; John, deceased; Michael and Catherine Keating. John Keating (father) was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1803. In 1837 he and his wife emigrated from their native isle to the United States, locating in Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where their children were born and where they remained up to 1856, when they removed to Luzerne county, locating at Nanticoke, where Mr. Keating engaged in mining and farming. He was a man of marked intelligence, a deep thinker, took a prominent part in the social improvements of the borough of Nanticoke, and his influence was always felt on the side of right. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Gen. Winfield Scott, one of the great American generals, who was a candidate of the Whig party for presidency of the United States in 1852, but was defeated. Mr. Keating died at his home in Nanticoke, May, 1879. His wife passed away May, 1884. When John Keating first came to the state his place was on a stage line and was the headquarters for all the emigrants, whom he kept without pay until such time as they could locate, and many of the descendants of these people he also aided. This act of generous hospitality stands as a monument more sacred than marble shafts or bronze.

The educational advantages enjoyed by James V. Daly, while not as liberal as those of a college graduate, were practical and thorough, and the fund of knowledge he now possesses shows a remarkable retentive memory. Left at an early age without the governing influence or support of a father, he has hewn out for himself a career which is well worthy emulation. His store, situated on the corner of Noble and Market

streets, Nanticoke, is one of the flourishing establishments of the borough. It is stocked with a complete line of general merchandise, which comes direct from the factory and is retailed to his customers at a reasonable profit.

**WILLIAM HENRY DODD.** Wyoming county is justly proud of the fact that among its citizens there are a goodly number who have rendered service to their country at large and to the community in which they live, both on the battlefield and in the council chamber. None in the ranks of these loyal citizens holds a more honorable place than William H. Dodd, of Factoryville. He comes of old New England stock, his ancestors having been residents of Connecticut.

Edward Dodd was born in New York state, but passed the greater part of his life in Pennsylvania. He was a moulder by trade, and an industrious, useful man. His estimable wife was Sarah A., also a native of New York state, daughter of Isaac Lacey, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, and in honor of whom Laceyville received its name. Mr. and Mrs. Dodd were the parents of four sons, two of whom are now living, one of them being William H., mentioned hereafter. There were also born to them three daughters, all of whom survive to the present day.

William H. Dodd, son of Edward and Sarah A. (Lacey) Dodd, was born December 31, 1844, at Skinner's Eddy, Wyoming county, and received his education in his native place and also at Tunkhannock, whither his parents moved when the lad was twelve years of age. Two years later the family took up their abode in Montrose, Susquehanna county. There, under the instruction of his father, William H. learned the moulder's trade, which he had followed but a short time when the cloud of civil war darkened the land, and multitudes of loyal citizens rallied to the defense and preservation of the Union. Although but seventeen years of age, Mr. Dodd felt within him the stirrings of the patriotic spirit which had animated his forefathers in their struggle for independence, and on October 10, 1861, was enrolled as a member of Company H, Fifth Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Col. Harvey Brown. During his military service he was promoted to the rank of corporal, and later, for brave and meritorious conduct, to that of first sergeant, which he held during the remainder of his term of enlistment. His regiment participated in the battles of first Bull Run, Shiloh,



Pittsburg Landing, Port Hudson, Gettysburg, Winchester, Spottsylvania, Petersburg and many minor engagements. Near Camp Gilbert, Kentucky, Mr. Dodd received a serious wound in the leg by the bursting of a shell, and on September 19, 1863, he sustained a gunshot wound, as the result of which he lost an index finger. It was not only on the battlefield that Mr. Dodd gave proof of his devotion to his country, but in the endurance of the far more trying ordeal of captivity. For a time he suffered incarceration in one of the southern prisons. February 9, 1865, he was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, and February 14 of the same year re-enlisted for three years in the same regiment. He was one of those detailed to guard the person of Jefferson Davis in 1865 and '66, during which time the latter was a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe. At this place, during the summer of 1866, he served as orderly to Gen. Nelson Miles, and in the autumn of that year rejoined his battery. He was honorably discharged February 14, 1868, at Columbia, South Carolina.

On his return to civil life Mr. Dodd resumed his former occupation of moulding. He settled in Susquehanna county, and there faithfully and systematically labored at his trade, his industry and ability meeting, in the course of time, with the success which they so richly merited. In 1897 he moved to Factoryville, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Dodd's devotion as a citizen has been equal to that which he displayed as a soldier. Ever liberal and progressive, he has sought by every means in his power to advance the best interests of his township and county, and his neighbors have testified to their appreciation of his good qualities by making him chief burgess of the borough of Factoryville. He entered upon the duties of his office in May, 1904, and is one of the most popular and energetic officials of the town. He belongs to Captain Rice Post, Grand Army of the Republic; is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and affiliates with the Northern Commandery, No. 16. Politically he is an ardent and active Republican.

Mr. Dodd married, July 13, 1869, Harriet P. Hepburn, of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, and two children have been born to them: Lizzie E. and George A., now deceased. Mrs. Dodd is an active member of the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Order of the Eastern Star.

**JOHN LENTES.** No citizen of Scranton enjoys greater popularity or more truly deserves

the honors which have been conferred upon him than John Lentes. Both by birth and ancestry Mr. Lentes is a German, and while numbered among the most loyal of American citizens still cherishes a warm affection for the home of his childhood and youth.

Peter Lentes, father of John Lentes, was born in Germany, and was a carpenter by trade. In 1890 he came to the United States, and is now a resident of Pittston, Pennsylvania. His wife was Christina Schuessler, also a native of Germany, and they were the parents of two children: John, mentioned at length hereafter, and a daughter who is now deceased. Mrs. Lentes, the mother of these children, died in her native country.

John Lentes, son of Peter and Christina (Schuessler) Lentes, was born August 7, 1856, in Germany, and received his preparatory education in the common schools, in one of which at the age of fifteen he became assistant teacher. He afterward entered Strasburg Academy, from which he graduated in 1877. After receiving from the government a certificate which honored him with the dignity of being a government teacher, he engaged for a time in educational work, fully demonstrating his ability as a teacher. In March, 1881, he came to the United States and the same year settled in Scranton, where he opened a German school in the First German Presbyterian Church in Hickory street. In September of that year his services were sought by the Scranton Steel Company, who placed him in their draughting room, and when their mill was opened he became first weighmaster in the steel works. This position he retained for two years and a half, at the end of which time he was appointed by W. W. Scranton timekeeper for the railmill, carpenter and foundry departments of the South works. After holding this office for two years he was promoted to be assistant to John O. Scranton, superintendent of the South works. This position he held until 1895, in which year he opened an insurance office, becoming agent for the best fire and life insurance companies. He was successful in this enterprise and is still conducting the business. He is a stockholder in the South Side Bank. Mr. Lentes is a public-spirited citizen, and is now serving his second term as alderman of the Eleventh ward. He is also a member of the sinking fund commission. In 1897 he was appointed notary public by Governor Hastings.

Mr. Lentes is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Cornet Lodge, No. 431, of Scranton, and the Mutual Aid Society of the Delaware,

Lackawanna & Western Shop. He is also a member of several musical societies, having received in youth a thorough musical education, and having always been a devoted lover of the art. He is the organizer of the "Junger Maennerchor" and the singing section of "The Arbeiter Benevolent Association," and a member of the Sin King Pond Commission. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic platform. He is a member of the German Presbyterian Church, and served for three years as an efficient superintendent of the Sunday school. For eight years he held the position of organist, and was the leading spirit in organizing a chorus which gave concerts and was instrumental in raising three thousand dollars with which to purchase a new pipe organ. During his service as organist he officiated on four memorable occasions: the laying of the cornerstone of the new church, the dedication of the building, the dedication of the chimes and the dedication of the new organ.

Mr. Lenten married, June 4, 1881, Magdalene Hampel, and four children have been born to them, three of whom are living: Carl F. W., Magdalene and George W. All these children inherit the musical talent of their father, who has cultivated their gift. Carl F. W. Lenten is a patternmaker by trade, but nevertheless finds time for devotion to his art, training and leading his own orchestra in the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Symphony Society and the P. O. S. of A.

JOHN NICHOLS, of Dunmore, one of the pioneers of the Lackawanna valley, is a son of Thomas Nichols, who was born in England, where he was a needle-maker and an expert in tempering steel. In 1824 Thomas Nichols emigrated to the United States and settled in Bangor, Maine, where he obtained a position in a marble quarry, his duty being to keep the tools tempered. After removing to the Lackawanna valley he turned his attention to mining, and became one of the most experienced miners in that part of the state. He was a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity. His wife was Anna Jennings, also a native of England, and they had thirteen children, four of whom are living: John, mentioned hereinafter; Jane Morey; Victoria Oakley, and Susan Jacobus. The death of Mr. Nichols occurred in 1854, when he was but fifty-six years of age, and was the result of a gas explosion. His widow died at the venerable age of ninety-eight years.

John Nichols, son of Thomas and Anna

(Jennings) Nichols, was born October 30, 1827, in the state of Maine, and was but four years old when his parents moved to Providence, now part of the city of Scranton. He received his education in that part of Scranton known as Doughton, and afterward learned the mason's trade, which he followed during the remainder of his active life. In 1852 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, with whom he remained fifty-two years, proving himself one of the most competent and trustworthy men in the force. He has recently been honorably retired on the pension list. During these fifty-two years he has made his home in Dunmore, where he has built several houses and owns considerable real estate. He has always been a lover of the field and stream, and is one of the finest shots in the Lackawanna valley. He is the owner of a dozen of the best rifles and shotguns made, some of which cost as much as two hundred and fifty dollars. He is also an experienced fisherman and can whip a stream and land his trout while the novice is wondering where he shall find a "lucky place."

Mr. Nichols married in 1853, Mrs. Sarah A. (Stewart) Beemer, and four children were born to them, all of whom are deceased. After the death of his first wife he married, July 23, 1901, Mrs. Mary (Herring) Keller.

CALVIN PERRIN. The branch of the Perrin family of which Calvin Perrin, of Luzerne, is a representative, traces its ancestry to John Perryn, born 1614, died September 13, 1674, aged sixty years. It appears that John Perryn came from London, England, in the "Safety," John Grant, master, in August, 1635, and landed at Braintree, near Boston, Massachusetts. There he married and lived until he, with Rev. Samuel Newman and his church, founded Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he was buried. His name, variously spelled, subsequently appears in the Rehoboth town records. Ann Perryn, supposed to be his widow, was also buried at Rehoboth, March 11, 1688. It is presumed that she was one of the women named Ann, in the list of passengers that came in the same ship with John Perryn. Their children were:

1. Mary, born Braintree, December 22, 1640.
2. John; he was no doubt in Rehoboth before 1645, but died at Roxbury, prior to May 28, 1694, while temporarily residing there, probably with his son Noah. He married Mary ———, who bore him ten children: John (3), born Oc-

tober 12, 1668, of whom later; Samuel, born March 10, 1671; Mary, April 16, 1673; Nathaniel, April 17, 1675, died September, 1678; Mehitabel, born April 19, 1677; Noah, born December 24, 1679; Daniel, born March 18, 1682; Nathaniel, born February 9, 1683; David, born February 7, 1684; and Susanna, born August 20, 1687, married Capt. Joseph Chandler, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and became the maternal ancestor of the numerous Chandler families. David, mentioned above, went to Connecticut, and purchased part of the original Perrin homestead of P. Aspinwall, in Putnam county.

3. Hannah, born Rehoboth, July, 1645, married Thomas Read, June 16, 1675, and died March 28, 1710.

4. Abraham, born Rehoboth, March 1, 1647, married, December 27, 1677, and died May 15, 1694.

5. Mary (2) born February, 1649, married Jacob Armsby, of Rehoboth, December 12, 1676.

John Perrin, son of John and Mary Perrin, born October 12, 1668, died May 6, 1694, Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Married Sarah ———, and had one child.

John Perrin (4), born March 8, 1692, died February 28, 1731; married, 1716, Rachel Ide, born 1695, died December 4, 1780. Her second husband was Deacon Edward Glover, but she was buried beside her first husband. John and Rachel (Ide) Perrin had six children: 1. John, born March 19, 1717, married three times. His second wife was Elizabeth Lyons. They had Huldah, born December 3, 1743; Chloe, born December 4, 1745; John, born October 20, 1747. 2. Ezra, born August 6, 1720. 3. Rachel, born October 18, 1722, married March 15, 1743, Joseph Whittaker. 4. Timothy (5), born October 1, 1724, of whom later.

Timothy Perrin (5), son of John and Rachel (Ide) Perrin, born October 1, 1724, died Canterbury, Connecticut, 1816, married and had: 1. Dr. Daniel. 2. Rachel, married Rufus Bugbee. 3. Mrs. Ebenezer Summers. 4. Timothy (6), of whom later. 5. Jesse, born January 24, 1726, married May 11, 1749, Rachel Ide and had twelve children. 6. Elizabeth, born November 17, 1728, married October 16, 1750, Caleb Walker, and had Judge William and Caleb. She married second, June 10, 1756, Joshua Smith. 7. Huldah, born February 2, 1730, died January 1, 1738.

Timothy Perrin, son of Timothy Perrin, married, January 5, 1791, Lydia Raymond, who bore him seven children: 1. Lydia, married Willis Covill, and died in Thompson, Connecticut.

2. Calvin, born September 17, 1793, of whom later. 3. John, born 1795, married, 1816, Abbie Kimball; three children: Lorenzo, Jane and Ellen; he died September, 1853. 4. Lucy, born 1797, married David Chaffee, in Ashford, Connecticut, and in 1821 moved to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. 5. Raymond, born February 28, 1799, married, April 23, 1820, Mariana Fish; and had: Thomas, Caroline, Sally and Oliver H. 6. Gurdin, born August 13, 1801, married, February 13, 1825, Polly Church, and had eleven children: Elizabeth, Joseph H., Amlon C., Moses, Helen R., Gurdin, William, Mary, Lydia, a son who died in infancy, and Judson. 7. Polly, died aged twelve years. Timothy Perrin (6), father of these children, married (second) Dorcas Engells; five children: Jared, Almon, Larin, Salina, and Ezra, all died in infancy. Timothy Perrin died in 1814.

Calvin Perrin (7), son of Timothy and Lydia (Raymond) Perrin, born September 17, 1793, was educated in the common schools, came to Wyoming Valley early and settled in Kingston, Pennsylvania, 1819, and was offered a farm on the flats, it being in the heart of the wilderness, and there remained one year. He removed to higher ground in Northmoreland township, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm and there remained all his life. The place he abandoned turned out to be one of the richest coal fields in the valley. Prior to his removal to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, he resided in Thompson and Ashford, Connecticut. He took an active part in the War of 1812. He married, May 22, 1816, Polly Lawton, died October 5, 1842, in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. He married (second) Lucretia Shippey; she died July 24, 1896, aged 102 years. Children of Calvin Perrin: 1. George (8), born September 23, 1817, of whom later. 2. Pamela, born February 9, 1821, married William White, and died April 12, 1860. 3. Daniel, born December 23, 1822. 4. Betsey, born July 29, 1826, married John Long, July, 1847. 5. Gurdin (8), born August 18, 1828, Northmoreland township, Luzerne county, attended the common schools in winter, worked during the summer on his father's farm, and later, taught school. He worked on a farm for himself until 1857, when he moved in the valley, near Pittston, and engaged in the mercantile business. He was a member of the Methodist Church, in which he was class leader, steward and member of the official board. He was a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He married, December 16, 1847,

Fanny Jane Lewis, born Pittston, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1829, daughter of Rev. Oliver and Cynthia (Smith) Lewis, of Orange county, New York; four children: Arminda, born September 24, 1848, died December 26, 1864; Morgan Lewis (9), born May 5, 1850, mentioned hereafter; Martha J., born June 12, 1858, married, June 21, 1879, Eugene Bonstein, of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania; Emily A., born June 3, 1862, in Pittston, Pennsylvania. 6. Polly, born June 9, 1830, died October 26, 1831. 7. Ezra, born September 29, 1832, married Marie Winters Gurdin Perrin died December 24, 1866, aged thirty-eight years, and was buried in Northmoreland cemetery.

George Perrin, eldest son of Calvin and Polly (Lawton) Perrin, born September 23, 1817, was a farmer in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. He married, November 5, 1840, Charlotte Ferguson, born March 23, 1823; their children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born April 25, 1842, married, December 6, 1862, J. W. Holcomb, who is a resident of West Pittston, Pennsylvania; six children. 2. Calvin, born November 28, 1843, mentioned hereafter. 3. Harriet, born February 22, 1846, married, March 15, 1877, W. H. Kerr; they reside in West Pittston, Pennsylvania. 4. Charles J., born March 6, 1848, married May 10, 1877, Effie Symington; two children; they reside in West Pittston, Pennsylvania. 5. Catharine, born November 14, 1849, married September 3, 1867, C. D. Simpson; two children. 6. Cynthia, born July 15, 1851, married, May 15, 1871, F. C. Rommell; she resides in Pittston, Pennsylvania; they have one daughter, Genevieve, born Pittston, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1874, married, April 15, 1903, William E. Sax (see Sax and Griffith families.) William E. and Genevieve (Rommell) Sax have one son, William Roderick Sax. 7. G. Coray, born March 28, 1861, married Julia Rommel, and they are the parents of four children. George Perrin (father) died April 15, 1875; he was survived by his wife who passed away April 1, 1898. Their remains are interred at West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Calvin Perrin, eldest son of George and Charlotte (Ferguson) Perrin, was born at Northmoreland, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1843. His maternal great-grandfather, John Ferguson, was a private in the Revolutionary war, serving in an Orange county (New York) regiment, commanded by Col. A. H. Hay, also under Col. Albert Pawling. After the war he was commissioned lieutenant in a regiment of Orange county militia, commanded

by Lieut.-Col. Reuben Hopkins; was promoted captain Twenty-ninth Regiment, February, 1804. He resided in Orange county, New York, until 1818, when he removed to Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, and died January 24, 1843.

As soon as his strength would allow, Calvin Perrin began assisting his father with the work on the farm, continuing the same until he was seventeen years of age, and in the meantime he attended the common schools in the vicinity during the winter sessions. At that early age he began his career as a school teacher at Keelersburg, Wyoming county, in which capacity he served for one and a half years, and for a similar period of time served as clerk in the store of Benjamin Saylor, at Orange, Pennsylvania. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, as private, and was promoted to corporal, October 1, 1864, under the command of Col. Sargent and Capt. W. P. Pulmer. He participated in the following battles: Hatcher's Run, October 27-28, 1864; Belleville raid, North Carolina, December 7-11, 1864; Dabney's Mills, February 5-7, 1865; Gravelly Run, March 27; White Oak Roads, March 31; Five Forks, April 1; Appomattox, April 9, 1865, where General Lee surrendered. Mr. Perrin was one of nineteen young men who enlisted from his own neighborhood; five of them were killed in battle, two died in the hospital, and all were excused from duty on account of illness except Mr. Perrin, who reported for duty every day, with the exception of his fifteen days furlough, when he came home and was married, December 30, 1864, and returned to the battle field. In one engagement he had the stock of his musket shattered with a ball, another time had the lock shot off, and several bullet holes through his clothing, but was never wounded in any way. On May 30, 1865, he was mustered out of service at Arlington Heights, Virginia, was sent to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to receive his payment, and then returned to his home. His military record was exceedingly meritorious for a man of his years, he being only twenty-one years old at the close of the war.

Mr. Perrin again took up the vocation of teaching and taught a school in Durland township for about one year. He then accepted a position as clerk in the general store of Levi Winter, at Centremoreland, and in 1871, after serving there five years, went to West Pittston and took charge of a store for S. L. Brown. In 1873 he took up his abode in Luzerne and formed a partnership with Edward F. Payne, of Wilkes-Barre, under the firm name of Payne & Perrin,



and they established a general store which they have conducted to the present time (1905), a period of thirty-two years. This long connection is an excellent proof of the trust each partner reposed in the other. The esteem in which Mr. Perrin is held by his fellow-citizens is evidenced by the fact that he served as a member of the school board for twenty years, and as a member of the town council for three years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Luzerne, serving for more than twelve years as trustee; a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Lodge No. 395, at Kingston; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Wilkes-Barre; and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Luzerne.

Mr. Perrin married, December 30, 1864, Caroline Winters, daughter of Levi and Melinda J. (Hallock) Winters. Their children: Howard W. born September 4, 1866, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary and Princeton College, and now serving as general sales agent for the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Philadelphia. He married, June 7, 1894, May Ellithorp, daughter of E. L. Ellithorp, of West Pittston. Mr. Perrin is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a Republican in politics. 2. George Herbert, born March 9, 1868, an invalid. 3. Fred, born September 22, 1870; received his education in the Luzerne high school and the Wilkes-Barre Business College. He serves as manager for the firm of Payne & Perrin, above mentioned, and much of the success which has come to them is due to his capable and efficient management. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party. He married, April 15, 1891, Barbara Wallace, daughter of William and Cecelia (Taylor) Wallace, who died September 4, 1899, leaving three children: Margaret Caroline, born May 12, 1892; Wallace Donald, born August 22, 1893; and Calvin, born August 9, 1899. Fred Perrin married for his second wife Gertrude Mathers, daughter of Coray Mathers, of Luzerne, July 4, 1902. H. E. H.

CHARLES J. PERRIN, who was numbered among the foremost business men of West Pittston, but who is now practically retired, was born in Exeter township, March 6, 1848, second son of George and Charlotte (Ferguson) Perrin, whose personal history and that of his ancestors is found in the sketch of Calvin Perrin on a preceding page.

Charles J. Perrin spent his childhood and early youth on a farm in Northmoreland town-

ship, and his education was acquired by attendance during the winter terms at the school in his neighborhood. Owing to his father's sickness for nineteen years prior to his death, Charles J. was compelled to begin the laborious work of farming at the age of thirteen years, and continued this occupation until he was seventeen. He then moved to Jenkins township, Pittston, now Port Griffith, and for one year was employed in driving a team and doing general work. The following year, 1866, he removed to West Pittston and there followed teaming until 1872. In 1873 he took up his residence in Luzerne and was employed in a general store there until the spring of 1880, when he returned to West Pittston, and in partnership with George Symington embarked in the ice business, conducting the same for a period of thirteen years, after which he disposed of it and engaged in the wholesale beef business with Wesley Brown, under the firm name of Wesley Brown & Company. This continued about ten years, at the expiration of which time, July 2, 1901, they sold out to the Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, and the following four years Mr. Perrin conducted the business for this company, retiring in 1905. At the present time (1906) he is looking after the interests of his brother, Calvin Perrin, who is in California. Throughout his active career he enjoyed a reputation for integrity, and the efficiency displayed in the discharge of his duties testified to his capabilities as a man of affairs. He is a member of the common council, and of the poor board, and a director in the West Pittston Cemetery Association. In politics he is a Republican, as are all other members of his family. Since 1886 he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliating with Gohonta Lodge, of Pittston, in which he has passed all chairs. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Perrin married, May 10, 1877, Euphemia Symington, born January 4, 1852, daughter of George and Ann (Mac Kerrow) Symington, who are also the parents of one son, George Symington, born September 23, 1850, a contractor of West Pittston; he married Margaret Wilson, daughter of William and Helen (McFarland) Wilson, and they are the parents of one child, Helen, born December 13, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin have two children: Anna, born November 17, 1881, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, and head bookkeeper for J. E. Patterson & Co., Pittston, having held this position since 1902. Charlotte, born October 14, 1883, married, September

28, 1904, Frederick Thomas Repp, who attended Wyoming Seminary, a draughtsman of West Pittston, and they have one child, Euphemia, born June 18, 1905. Mr. Perrin and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, West Pittston, and Mrs. Perrin is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society connected therewith. Both the daughters of Mr. Perrin are fine musicians, playing the mandolin and piano.

MORGAN LEWIS PERRIN, of the ninth generation of the family in America, was born at Mount Zion, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1850, being the first son and second child of Gurdin and Fannie Jane (Lewis) Perrin, of whom see sketch elsewhere in this work. The line is as follows: Morgan L. (9), Gurdin (8), Calvin (7), Timothy (6), Timothy (5), John (4-3-2-1).

Morgan Lewis Perrin, our subject, remained at Mount Zion, on the old homestead, until seven years of age, when he came with his parents to Pittston, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and began life in the employ of his father in Pittston, also working on the farm at times until sixteen years of age, when his father died, December 24, 1860. In the fall of 1867 he entered the employ of the Butler Coal Company, of Pittston, as clerk, and continued there in the different capacities of assistant bookkeeper, weighmaster, and bookkeeper and superintendent of the Pittston plant until the spring of 1872. In April of that year he entered the insurance business in Pittston, in which he has been very successful and has continued in the same up to the present time (1906). Mr. Perrin is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Exeter Country Club of West Pittston, a social club of which he is also secretary and treasurer. He attends the Methodist Church, of which his family are members.

Mr. Perrin married, May 1, 1870, Anna L. Searle, daughter of James (deceased) and Elizabeth (Furman) Searle, of Pittston, and had the following children:

1. Jessie Angela, born February 5, 1871; married H. Max Daman. She was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, and also finished a course in music at Syracuse University.
2. Ralph Ernest, born July 23, 1873, died November 5, 1877, aged four years, and was buried in West Pittston cemetery.
3. Ella Searle, born August 10, 1880; graduated at Wyoming Seminary in 1898.
4. Mary Nadine, born April 12, 1886; grad-

uated at Wyoming Seminary June 14, 1905; now (1906) at Syracuse University.

James Searle, deceased, father of Mrs. Morgan Lewis Perrin, was the oldest jeweler in Pittston, having learned his trade under William Wells, in Wilkes-Barre, and entered into business for himself in Pittston in 1847, where he spent the remainder of his life until shortly before his death, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he died June 7, 1887, and was buried in West Pittston cemetery. He was a man who stood high in the esteem of his many friends and associates, and was always identified with everything tending to the advancement and betterment of humanity. Mrs. Elizabeth (Furman) Searle, his widow, is now (1906) residing in West Pittston at the residence of her daughter, and has now reached the advanced age of seventy-six years.

JOHN W. REID. There is probably no man in Lackawanna county more thoroughly versed in every detail of the mining industry than John W. Reid, of Dunmore. He is of English birth and Scottish parentage, and may be said to have inherited an aptitude for his calling.

Aaron Reid was born February 27, 1827, in Scotland, and had spent a part of his life in England before emigrating to the United States in 1864. He settled at Pittston, Pennsylvania, where as an expert miner he readily found employment. He married, June 7, 1850, Harriet Williamson, who was born in Scotland, June 26, 1824, and their children were: Caroline, born January 27, 1852, now resides in British Columbia; Robert, born March 1, 1856, now deceased; John W., mentioned hereinafter; William, born December 7, 1860, now deceased; and Roland, who died in infancy. Mrs. Reid, the mother of these children, died September 8, 1888, and her husband did not long survive her, passing away January 21, 1890. Both were beloved and respected by all who knew them.

John W. Reid, son of Aaron and Harriet (Williamson) Reid, was born April 15, 1858, in England, and was nearly six years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He was educated in the common schools of Pittston, and at an early age began his career as a miner. His first position was that of doorkeeper for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. As boy and man he advanced step by step, until in 1883 he reached the position of a miner. From that year until 1888 he was a member of the engineer corps, and from April 1, 1888, to November 1, 1890, was foreman of No. 5 shaft. From November 1, 1890, to October, 1900, he was district



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

superintendent. It was in the last named month and year that the change was made from the Pennsylvania Coal Company to the Erie Company, and Mr. Reid was then transferred for one year from the third district to the second district at Pittston. He was next reduced to the position of mine foreman and placed in charge of No. 1 shaft, subsequently serving in the same capacity in No. 5 shaft. This retrograde movement in regard to Mr. Reid's office was not in the least derogatory to him, but was caused by the change of management. As soon as the new company learned of Mr. Reid's worth as an experienced miner the mistake was rectified. April 1, 1904, he was reinstated in his former office of district superintendent. No better tribute could have been paid to his character and ability. The demands of his position leave Mr. Reid little time for social recreation, and the only fraternal organizations in which he holds membership is the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Reid married, June 22, 1887, Mary M., born October 10, 1860, in Scotland, daughter of John G. and Martha Grace (Johnson) Moffatt, and they have children: Harriet, born September 3, 1888, and died April 11, 1891; John M., born May 31, 1891; and Ruth A., born December 1, 1898.

**AMBROSE WEST.** Of the representative men of Luzerne county who by perseverance have demonstrated what it is possible to accomplish, should be mentioned the name of Ambrose West, the manufacturer of hosiery and owner of the Pioneer Knitting Mills of Plymouth. He comes of an English family who for generations have been engaged in this particular industry, his grandfather and even his great-grandfather having followed it. Ambrose West was born in Leicester, England, November 28, 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Maria West, who were also natives of Leicester. Thomas, the son of William West, was born in the same town where the family has been located for generations.

William West was a practical manufacturer of hosiery and operated a small plant in the city of Leicester. He was a soldier, having the proud distinction of serving under Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo, and although passing through the hardships incident to this campaign and following his trade and later conducting a business, being an active man, still his health was good and death was the result of an accident occurring at ninety-two years of age in his native

Thomas West, the father of Ambrose, was

born in Leicester, England, in 1835, and learned the knit goods business from his father, and after following it for a time in England, came to this country in 1862 and followed his trade in the factory of his brother, who had come here some years previous and located at Germantown, Philadelphia. Here he remained for about nine years and then started in business for himself, which he followed for about five years, then selling moved to near Boston, Massachusetts, to the town of Needham, where he conducted his trade for about four years and then returned to Germantown, Pennsylvania, later going to Ashley, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he retired. He crossed the Atlantic seven times. He died September 24, 1900, and his remains are interred at Forty Fort. He married in England, Maria Allen, who was also born in Leicester, in 1837. She reared five sons and one daughter of nine children born, the subject of this sketch, Ambrose, being the eldest; Thomas, operates a mill adjoining that of his brother; Joseph, manager for the Black Diamond knitting mill at Nanticoke; Robert, superintendent of the Ashley knitting mills; Eliza, married John Detweller; and Walter, foreman of the Black Diamond knitting mills at Nanticoke. The mother of these children is still living, making her home in Wilkes-Barre with her daughter, Mrs. Detweller.

Ambrose West began his education in England and completed it in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He came to America in 1864 and as a boy began to learn the knit goods business under his father, completing the trade and becoming an expert workman. He followed this as a journeyman in Needham, near Boston, for a time and in 1876 returned to Germantown and remained there until 1878, then took charge of the knitting department in the mill of J. and B. Allen and remained for nine years. During this time he visited England and became thoroughly acquainted with the different methods in use to produce the finest line of knit goods possible. In 1880, in connection with Charles Taylor, H. H. Hawthorn and his brother, Thomas West, a partnership was formed and they established a knitting mill at Germantown, Pennsylvania, where a large business was carried on for a number of years. During this time the Pioneer Knitting Mills at Plymouth were established and the partnership was dissolved, Mr. West and his brother succeeding to the Pioneer mills at Plymouth, in 1889, which at that time consisted only of the building where Mr. West's brother now is. It was 40x60 feet and two stories high. The fol-

lowing year they purchased what was known as the Shupp mill, 40x70 feet and three stories high operating the two for three years when they dissolved partnership, Thomas West taking the original mill and Ambrose West the Shupp mill. From that time Ambrose West has constantly increased the size of his mill until it is now 230 feet long and 40 feet wide, three stories high, and employs four hundred and fifty hands. In 1898 he organized the Shawnee Box Company, putting up a building 25x100 feet, fitting it with the latest improved machinery and employing forty hands; he makes tremendous quantities of paper boxes not only for his own use, but also supplies a large number to the manufacturers throughout the Wyoming Valley. A short time later he built the mill at Ashley as an adjunct to the one at Plymouth, and here also manufactures Pioneer hosiery. This mill is 45x80 feet, two stories high and employs 190 hands. In addition to these enterprises he has at Plymouth an enormous planing lumber mill and general woodwork establishment, where everything is manufactured in the way of house decorations, even including furniture, and here are employed sixty hands. In addition to manufacturing, a vast amount of lumber is handled by the car load, selling to the trade. Ever alert for opportunities to display his business ability, Mr. West in 1902 installed an electric light plant in Plymouth and supplied the borough of Nanticoke, some six miles distant, with electric lights, putting in in three years' time thirteen thousand incandescent lights and four hundred arc lights in the streets and homes of these two boroughs. After operating this plant for three years he sold it to a syndicate called the Wyoming Valley Electric Light Company. He is also a director in the First National Bank at Plymouth, Second National Bank at Wilkes-Barre, and president of the Doran Lacey mill of Wilkes-Barre. He built his beautiful home in Plymouth, located near his factory, in 1900, it being one of the finest homes in the Wyoming Valley.

Mr. West is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Plymouth, the Royal Arch Chapter, council and commandery. He has passed through all the Scottish Rite bodies of Bloomsburg, and is a member of the Nobles of the Mystical Shrine of Wilkes-Barre, having obtained the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Elks. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Plymouth. The above but briefly covers some of the salient points in the career of Ambrose West. A glance will quickly show that it has been almost a phenomenal one. Starting in this country as a

boy in the knitting mill under his father, he successfully mastered the various details of the business. With his eyes ever open and his attention directed upward to a higher place, he improved every opportunity that presented itself for advancement. Coming to Plymouth in 1889, the factory then located here employed but fifteen hands, and he has constantly built up the business until he now employs in round numbers nearly seven hundred in the manufacture of hosiery alone, and boxes for the shipment of the same. Truly he has demonstrated what energy will accomplish, and he stands to-day preeminently without a peer among the business men of the Wyoming Valley, respected by all who know him.

Mr. West married in 1879, Lizzie L. Boyers, born at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, a daughter of James and Mary (Kee) Boyers. Mrs. West is one of the following named children, two of whom are deceased; Ellen, Emma, Anna, Mary, Lizzie L., Charles, William, Wesley, Harry and Thomas. Mr. West has five children: Albert H., employed with his father; William F., married Gertie Rundall; he is the manager of his father's mill; Warren; Bessie; and Clarence W.

THOMAS WEST, a well known manufacturer of Plymouth, whose extensive enterprise has contributed largely toward the growth and prosperity of this thriving borough, and who is regarded as a man of intelligence and great usefulness and influence, was born in Leicester, Leicestershire, England, June 10, 1859, son of Thomas and Maria (Allen) West, also natives of Leicester.

At the early age of seven years he accompanied his brother, Ambrose West, to the United States, and for a number of years thereafter his residence was changed frequently between Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Needham, near Boston, Massachusetts. When ten years of age he entered the employ of his uncle, Ambrose West, in Philadelphia, where he remained one year. He then went east to Needham, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of the Scotten Needham Company and remained five years, working on full fashioned hosiery. At the expiration of this period of time, when sixteen years of age, he returned to England and thereupon entered the employ of a firm in Leicester, Leicestershire, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the details of manufacturing full fashioned hosiery. During his two years' residence in his native land he was also employed by a Mr. Kilby, of Leicester. Upon his return





to the United States he located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he worked for several firms, manufacturing all kinds of fancy knit goods. After a short period of time he again took up his residence in Needham, Massachusetts, and secured employment with the Waltham Hosiery Company, of Waltham, Massachusetts, on piece work, remaining about two years. He then returned to Philadelphia and entered the employ of J. & B. Allen & Company, of Germantown, with whom he remained about four years. At about the age of twenty-one years he was employed by Thomas M. Lewery, a manufacturer of hosiery, whose plant was located at Second and Norris streets, Philadelphia, as journeyman, and after serving as such for about three years was given full charge of the entire plant, a most responsible position, as there were about five hundred hands employed in the works. Some years later Ambrose West, Charles Taylor, Henry H. Hawthorn and Thomas West formed a partnership for the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods in Germantown, Pennsylvania. They employed about one hundred and fifty hands, and for many years conducted an extensive and successful business. After a period of almost three years a branch was formed at Plymouth, which was known as the Pioneer Hosiery Mills. August 8, 1891, after a connection of five years, the firm was dissolved, Ambrose and Thomas West taking the Plymouth plant, Mr. Hawthorn and Mr. Taylor taking the Germantown plant. About this same time Ambrose and Thomas West purchased from Charles Shupp, of Plymouth, his plant for the manufacture of ladies' waists, skirts, etc., but some time afterward they dissolved partnership, Ambrose taking the Shupp building, and Thomas his present plant in Plymouth. In 1894, two years later, Thomas West started a branch at Danville, and two years later another at Nanticoke. Subsequently he removed part of his plant from Plymouth to Watsonstown, Pennsylvania, and part to Millheim, same state, after which the business was closed out. In 1902 he opened his present place of business in Plymouth for the manufacture of full fashioned hosiery, employed about twenty hands, but the business has increased to such an extent during the intervening three years that he was compelled to increase his force to three hundred hands, and the plant has a daily output of seven hundred and fifty dozen pairs of hose. The factory is fully equipped with the latest improved machinery, and the product, being of a superior quality, finds a ready sale throughout the states of the Union. Mr. West

is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Lodge No. 332, F. and A. M., of Plymouth, Master Mason. Thomas West married in 1879, Jennie Pyffer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Sadie Pyffer, and their children are as follows: William Henry, who married Maria Lewis, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of one child, now deceased. Harry H., Thomas Ambrose, Benjamin Harrison, Joseph Thomas, Eva May, deceased; Jennie, deceased; Mabel Ruth, Florence, and Helen. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH WEST, manager of the Black Diamond knitting mills, Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, one of the leading industrial enterprises of that thriving borough, was born in Needham, Massachusetts, October 8, 1868.

Joseph West, third son and child of Thomas and Maria (Allen) West, during the early years of his life, removed with his parents from Needham, Massachusetts, to Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he received his education. He was still very young when he took up his present occupation. For sixteen years he worked at the hose knitting and spinning business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, after which he moved to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where his brothers owned and operated a knitting mill. Here he remained from 1892 to 1898, at which time the present plant was established at Nanticoke, in the month of April, by Thomas West, of Plymouth, who operated it until 1902, when the concern became a stock company, with Joseph West, whose name heads this sketch, the brother of Thomas West, as part owner and entire manager. The plant is situated on West Church street, is forty by one hundred and twenty feet in dimensions, operated by a seventy-five horse steam engine, and a force of two hundred and fifty hands, is employed and five hundred dozen of men's hose are turned out in a day of ten working hours. This plant has its finishing department and is also thoroughly equipped with appliances for dyeing, printing and extracting their goods, and while this is unusual for such an establishment it adds greatly to its usefulness and independence. This corporation is conducting an extensive and constantly increasing business, which is largely due to the well directed efforts of Joseph West, the efficient manager, who was brought up in the business and understands its every detail from beginning to end. Mr. West is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Washing-

ton Council, No. 7, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and the Order of Elks, No. 109, of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. West married, May 1, 1897, Magdalene Sweitzer, of Plymouth, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Schappert) Sweitzer, of Plymouth. Mr. Sweitzer is a carpenter. The children of Mr. and Mrs. West are as follows: Jennie, born in Plymouth, February 6, 1898; Mary, born in Nanticoke, January 24, 1900; Joseph, born in Nanticoke, February 18, 1902, died March 23, 1902; Esther, born in Nanticoke, December 31, 1902, and Eleanor, born in Nanticoke, June 16, 1905.

ROBERT WEST, superintendent of the Ashley knitting mills, was born in Needham, Massachusetts, September 14, 1875, son of Thomas and Maria (Allen) West.

He spent his early days in Philadelphia, where he went with his parents from Needham, Massachusetts, and received his education in the public schools of the former city. The knowledge thus gained was supplemented by careful study at home in the evenings, and by a course of one and a half years in the Wilkes-Barre Business College, which he entered at the age of twenty-two. When fourteen years old he began work in Thurman's hosiery mill, in Philadelphia, where he remained one year. He then entered his father's mill in Philadelphia, where he worked four years on fancy knit goods which his father at that time was manufacturing. During these early days he worked on all classes of knit goods, and therefore is fully competent to handle anything in this line. He then entered the employ of J. B. Allen, of Philadelphia, where he continued for about two years. His next venture was with the firm of Crossenham & Patten, of Philadelphia, where he remained about two years, following the same business, and then entered the employ of John S. Palmer, of Philadelphia, where he continued one year.

He then became assistant foreman at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, for his brother, Thomas West, in his mill, which position he satisfactorily filled for about five years. Then, always alive to the improvements which were constantly being made in the various classes of knitting machines used in the different mills, Mr. West determined to perfect himself in the manufacture, assembling, testing and operation of the different types, and obtained a position with the Excelsior Knitting Machine Company, of South Bethlehem, where he continued for two and a half years. He proved his worth and the firm, fully appreciating it, sent him on the road as their expert, in which

capacity he served until he severed his connection with the company. He then became general foreman for the firm of Morgan & Minzie, hosiery manufacturers, Wilkes-Barre, which position he held for four years. At the expiration of this period of time he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, for the Lowell Hosiery Mill Company, where he remained a short time. In September, 1900, he assumed charge of The Ashley Knitting Mills, Ashley, Pennsylvania, of which Ambrose West, his brother, is proprietor, where he has continued up to the present time (1905) in the capacity of superintendent.

This mill was started in 1900 by Ambrose West, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and employed at that time about forty hands. Under the careful and competent supervision of Robert West the business has steadily increased in volume and importance, and now gives employment to one hundred and fifty hands, who turn out daily five hundred dozen of the finest of fancy knit hosiery, all the output being disposed of in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Thompson, an uncle of Robert West, was the first man to make a knitting machine which would knit a round hose, all former machines knitting a flat web which had to be sewed, leaving a seam the full length of the hose. He perfected this machine in Leicestershire, England, a place noted for its knitting and hosiery mills. Ambrose West, another uncle of Robert A. West, was asphyxiated at his home in Philadelphia, about the year 1898, aged seventy-six years, and his daughter, Jane West, was asphyxiated at the same time. In religion Mr. West is a Methodist, and in politics a Republican. He is a member of the American Mechanics, and of the F. and A. M., of Ashley. He was formerly a member of the Brotherhood of Union.

Mr. West married, April, 1902, Mary Jones, one of six children born to Richard F. and Martha (Edwards) Jones, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one son, Robert Allen, Jr., born July 5, 1903. Mr. West is pleasant and affable, and his courteous and gentlemanly deportment and the many excellences of his character have gained him the confidence and best wishes of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

REV. WILLIAM A. NORDT. As pastor of the German Presbyterian Church of Scranton, Rev. William A. Nordt is exercising his sacred functions with much of power and forcefulness and with all of consecration, so that the spiritual and temporal affairs of this old and prominent

religious organization are signally prosperous under his ministrations, while his standing in the community is such as to render imperative a consideration of his career in a publication of the province assigned to the one at hand.

The church of which Rev. William A. Nordt is pastor dates its inception back to the year 1855, when the little congregation assembled for regular worship in the old Odd Fellows' hall. In 1857 the first church edifice was erected, while the membership roll of the church contained about fifty names. The first pastoral incumbent was Rev. Mr. Lusher, who came to Scranton from Wilkes-Barre every two weeks to supply the charge here. The first regular pastor was Rev. H. Veith, who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Rosenthal, who was in turn followed by Rev. Mr. Weiswaser. The next pastoral incumbent was Rev. Mr. Long, who was the immediate predecessor of the present pastor. During the pastorate of Mr. Veith the first church building was erected, and this was utilized until it proved inadequate to meet the demands of the congregation, and the present fine church edifice was built.

Rev. William A. Nordt assumed charge of the church November 26, 1895. When he accepted this pastorate he found the society encumbered with an indebtedness of eleven thousand three hundred dollars, and it is indicative of his energy, devotion and executive ability when we state that this burden of debt was entirely removed through his efforts and the earnest co-operation of his people within the succeeding five years. Mindful of parish needs in the way of material accommodations, he effected the purchase of a house and lot at a cost of forty-five hundred dollars, and here erected a beautiful parish house, representing an expenditure of twenty-two thousand dollars. He also brought about the remodeling and refurnishing of the church building at an additional expenditure of six thousand dollars. All these improvements representing a total expenditure of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars, were made within a period of four years, and the significance of the work is unmistakable, indicating not only the temporal prosperity of the society but also standing as voucher for the devoted zeal of pastor and flock. At the time of Mr. Nordt's installation as pastor the membership of the church was three hundred, and the roll at the present time shows a membership of four hundred and fifty, while the Sunday school has more than doubled during his pastorate. There is no trait of human nature which so endears a man to others as his interest in their welfare. Throughout his pastorate of

more than three decades Mr. Nordt has maintained the deepest concern in the welfare of his parishioners. He has rejoiced in their successes and sympathized with them in their sorrows, while with all earnestness and devotion he has led them onward to the higher and better life, using the forces of both precept and example. He is a man of large heart, sterling character, pure life, high ideals, while he has the mental culture and developed intellect which make him a power in both his clerical and pastoral relations. He is alert in his mental functions, and is a forceful, cogent and earnest speaker, his every utterance having the clear ring of sincerity and conviction, while his diction is graceful and select. His congregations are large and appreciative and find material for mental and spiritual uplifting in his intensely practical and yet ideal sermons. Mr. Nordt is held in the highest of regard in the community in which he has lived and labored for so many years, and is one of the prominent members of the clergy of his church in Pennsylvania.

William A. Nordt was born in Bieber, Gelnhausen, province of Hessen, Germany, February 27, 1850, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Stanbach) Nordt, both of whom passed their entire lives in the fatherland, having been persons of simple and noble lives and marked intelligence. Four of their nine children came to the United States in company with Rev. William A. Nordt, namely: John C., Elizabeth, Margaret and Christine, the last named being now deceased. William A. Nordt passed his boyhood and early youth in his native land, in whose excellent schools he secured his early educational discipline. In November, 1867, in company with his brothers and sisters mentioned above, he arrived in America and took up his abode in Newark, New Jersey, where he set himself to work to continue his educational training in order that he might fit himself for the ministry of the German Presbyterian Church. After completing his classical studies he entered the German Theological Seminary in Newark, where he completed his divinity course, and July 15, 1874, was duly ordained by the Newark Presbytery. On the same day he was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, and he retained this pastorate for the long period of twenty-two years, and his efforts were blessed with goodly results while he held the affectionate regard of his people, among whom he labored until he accepted his present incumbency. His record is notable in that he has held but two charges during his ministry of thirty-two years. He is a member of the board of directors of the theological seminary in

which he was graduated, served for a time as moderator of the Newark (New Jersey) Presbytery, and has been delegate to the general assembly of the church on two occasions, while he was also a member of the standing committee on home missions.

Mr. Nordt married, October, 1872, Louise T. Smith, and they had ten children: Lydia B. Martha E., Louise M., William C., Charles, deceased; Paul W., Bertha, Freda, Charles H. and Ruth H.

**TYLMAN CARPENTER ROBINSON**, of Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, presents in a long and active career a splendid illustration of the success which may be achieved in life, in spite of the harshest frowns of fortune, through unremitting industry, unfaltering determination and lofty integrity. He came of a sturdy stock, marked with the virtues of the typical pioneer.

Joseph Robinson, father of Tylman C. Robinson, was born on Long Island, February 12, 1813. His parents were poor and had difficulty in making a livelihood for themselves and their family. At the age of thirteen Joseph set out in the world and, with a small bundle containing his entire possessions, made his way on foot, partly through the virgin forest, to what is now Greenfield township, Lackawanna (then Luzerne) county, Pennsylvania. He bargained for a tract of land for which he was to pay in installments, aggregating one hundred and ten dollars, without a cent to make an advance payment. He set to work at whatever he could find to do, and made his payments promptly. Meantime he busied himself in clearing away the timber from the spot whereon he was to erect his log house, and to which he was to bring his bride, and in which his children were to be born. Prosperity crowned his efforts and he came to be well provided with this world's goods, and was highly esteemed by all in the community. He was a devoted Baptist and a deacon in his church for more than a third of a century. He was repeatedly called upon to fill the most important local offices. He lived on the old farm during the remainder of his life, his death occurring April 17, 1898, and was buried in Carpenter cemetery, Greenfield township, by the side of his wife.

He married, November 14, 1833, Electa Carpenter, born in Hartford, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1809, daughter of Cyril Carpenter. Electa (Carpenter) Robinson was a woman of lovely disposition, of strong character, and indomitable courage. She was an intrepid horsewoman, and

it is related of her that on many occasions before her father built his mill she journeyed through the woods a distance of forty-five miles to Wilkes-Barre, the nearest milling place, with a bag of corn on her saddle, which she brought back in the form of meal. Often she was followed by a pack of ravenous wolves, and at night she would carry a torch to frighten them away. She was a Baptist in religion, as were her father and husband. She died August 30, 1883, and her remains rest in the old Carpenter burying ground, on the site of the log house in which she was born and reared. Her father, Cyril Carpenter, was a pioneer settler in Lackawanna county, where he became honored as a man of ability and high character. He was born September 14, 1766, died October 19, 1854. He was a natural mechanic and was a carpenter as well as a farmer. He built and operated the first saw and grist mills in that section of the county. He had a family of four sons and three daughters, only the names of the sons being here given: 1. Tylman, born June 15, 1798, was a farmer and mill owner, and died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. 2. Tyler, born October 2, 1802, reared on the farm, was a foreman on the Delaware and Hudson gravity road, between Carbondale and Honesdale, at its inauguration. 3. Cyril, born February 12, 1806, became a carpenter and removed to Ottawa, Illinois, where he died at the age of eighty-three years; his family still live there. 4. Daniel, a farmer, also had a natural genius for mechanics. He passed his life in Greenfield, where he died at the age of seventy-three years. The children of Joseph and Electa (Carpenter) Robinson were: 1. Mary A., born October 28, 1835; married, January 1, 1851, William Rankin, a farmer, and they reside on a portion of the homestead farm, Joseph Robinson, her father, living with them. 2. Lucinda, born November 14, 1838; married June 23, 1855, M. R. Mallory; died October 15, 1864, having buried two children and leaving one. 3. Joseph Tyler, born May 13, 1841; is a teamster and jobbing contractor in Scranton, Pennsylvania. 4. Tylman C., see forward. 5. Julia, born June 19, 1846; married, January 1, 1872, I. B. Scull. 6. Daniel Cyril, born September 16, 1848. 7. Charles M., born March 18, 1851. The two last named died in 1864, within nine days of each other, from black fever, which was then epidemic in the country, in the vicinity of Sickler's pond.

Tylman Carpenter Robinson, fourth child and second son of Joseph and Electa (Carpenter) Robinson, was born on the Robinson home-stead,

Greenfield township, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1843. He was reared on the paternal farm, and had but few school advantages. He was, however, of an inquiring and discerning mind, and found ample compensation for the lack of educational advantages in private reading and close observation. He came to be known as a man of wide information and excellent judgment. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, under the tuition of his uncle, Daniel Carpenter, and he became so proficient that, after aiding in the building of two barns, he planned and built a third without assistance, and in an entirely creditable manner. He married at the age of nineteen years and continued the work as carpenter for about one year, then bought a farm and turned his attention to its cultivation. Later he entered into a contract to furnish lumber in large quantities to the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and was thus occupied for about two years. He then began a contracting business in Carbondale and built up a large lumber and milling trade. At this time he met with reverses which would have crushed one of a less determined character. He had accumulated considerable property and was regarded as wealthy when the financial depression of 1873 set in, and owing to depreciation of values, together with inability to make collections or to convert property into money, his financial ruin was unavoidable. His property was forced to sale at a great sacrifice, and he even surrendered to his creditors that which was exempted by law, including his household furniture. So admirable was his conduct at this crisis, so lofty his ideas of honor, that he was not permitted to make the last of these sacrifices. At the last, with all his property gone, he was yet in debt to the amount of three thousand dollars. His friends came to his assistance in his efforts to re-establish himself, chief among them being Judge D. K. Morss, a man of large means as well as one of his most closely attached personal friends. With such aid, and by means of the closest attention to business, and the most unsparing economy, Mr. Robinson was finally enabled to restore his shattered fortunes and to build upon the ruins of his disaster an important lumber and contracting business, which he has successfully prosecuted up to the present time. Nor has he alone been benefitted by his business enterprise. The community has gained vastly by the employment he has given to a large force of workmen, and the great additions which his labors have made to the beauty and wealth of the city. He has erected more than three hun-

dred and fifty buildings—public, business and residential—among them being the new Methodist Church, the new Episcopal Church, Odd Fellows' Hall, St. Rose Convent, and the new Delaware and Hudson Railroad passenger station. He has liberally aided every laudable enterprise, among them being the silk mill in Carbondale, the paving of Belmont street and numerous others. His name is one of the most familiar in the community, and is commemorated in Robinson avenue, upon which are situated his business property and his residence, and which was named in his honor. In closing this chapter of the history of Mr. Robinson it is pleasant to record that in the days of his restored prosperity he found opportunity to repay the kindness of his old friend and helper, Judge Morss, by watching over him and caring for his interests during the long illness which preceded the death of that estimable man. Mr. Robinson settled up the estate of the deceased, and to such excellent advantage that on Christmas, 1894, Mrs. Morss made her grateful acknowledgments, and forwarded to him a check for five hundred dollars as a further token of her appreciation. Mr. Robinson leased his planing mill in 1901, and a year later leased the old "Fowler" grist mill, in Carbondale, which he still operates.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gives his most earnest efforts and most liberally of his means to its support and the maintenance of its various charities. For thirty years he has been associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is an Independent, ever seeking the greatest good to the community at large. This disposition has led him to identify himself with the Prohibition movement, in which he has been a most active worker. On one occasion he was made the Prohibition candidate for mayor, and lacked only a few votes of an election, so few that he might have been elected had he made any effort in his own behalf. On another occasion, after much solicitation, he consented to the use of his name as a candidate for common councilman, and was elected by a large majority. He has a strict sense of public duty in political affairs, holding that office should neither be sought nor declined. He never urged a person to cast a vote in his favor, and, when nomination was urged upon him so strongly that he could not refuse, contented himself by saying that if elected he would discharge the duties of the position to the best of his ability in the interests of the city and the people.

Mr. Robinson married, June 20, 1862, Lois



Britton, born August 16, 1843, died in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1905; buried in Maplewood cemetery, Carbondale. A sketch of her family will be found hereinafter. Children were: 1. Mary L., born in Greenfield, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1865. Married, in Carbondale, September 12, 1888, Charles F. Baker, of Jermyn, Pennsylvania, Rev. A. B. Richardson officiating. Mr. Baker was born in England, May 1, 1863, and is a member of the firm of C. D. Winters & Company. Their children are: Ida M., born May 30, 1889; Raymond C., August 29, 1895; Stanley, June 3, 1898, died September 2, 1898. All were born in Jermyn. 2. Minnie, born February 22, 1870, in Greenfield, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Married, October 15, 1890, William Rowe Moon, Rev. William Hiller officiating. Mr. Moon was born in Lambertville, New Jersey, May 25, 1867, and is in the mercantile business in Belmont street, Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Children are: Tylman R., born March 3, 1892; Rowena, January 18, 1900; Dwight Charles, February 12, 1901; Lois, May 26, 1904. These children were all born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. 3. Lillian, born December 17, 1873, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Married, September 8, 1897, Reed Birdsall Fowler, of the same city, Rev. G. A. Place officiating. Mr. Fowler was born in Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1873. Children are: G. Wyland, born August 7, 1898; Evangeline D. Ette, October 26, 1903. Both born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

John Lippincott Britton, father of Mrs. Tylman Carpenter Robinson, was born in Dover, New Jersey, November 20, 1809. After his marriage he settled in Abington township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pennsylvania, where they lived for two years. In the fall of 1832, with two small children, they took an overland route with an ox team and lumber wagon to Springfield, Ohio. They were six weeks in making this trip and supported themselves by farming for two years. At the end of this time they returned to Pennsylvania, locating in Greenwood, Falls township, Wyoming county, about four miles northeast of Buttermilk Falls, on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, of which but one was cleared. Here they built a log house in which they lived for fifteen years, when they built a frame house, into which they moved with their ten children.

He married November 9, 1829, Asenath Ross, in Falls, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, Lemuel Stone, Esquire, performing the marriage ceremony. Asenath (Ross) Britton was

born in Pittston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1809; died May 22, 1898; they were buried in Greenwood cemetery, one-half mile west of Sheltsville. At the time of her death she had seven great-great-grandchildren. The children of John L. and Asenath (Ross) Britton were: 1. Harriet S., born October 28, 1830, Abington township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county; married Jacob W. Sickler; died, December 7, 1903, at Sickler's Pond, Greenfield, Pennsylvania. 2. Mary, born August 29, 1832, Green Woods Falls township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; married, May, 1852, T. B. Rhodes; died, December 26, 1852, in Millport, Chemung county, New York. 3. Jane, born August 24, 1834, Green Woods Falls township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; married George Walters; died in April, 1888. 4. Charles, born September 27, 1836, Falls township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; died at the age of three years by falling into a kettle of not sap. 5. Martha, born December 5, 1838, Falls township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; married, March 11, 1860, Merrit Coon. 6. Emily, born June 25, 1841, Falls township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; married, August, 1862, Philip Rivenburgh. 7. Lois, married Tylman C. Robinson, as previously stated. 8. Chloe, born September 29, 1845, Falls township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; married (first), November 13, 1864, William H. Clum, who died January 8, 1865. She married (second), September 14, 1866, James B. Wood. 9. John, born March 26, 1848, Falls township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; married, September, 1868, Helen Dickinson. 10. Rosanna, born August 4, 1850, Falls township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; died December 2, 1884.

STEGMAIER FAMILY. Charles Stegmaier, the founder of the family in the United States, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany October 7, 1821. At the age of fifteen years he engaged as an apprentice in his native town to learn the business of brewing, and after serving as brewmaster in several of the largest breweries in Wurtemberg set sail in 1840 for America. He arrived in New York city, from whence he journeyed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which city he secured employment with the Corporation brewery, afterwards with Louis Bergdoll, and during this period became acquainted with John Reichard, now deceased, the founder of the Reichard & Weaver brewery, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stegmaier entered Mr. Reichard's employ, came to Wilkes-Barre in



1851, and brewed the first beer in that section of the state. After serving with Mr. Reichard for several years he accepted a position with George Laurs, now deceased, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, which position he held until his return to Wilkes-Barre.

In 1857 Mr. Stegmaier engaged in business on his own account, conducting a bottling establishment for a short period of time, and later he entered into partnership with George C. Baer, now deceased, under the firm name of Baer & Stegmaier. They built a small brewery on South Canal street, near the present site of the wire bridge, which was known as the Hiet property. The kettle used was a wooden one, and the product of the brewery was stored in a deserted mine tunnel at Port Bruckly, which the firm leased from George Hollenback, now deceased. During this time the under ground vault on East Market street was built, and in 1863 the tunnel and brewery on East Market street was occupied by them. The business increased in volume and importance continuously until the panic of 1873, when operations were suspended. Mr. Stegmaier then entered the hotel business, which he continued until 1875, in which year he rented the Bowkley brewery on North River street and the canal, associating with him his son Christian. In a modest way he again commenced to conduct a business of his own, and father and son continued their business relation at the aforesaid place until 1880, when the former Baer & Stegman brewery was repurchased, which is a part of the present property owned and occupied by the Stegmaier Brewing Company.

Under the careful management of father and son the business increased in a remarkable manner, and in order to fulfill their orders they were obliged to enlarge their facilities, and in 1894 the new brewery and storage house were built, of a capacity of three hundred thousand barrels per annum, making it the most extensive brewing business outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties in the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stegmaier continued his active management of the company affairs until 1902. The officers and directors of the Stegmaier Brewing Company are his sons, all of whom are members of the firm: President, Charles; vice-president, Fred J.; treasurer, Christian, and secretary, George J.

Charles Stegmaier married, January 3, 1851, Katharine Baer, daughter of the late George C. Baer. Their children are as follows: Charles, Christian E., born April 18, 1854; George J., born April 4, 1858; Fred J., Louise, Mary, born 1863, died 1883; and Louis, died in infancy.

For the past several years Mr. Stegmaier has spent the winters at Los Angeles, California, where he has a number of financial interests. His daughter, Mrs. Philip Forvie, who has always resided with her parents at the homestead on East Market street, Wilkes-Barre, and whose husband is one of the enterprising merchants of Wilkes-Barre, in addition to having interests in Los Angeles, California, accompanies him.

Christian E. Stegmaier was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1854. He attended St. Nicholas parochial school, and afterwards entered Wyoming Seminary, from which institution he was graduated in 1877.

He began business life with his father, later was admitted as partner, has been identified with the business ever since, and at the present time (1905) is treasurer of the company. He is also connected with numerous other enterprises throughout the country, among which are the Wyoming Lacey Mills, of which he is treasurer and director; Wyoming Cutlery Company, of which he is director; Wilkes-Barre Hotel Company, of which he is a director; Wyoming Valley Trust Company, of which he is a director; Plymouth National Bank, of which he is a director; Harvey Lake Hotel Land Company, of which he is president; Anthracite Land Company, of which he is president; and Kingston Land Company, Limited, of which he is a director. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a Republican in politics. He married, November 14, 1880, Nellie Hesse, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hesse. No issue.

George John Stegmaier was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1858. He attended St. Nicholas parochial school and Wyoming Seminary. He turned his attention to the trade of machinist, serving an apprenticeship in the Ashley shops, Jersey Central Railroad shops, Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and various others. Later he accepted a position as bookkeeper, collector and general office worker in his father's establishment, and is now a member of the company, serving as secretary. Mr. Stegmaier is interested in a number of the leading enterprises throughout the city and county, among which is the Doran Lacey Manufacturing Company, of which he is treasurer. He has taken a great interest in politics, representing the district in the legislature in 1888-89, was a member of the city fire department for sixteen years, two of which he held the office of chief, was unanimously elected by the council in May of 1905 to fill the vacancy created

by the death of James Mack, and for several years served as treasurer of the city of Wilkes-Barre. He married, January 1, 1889, Mary Costella, daughter of Patrick and Mary Costella, and the following named children were born to them: Katharine, George J., Christian, Teddy, and Louis, who died at the age of three and a half years.

Charles Stegmaier and his sons are among the highly esteemed citizens of the city of Wilkes-Barre, have contributed largely toward its growth and development, and are staunch supporters of every worthy enterprise. They are extremely charitable, and in all their benevolences follow out the Golden Rule: "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth."

**MAJOR EVERETT WARREN.** The name of Warren figures conspicuously upon the pages of military history in America. The family has been represented in almost every war of the country, and to one of these branches belonged the distinguished hero of Bunker Hill, General Joseph Warren. More than a century before the family had been established in America, the name of Peter Warren, mariner, appears upon the town records of Boston, in 1659. When more than one hundred years had passed Joseph Warren, already trained in military service, prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, became one of the organizers of the Massachusetts troops, received a general's commission and led the American army at Bunker Hill, there to meet death on the 17th of June, 1775. He was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1741, and was a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1759. He then entered upon a professional career as master of the Roxbury (Massachusetts) school, and subsequently taking up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. James Lloyd, entered upon the practice of the profession in 1764. Those were troublous years in the history of the colonists. Oppressive taxation was arousing the opposition and antagonism of a large majority of the liberty loving people of the new world, and Dr. Warren became one of the leaders in the opposition movement. The passage of the stamp act in 1765 led him to publish several articles in the *Boston Gazette* against the course pursued by the mother country and brought him into prominence as one of the supporters of the American cause. A committee of safety was organized in Boston, of which he became chairman. He was chosen a member of the Provincial council, and served as president of its meeting held in Watertown, May 31,

1775, thus becoming the chief executive officer of Massachusetts in the Provincial government. He wielded a wide influence in public affairs, and was a recognized leader in moulding public thought and action. More than a month before the convening of the Provincial congress at Watertown the first blow for American liberty had been struck. His entire sympathies were with the cause, and on the 14th of June he was chosen major general of the Massachusetts forces, and three days later commanded his troops at Bunker Hill. It is said that both General Putnam and General Prescott successively signified their readiness to take orders from him, but he refused and in the final struggle, when he was endeavoring to rally the militia, he was struck in the head by a musket ball and instantly killed. His statue adorns the battlefield on which he fell, and his name has gone down in history as one of the heroes who won the nation's independence.

Isaac Warren, a relative of Gen. Joseph Warren, in a collateral line, was born at Long Meadow, Massachusetts, and enlisted for service in the war of 1812, but participated in no active engagement. In early life he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed at Bethany, near New Haven, Connecticut. Up to that time shoes had been uniformly worn by men, and Isaac Warren manufactured the first pair of calf-skin boots for use in this country. The new article of footwear at once became popular, and his time was constantly occupied in filling the orders that came to him. Removing from Bethany to Goshen, Connecticut, he fell dead when about sixty-three years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Leonora Perkins, was born in Bethany, Connecticut, and was of English lineage. Her father, Israel Perkins, was a farmer of that state and an influential citizen of his locality, well informed in all general topics of interest and so fair-minded that his opinions were frequently sought by friends and neighbors. He married Millicent Judd, representative of one of the colonial families of Connecticut. She proved an able helpmate to him, being a very industrious woman and possessing a noble Christian character in keeping with her profession as a member of the Episcopal Church. She reached the very advanced age of ninety-eight years, passing away at the time of the Civil war. Interesting events are told in connection with the early history of her family. One of her brothers was hidden in a well for forty-eight hours when the Tories went from Long Island to Connecticut, and thus he escaped any harm. Later he joined the colonial forces and sustained severe

injuries while fighting with the British. Mrs. Leonora Warren died in Scranton at the age of seventy-eight years. By her marriage she had become the mother of seven children, the eldest being Israel Perkins, who for many years was a minister of the gospel and afterward became editor of a religious newspaper. He died in Portland, Maine. William Edwin, entering upon his business career as bookkeeper, afterward became actively connected with railroad interests, his first association being with the New York and Erie Railroad. Subsequently he was secretary and treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and later was employed as an expert accountant by A. T. Stewart and other prominent business men of New York. His death occurred in the metropolis, but he made his home in Newburg, New York. Harriet is married and lives in New Haven. Isaac Watts, who died in Binghamton, New York, was a contractor and builder. Harris Franklin was the next in order of birth. Cornelia Ann was the wife of Edwin Ives, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. George Frederick, a cavalry soldier of the Civil war and afterward aide on the staff of General Grant, to which position he was transferred by the request of the general, is now a farmer and nurseryman of Harvard, Clay county, Nebraska.

Harris Franklin Warren, son of Isaac and Leonora Warren, was born in Bethany, Connecticut, March 10, 1824, and about 1838 went with a brother to Newburg, New York, where for a year he was a student in the high school. Going to the west in 1843 he secured a position as bookkeeper in a large wholesale establishment in Detroit, Michigan, being in the employ of Reuben Towne, which position he resigned in 1848, and became bookkeeper for the wholesale mercantile house of Zach. Chandler & Company, of which he became the junior partner in 1850. His health failing in the west, Mr. Warren accepted a position in Scranton, Pennsylvania, as bookkeeper for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in the car and machine shops. For almost ten years he was in a semi-invalid condition, but finally regained his strength and lived to an advanced age. From 1854 to 1860 he was a factor in the city, and then took up his permanent abode at his country home in Dalton. The spirit of loyalty which has been characteristic of the family from the time of its establishment in America was manifest in him during the Civil war and he responded to the draft, but was rejected by the medical examiner. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party.

He was married twice while in the west, first wedding Mary Ann Stroud, a native of England and an adopted daughter of his employer, Reuben Towne. Her death occurred in 1850. He married (second) Marian Margery Griffin, born near Utica, New York, a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Griffin, who was given a farm near Utica as remuneration for services in the Revolutionary war. The deed for this property was signed by George Washington and is still in possession of the family. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris Franklin Warren were born three children who are yet living: Josephine, wife of N. C. Bartlett, of Philadelphia; Annie Leavenworth, wife of F. P. Price, merchant of Scranton; and Everett.

Major Everett Warren, born in Scranton, August 27, 1859, became a student in the public schools at the usual age and later prepared for college in Merrill's Academic School, where he studied Latin and Greek, paying for his tuition with his earnings as a carrier boy for the *Scranton Republican* and subsequently for the *Scranton Times*. Ambitious for advancement along lines demanding intellectuality, culture and close application, he assiduously applied himself to the duties of clerk and office boy in the office of A. H. Winton and subsequently was with Hand and Post. He continued his studies preparatory to entrance into college with Frank Bentley as tutor, bringing to him over three-fourths of the salary earned as law clerk. The year 1877 was the fulfillment of his hopes in one direction, for at the beginning of the fall term he matriculated in Yale University, where he soon distinguished himself in his literary and forensic studies and was graduated in the class of 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Following his admission to the bar in 1882 Major Warren became the partner of Hon. E. H. Willard, and in 1892 they were joined by Judge H. A. Knapp, the business relationship of the three being maintained until June, 1895, when Mr. Willard was appointed one of the new superior court judges by Governor Hastings. This left Major Warren as head of the firm of Warren & Knapp, and throughout the intervening years he has maintained a foremost position at the bar of Scranton. He is especially prominent as a corporation lawyer, and is now attorney for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, the Erie, the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad, also the Scranton Traction Company, the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. His success came soon because his equipments were unusually good, he

having been a close and earnest student of the fundamental principles of law. Nature endowed him with strong mentality, and he had acquired that persistent energy and close application without which there is no success. Along with these qualities, indispensable to the lawyer, he brought to the starting point of his career certain rare gifts—eloquence of language and a strong personality—and the favorable judgment which the world passed upon him at the outset of his career has been in no degree set aside or modified, but in fact has been strengthened as the years have passed and he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the most intricate problems of jurisprudence, maintaining a foremost place as a representative of the legal fraternity of Pennsylvania.

It is not alone at the bar that Major Warren has won distinction, for he is a prominent factor in military and political circles. In 1881 he became a private of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, then commanded by Capt. Louis A. Watres, afterward lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania. Three years service in the ranks was followed by promotion to sergeant major, later he became adjutant and finally judge advocate of the Third Brigade with the rank of major on the staff of General J. P. S. Gobin. After a continuous service of more than ten years he resigned as judge advocate in 1891, and ceased to be a member of the national guard. He declined a commission as colonel on Governor Hastings' staff, but is advocate on Major General Snowden's staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. His local preminence as a political leader was followed by national recognition, when in 1887 in the old Chickering Hall in New York there assembled the first convention of the newly organized National League of Republican Clubs, Major Warren acting as representative of the Central Republican Club of Scranton, while in the subsequent election of national officers he was the unanimous choice of the Pennsylvania delegation for treasurer. He was chosen the first of three vice-presidents when in April, 1888, the State League of Pennsylvania was organized at Lancaster, and in 1894 he was elected president by acclamation and re-elected in York in 1895, continuing at the head of the league as its chief executive officer until 1896. He is now a member of the advisory committee of the National Republican League, and his opinions have carried weight in the state and national councils of his party. He has been prominent in Republican affairs in his home locality, having been

secretary of the county committee, chairman of the city committee and also a member of the advisory committee of the state committee. In 1896, at the state convention in Harrisburg, he was nominated presidential elector from the Eleventh congressional district. Political preferment, however, has had no attraction for him. His interest is that of the broad-minded citizen who recognizes his duty to state and nation, and puts forth effective effort in support of principles which he deems most conducive to good government and the welfare of the majority.

Major Warren married, May 31, 1883, in Scranton, Ellen H. Willard, a daughter of Hon. A. N. Willard, and they have three children: Marion Margery, Dorothy J. and Edward Willard. The family are communicants of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, in which Major Warren is serving as vestryman. He has attained the Knight Templar rank in Masonry, belonging to Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Melita Commandery, No. 68, Knights Templar. He is a man of marked activity, strong individuality and notable strength of character. His efforts have been an influencing force along many lines touching the general interests of society, and he has kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age.

ISAAC SELDEN GRAVES, M. D., a graduate of the University of the City of New York, and a general practitioner of Jermyn, Pennsylvania, where he enjoys the patronage of a large number of the most select families, was born on the home farm in Scott township, then Luzerne but now Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1850, a son of Albert and Margaret (Miller) Graves, a grandson of Richard and Elmira (Tompkins) Graves, and great-grandson of Comfort and Constance Graves. Comfort Graves emigrated to this country from Ireland, and was the progenitor of the American branch of the family.

Richard Graves (grandfather) was a native of Rhode Island. The early years of his life were spent in his native state, but on attaining the age of seventeen years he took up his residence in Abington township, Pennsylvania, but later settled in Greenfield township, where he resided for a number of years, after which he purchased property in Scott township and remained there until his death. He was an active and influential member of the community, and was the incumbent of the offices of auditor, assessor and collector. He held membership in the

Methodist Church, and was an earnest worker for the advancement of the interests of that denomination. He married Elmira Tompkins, a native of Rhode Island, and daughter of John and Abigail (Fenner) Tompkins. The Tompkins family were of Holland extraction, and the Fenner family were among the early settlers of the state of Connecticut. Four sons were the issue of this marriage, namely: Albert, mentioned hereinafter; Edwin, a resident of Jermyn; Richard, a resident of Scott township, and John T., attorney-at-law and formerly judge of a county court in South Dakota.

Albert Graves (father) was born in Greenfield township, then Luzerne, but now Lackawanna county, May 16, 1825. He attended the public and private schools of Scott township, in which section of the state the greater part of his life was spent. At the age of nineteen years he began to teach school, and for thirteen winter terms thereafter followed that line of work in Scott, Greenfield and Benton townships, while the intervening summers were devoted to farm work. In 1851 he purchased a farm in Scott township, consisting of sixty-seven acres, and erected thereon a number of commodious buildings. He was practical and progressive in his methods, and his well-tilled fields yielded him a goodly return for the labor bestowed upon them. During the latter years of his life he lived somewhat retired from the busy round of duties that formerly engaged his attention and energy, and he was then able to enjoy the comforts of life, which is a fitting sequel to a life well spent in honest and honorable toil. He served his township as justice of the peace, which office he held for fifteen years, for twelve years was the incumbent of the office of assessor, and during his service of nine years as school director worked faithfully for the advancement of the free educational institutions of this district. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he officiated as leader and trustee, and was a Republican in politics.

Albert Graves married Margaret Miller, and their children were: Albert Clarence, Richard Hobart, deceased; Margaret E., deceased; Isaac S., mentioned hereafter; Mary L., married Charles Harned; and Alice. Mr. Graves died December 19, 1900, having survived his wife ten years, her death occurring February 6, 1890.

Dr. Isaac S. Graves spent the years of his boyhood in play, work and study, and being of a studious disposition progressed rapidly in his studies and was rewarded by receiving a certificate entitling him to teach from the county su-

perintendent of schools. He then served in the capacity of teacher for two years, and the money thus earned defrayed his expenses through the State Normal School at Mansfield, from which institution he was graduated at the completion of the regular course. Resuming his work as a teacher he successfully engaged in that profession for three years, during which time he diligently economized his means in order to further improve himself. He then matriculated in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and after pursuing the regular course of lectures was graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888. He immediately established an office in the borough of Peckville, where for three years he conducted a general practice, and at the expiration of this period of time located at Jermyn, purchased the residence of Dr. Church, and has since made his home there. He possesses a vast amount of broad general and scientific information, and by the successful management of his extensive practice has won an enviable reputation. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

In April, 1891, Dr. Graves married Edith Page, a native of Peckville, and they are the parents of one son, Albert, born October 8, 1896.

BEIDER WELLINGTON WILDE, a member of the firm of Wilde & Company, manufacturer of knit goods, also manager of the store of A. Pardee & Company, was born in New Castle township, near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1854.

The pioneer ancestor of the American branch of the family was George Wilde, grandfather of Beider W. Wilde, born in Yorkshire, England, April 17, 1785. He sailed from Liverpool, England, for the United States, May 15, 1826, and landed in New York city, July 4, 1826. He was a farmer at Crums Creek, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, until 1828, followed the same occupation at Norristown until June, 1830, when he located near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his life, working about the mines until his death, April 28, 1833. He married, December 26, 1811, Sarah Hardy, born in Yorkshire, England, 1786, daughter of John and Nancy (Greenwood) Hardy, and their children were: John, born 1813; Jeremiah, 1814; Joseph, 1816; Jesse, 1817; Mary, 1820; George, 1823; Jesse, 1825; Sarah, 1827.

Joseph Wilde, third son of George and Sarah (Hardy) Wilde, and father of Beider W. Wilde, was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, Feb-



ruary 22, 1816. He came to America in 1826, and shortly afterward located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death, November 22, 1866. During his active career he was a farmer, merchant and lumberman. In politics he was a follower of Henry Clay; he early became a Republican, and while an intense partisan, a natural leader of men, popular and able, he always refused to be a candidate for office. He married Elizabeth Beck, born September 15, 1820, died October 3, 1899, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Beider) Beck, of Cressona, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, early in 1845, and their children are: George J., William J., John H., Joseph B., Beider W., Ida V., Elizabeth and Charles L.

Beider W. Wilde was educated in public schools, learned the trade of machinist in the Lehigh Valley Railroad shops at Hazleton, and worked there from 1870 to 1890. In the latter year he resigned from his position of assistant general foreman to become postmaster of Hazleton, the duties of which office he filled to the satisfaction of all concerned. From 1893 to 1901 he was general purchasing agent for the A. S. Van Wickle interests, and since 1901 has been manager of the store for A. Pardee & Company. In addition to this he is a member of the firm of Wilde & Company, manufacturers of knit goods, the other member of the firm being his brother, Charles L. Wilde. He has always been a Republican and has served that party in various capacities, namely: Delegate to a number of conventions, member of Hazleton borough council, 1886, postmaster from 1890 to 1894, one of the McKinley presidential electors, 1896, and messenger from that body to carry returns to the United States district court. He has been a member of the church from early youth and of the Hazleton Presbyterian Church since 1887, has been an elder therein since 1891, commissioner to general assembly in 1897, superintendent of Sabbath school since 1901. He has been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association since its organization in 1877.

Mr. Wilde married, September 20, 1882, Isabel MacDonald, daughter of William and Jane (Cowans) MacDonald, the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's parents in Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wilde was educated in public schools. Her father was born near Glasgow, Scotland, May 28, 1832, died in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1904; he was a miner, mine superintendent and powder manufacturer, and served with distinction as first sergeant in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-

eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Civil war. Jane (Cowans) MacDonald was born in England, 1836. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilde: Isabel Florence, born in Hazleton, August 4, 1883, graduated Hazleton high school, June, 1901, and Wilson College, Chambersburg, June, 1906. John Walter, born Hazleton, February 14, 1886, graduated from Hazleton high school, June, 1903, and immediately entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, as cadet from Twelfth congressional district, having in February, 1903, received the appointment as result of competitive examination. Beider Wellington, Jr., born Milnesville, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1895, and now a student in Hazleton grammar school.

**CHARLES W. RANDALL.** Among the worthy descendants of those sturdy pioneers who carried civilization into the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys must be numbered Charles W. Randall, of Old Forge. The progenitors of Mr. Randall were of English and German blood and their names have long been household words in this and the neighboring counties.

Samuel Randall, a resident of Warren county, New Jersey, moved thence to the Wyoming Valley about 1836. His wife was Rachel Wilson, a native of England, and their family consisted of the following children: Silas, mentioned hereafter; James, George, Charles, William, Mary, Sarah, Fanny, and an adopted daughter, all of whom are deceased.

Silas Randall, son of Samuel and Rachel (Wilson) Randall, was born December 20, 1825, in Warren county, New Jersey, and after the removal of the family to the Wyoming Valley, boy though he was, he led a life of arduous toil. His educational opportunities were limited, but he acquired knowledge sufficient to fit him for an eventful and useful life. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to the cabinetmaker's trade, in which he became so proficient that no man in either the Wyoming or Lackawanna Valley could compete with him in the perfection of his work. While learning the trade he worked nearly five years without pay, and after the expiration of his time worked eleven years as a journeyman for his former master. He next secured a position in a mill, which he retained until his removal from Wyoming to Old Forge, which took place in 1846. He there became foreman for the Raynor powder mills, serving in this capacity for fourteen years. During ten years of this time he operated a sawmill, and after resigning his position in the mill became an exten-



sive contractor and builder. For ten years he conducted a flourishing business. Throughout the neighboring region he enjoyed a high reputation as a mechanic and an inventor. For a number of years he held the office of road commissioner, and during his term of office made many necessary improvements in his township. He was a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 379, Free and Accepted Masons, of Taylor, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Randall married in 1854, Elizabeth Cress, whose great-grandfather was a native of Germany and was brought to this country by his parents when but six years of age. One of his sons, Charles Cress, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of twelve years was employed in some capacity by General Washington. He married Elizabeth Smith, also a native of Northampton county, and they were the parents of twelve children, one of whom is still living, Julia, who became the wife of Daniel Dietrich. One of his sons, Jacob Cress, was born at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and was a shoemaker by trade. He owned seventy-six acres of land, and was for some time the proprietor of the Buck Horn Hotel, so named, there is every reason to believe, on account of the number of antlers there displayed, trophies of the skill of Mr. Cress, who was one of the most noted hunters of his day, was reputed to have slain deer by the hundred and was known to have killed no fewer than seventy-six bears. He was also a musical genius, his mastery of the violin being something marvellous. His wife was Susanna Umford, also a native of Monroe county, and their children were: John, Rudolph, Adam, George, Charles, Daniel, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Silas Randall, as mentioned above; Hannah, Mary, Sarah A., Julia A., and Harriet. Of this number the following are deceased: John, Rudolph, Charles, Daniel, Elizabeth, and Hannah. The mother of these children passed away February, 1883, at the age of seventy-six years. The father of the family expired in the spring of 1899, having nearly reached the century mark, his age being ninety-four years and six months.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Randall: Rosetta, wife of George W. Brown; Charles W., mentioned hereafter; Anna B., wife of H. J. Davenport; Johnson; Zura C., mentioned hereafter; Warren W., and Christopher. The death of Mrs. Randall, the exemplary mother of this numerous family, occurred August 12, 1900, when she had reached the age of

seventy-two. Mr. Randall, the father, closed his long life of activity and usefulness August 16, 1902, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Charles W. Randall, son of Silas and Elizabeth (Cress) Randall, was born in 1856, at West Pittston, and received his education in the public schools of Old Forge. When a youth he worked with his father, who imparted to him a thorough knowledge of the cabinetmaker's trade, and with whom he was closely associated until 1886. He also learned the carpenter's trade and became a master mechanic, as his father had been before him. For the last sixteen years he has held the position of foreman for E. Finn & Son. He has built for himself an extremely finely finished residence on Main avenue. He commenced it in 1904 and, without quitting the employ of Finn & Son, he built this spacious, modern residence within two years and performed all the mechanical work himself, much of it being executed by him, both exterior and interior, by the light of a lantern. Thoughtful for the near neighbors who had retired, he seldom pounded after bedtime. The skill of Mr. Randall as a cabinetmaker is seen in the oil and hard-finish woodwork of the interior of this beautiful residence. Indeed, the circumstances under which the work was performed is remarkable, but no better workmanship can be found in the country. It stands as a monument to his untiring energy and skill as a woodworker.

Mr. Randall married, October 28, 1886, Agnes Davis. They have two children: Eva, born December 12, 1887; Clarence, born March 4, 1892. Mrs. Randall is a vocalist of local reputation, and her daughter inherits her mother's gift and is receiving a musical education. She is now the organist in the Old Forge Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Randall's parents were William and Mary Davis, natives of South Wales, who emigrated to the United States in 1866. Their family consisted of fifteen children, seven of whom are living: Elizabeth, Johanna, David W., Agnes, who was born in Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, and became the wife of Charles W. Randall, as mentioned above; Hannah, Dora, a noted contralto, married Charles W. Metzger; and Mirriam, wife of Adam Gshwindt.

Zura C. Randall, son of Silas and Elizabeth (Cress) Randall, was born July 28, 1864, at Old Forge, and was educated in the common schools of his native town. Since 1882 he has been continuously employed as an engineer at the Halstead colliery, and during eighteen years of this time has operated an engine. His office is one of the most important of all those connected with

the production of coal, his duty being to regulate the movements of the cage in which the men are lowered to their work in the mines. During the many years in which Mr. Randall has filled this most responsible position he has met with no accident, a fact which amply demonstrates his fitness for its duties.

Mr. Randall married in 1837, Florence Haven, and they have two sons: Harrison, born November 7, 1887; and Zura, born July 27, 1897. Mrs. Randall is a daughter of C. P. Havan, who was born at Rondout, New York, the eldest of a family of eleven children. In 1855 he moved to Gouldsboro, where he was employed by J. Gould. On the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He saw active service and received a wound at the battle of Lookout Mountain. On his return to civil life he moved to Clifton township, where he bought a farm which was his home for the remainder of his days. He married, December 24, 1858, Arestuna Scott, and among their children was Florence, born in 1870, in Clifton township, and became the wife of Zura C. Randall, as mentioned above. The death of Mrs. Havan occurred June 9, 1887, and in 1899 Mr. Havan married Mrs. Sophia Swartz. He died February 1, 1902, his loss being lamented as that of a useful and patriotic citizen.

**BENJAMIN DORRANCE BEYEA.** Peter and John Beyea, Frenchmen, and owners of a merchantman bound for New York city, were captured, presumably by pirates when near the entrance to New York harbor, and their valuable cargo of merchandise confiscated. After their release they found their way to New York city. This was about the time of the Revolution. They at once took up arms and fought in the American cause, later joining Washington's army and fighting throughout the entire struggle. After the Revolution Peter settled in Dutchess county, New York, and John went to Connecticut, where he resided, married and became the ancestor of the branch of the Beyea family represented in the Wyoming Valley by Henry Beyea, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania. The late Benjamin Dorrance Beyea was also a worthy representative of this family.

James Beyea, son of John Beyea, and grandfather of Benjamin D. Beyea, left Connecticut and crossing the Hudson river settled on the line between Orange and Sullivan counties, New York, which place was also the home of the Dorrance family, a sketch of whom appears

elsewhere in this work. James Beyea was accompanied by his wife and their infant son James, and the journey was performed on horseback. James Beyea had a splendid farm of over six hundred acres, well developed, and was a very successful man, standing high in the community of which he was a member. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, among whom were: John, James, Samuel, Louis, William, Henry, Adeline, Abbie, Martha, Betsy and Rebecca. James Beyea died at an extreme old age, and his wife passed away at the venerable age of ninety-four years; both deaths occurred on the old homestead.

James Beyea, son of James Beyea, and father of Benjamin D. Beyea, fell heir to the old homestead, and devoted his life to following the occupation of farming. He was a member of the Methodist church, a Whig in politics, and held a number of township offices. He married Nancy Dorrance, of Sullivan county, New York, daughter of Colonel Dorrance, who was on the staff of General Lafayette (see Dorrance family). She was one of six children, namely: Nancy, Dr. Charles, George, John, Fannie and Katherine, all of Sullivan county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Beyea had four children: Catherine Ann, married a Mr. Ramsey, and died in Westboro, New York, aged about eighty-six years. Benjamin Dorrance, of whom later. Louis, who remained on the old homestead, and died aged about thirty-five years. Henry, married Ellen Pursel, and had four children: Edwin M., Henry D., a practicing physician in Philadelphia; Sarah P., and Mary, who died in infancy. James Beyea (father) died on the old homestead, aged about sixty years.

Benjamin D. Beyea, son of James and Nancy (Dorrance) Beyea, born April 26, 1825, died May 1, 1897, aged seventy-two years, was a native of Orange county, New York, his birth occurring near Middletown. The common schools in the vicinity of Middletown, New York, afforded Benjamin D. Beyea the opportunity of acquiring a practical education. Subsequently he came to Pittston, Pennsylvania, and accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank of that place, fulfilling the duties devolving upon him in a highly creditable manner. Later he was associated with Mr. LaCoe in the iron mines in the Lake Superior region, and for many years was a coal operator and lumber merchant of note. For several years prior to his death he lived a retired life, enjoying to the full the consciousness of duties and responsibilities faithfully and conscientiously performed. He was a

member, trustee and class leader in the Methodist church, held membership in the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and was an adherent of Republican principles. He was a great lover of nature, and his chief pastime during leisure hours was angling for the wary trout.

Mr. Beyea married (first) a Miss Shaw, who died about one year after her marriage. He married (second), June 17, 1851, Katherine Stark, of Wilkes-Barre, and they had one daughter, Mary, born April 1, 1857, died August 29, 1865, aged eight years. Katherine (Stark) Beyea died January 4, 1882. Mr. Beyea married (third), October 28, 1885, Frances L. Cool, born February 21, 1846, daughter of William H. and Jane (Lockhart) Cool, of West Pittston, formerly of Beaver Meadow, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Marguerite Cameron, born January 8, 1887; and Benjamin Dorrance, Jr., born June 26, 1888.

William Hoppa Cool, father of Frances L. (Cool) Beyea, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, September 1, 1808, died January, 1900. He was one of ten children, five sons, John, Abram, Jacob, Andrew and William Hoppa, and five daughters born to John and Margaret (Decker) Cool, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, the latter being a member of a family noted for their great stature, her brothers having been from six foot to six foot and five inches tall. William Hoppa Cool was the grandson of William Cool, who lived and died in Pennsylvania, and who was the father of nine children: Christopher and four pairs of twins, namely: Paul and Peter, John and Andrew, Elizabeth and Mary, and Isaac and Abram. William H. Cool came from New Jersey to Conyngham, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and there resided for nine years; from there he moved to Nescopeck, then to Salem, then to Beaver Meadow, where he resided until 1874, and then to West Pittston, Luzerne county. In early youth he learned the carpenter trade. He was engaged in mercantile business in Beaver Meadows for almost forty years, and in 1855 purchased a quarter interest in what was called the Gaylord slope, in Plymouth, and was interested in the same until his death. Later he became a powder manufacturer, conducting a large and prosperous business, but prior to his removal to West Pittston he disposed of this business. He was associated in business with such men as Henderson Gaylord, James S. Mason, of Philadelphia, Edward and William Frischmuth, of Philadelphia, and A. G. Brodhead. Mr. Cool was one of the men who helped to make the

country what it is today, and it is said of him that he was a man of sterling worth, possessing many of the characteristics of the great Napoleon. He commenced life a poor boy, but by energy and perseverance attained to the position of associate judge of Carbon county, in which capacity he served for many years, and was known as "Judge." Prior to the Civil war he was a Democrat and afterwards changed his allegiance to the Republican party. He was a member and trustee of the Methodist church.

William H. Cool married in 1836, Jane Lockhart, ninth child of John and Anna (Cameron) Lockhart, and their children were: Charles H., resides in West Pittston; married Ruth Karr, of Almond, New York, and their children are: William L., Frank Warren, Robert, Charles LeRoy, and Willard Cameron Cool. Cameron L., resides in West Pittston; he served in the Civil war and was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks. Julia, died at the age of six months at Beaver Meadow and was buried at Forty Fort. William H., Jr., died at the age of 21 years at Beaver Meadow, and was buried at Forty Fort. William H., Jr., died at the age of twenty-one years at Beaver Meadow and was buried at Forty Fort. Frances Lockhart, widow of Benjamin D. Beyea. Margaret A., born May 20, 1849. Jane (Lockhart) Cool died 1870. William H. Cool married for his second wife Margaret Lockhart sister of his first wife.

John and Anna (Cameron) Lockhart, parents of the two wives of William H. Cool, reared a family of ten children, as follows: James, married Susan Santee, of near Huntington, Pennsylvania, lived on the farm, and had children: Mary, Elizabeth, Maria, Rachel, Hamilton, deceased, and Charles. John, Alexander, married Grace Adams, of Philadelphia, and had four children: Alexander Hamilton, Edwin, Mary Augusta and Robert; Mary Augusta married H. E. Packer, of Maunch Chunk, connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, son of Asa Packer, deceased, formerly of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. George, married Maria Bidlack and had children: Joseph, John, Isabelle and George, all but Joseph, deceased. Cameorn, Robert, married Anna Wilber, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, sister of E. P. Wilber. Mary, Margaret, mentioned above as the second wife of William H. Cool. Jane, mentioned above as the first wife of William H. Cool. Frances.

COLONEL WILLIAM CARROLL PRICE, a leading lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and a man prominent in mili-

tary circles, being connected with the National Guard of Philadelphia, was born in St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1858.

His parents were William and Rachel (Webb) Price. His father was the son of Rees and Anna Price and was born in Stalverah, Glamorganshire, Wales, April 15, 1815. He emigrated to America in 1833, taking up his residence in Pottsville. Later he moved to St. Clair, where he entered the coal business, in which employment he was engaged at the time of his death, April 9, 1864. The mother of William Carroll Price, Rachel (Webb) Price, was born April 24, 1825, in Northmoreland, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, the daughter of the late Henry and Abigail (Pike) Webb. She died in January, 1896. Her father, Henry Webb, was the editor and proprietor of the *Columbia Democrat*, a newspaper of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, which had been in existence about one year when he purchased it. His ancestors came to this country in the seventeenth century and settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, afterwards moving to Windham, Connecticut. His parents were Joel and Caroline (Wales) Webb. Abigail Pike Webb was a daughter of Rachel Dorrance, whose father was James Dorrance, a son of the Rev. Samuel Dorrance, who, about 1723, emigrated to America from Ireland and settled in Voluntown, Connecticut. He had two other sons, John Dorrance and Lieutenant-Colonel Dorrance, who was killed in the battle and massacre of Wyoming. He was a great-grandfather of Benjamin Ford Dorrance, a member of the Luzerne bar. October, 1794, Rachel Dorrance married Peter Pike, the father of the Hon. Gordon Pike, of Wyoming county, and grandfather of the late Charles Pike, a lawyer of Luzerne county.

William Carroll Price attended the Exeter (New Hampshire) Academy, and there prepared for Harvard University, which institution he entered in 1875, remaining there two years. In 1879 he went into the law office of George M. Dallas, in Philadelphia, and two years later, in June, 1881, was admitted to the Philadelphia county bar. He visited Europe the same year, traveling mostly on the continent and in Great Britain. He returned home in August, 1882, and located in Wilkes-Barre, and in October of that year was admitted a member of the Luzerne county bar. Mr. Price is an unusually hard worker and earnestly devoted to study, which, together with his unusual educational advantages, his travel abroad, and instruction under a lawyer of such note as George Dallas, has aided him in

achieving great success and prosperity in his chosen profession. Mr. Price is an unmarried man. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is prominently connected in military circles. He enlisted in Company G, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1877. Honorably discharged June 14, 1880. Enlisted as a private in Company D, Ninth Regiment, April 5, 1884, elected first lieutenant, May 3, 1884, captain, July 1, 1887, major, July 5, 1888, lieutenant-colonel, November 3, 1892, colonel, June 22, 1894, resigned in 1897.

HENRY E. CEASE, postmaster of Rhone postoffice, Hanover township, is a descendant of one of the old pioneers of the Wyoming Valley. His ancestors were of German stock and worthy citizens of their adopted country. The first of this family to come to Luzerne county was Henry Cease, the great-great-grandfather of Henry E. Cease. He emigrated from Germany when eighteen years of age, landing in Canada, but later moved to New York city, from whence he came to Luzerne county, settling at Hunlock's creek, where he engaged in agriculture, and where the remainder of his life was spent. His family consisted of four children, three sons and one daughter.

Henry Cease, one of the above named family, and grandfather of Henry E. Cease, married Mary Sorber, who bore him fourteen children, twelve of whom attained years of maturity. In 1820 Mr. Cease located in Plymouth township, four miles from Nanticoke, where he remained until his death in 1856, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Josiah Cease, father of Henry E. Cease, was born in Plymouth township, March 3, 1833. He was reared and educated in the vicinity of his birthplace. He engaged in farming and lumbering, which gave him a knowledge of machinery, at which he became an expert. Later he operated for many years a saw mill, located on the site on which his father built in 1825. He engaged in the manufacture of lumber and rollers for mine purposes, and he derived therefrom a profitable livelihood. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of his native place, and the respect in which he was held was evidenced by the fact that he was chosen to many offices of responsibility and trust, namely: justice of the peace, which he held many years; school director, clerk of the township, and postmaster at Cease Mills postoffice, the latter being named in honor of the family. In August, 1854,



Mr. Cease married Sarah Jane Ide, daughter of Oliver and Amanda Ide. To this union six children were born: Celesta A., Henry E., Morgan A., Emma L., Thomas J., and Edith M., deceased. The demise of Mr. Cease occurred August 8, 1904; his wife preceded him in death, passing away April 9, 1898.

Henry E. Cease, eldest son of Josiah and Sarah J. (Ide) Cease, was born at Cease's Mills, Pennsylvania, 1857. He was there reared and educated, and later was engaged in business with his father until about 1880, when he took a position with John R. Lee & Co., merchants, at Avondale, where he remained five years. He then engaged with Conrad Lee, in Wilkes-Barre, removing to that city, where he resided until 1896. He then took up his residence in Hanover township, where he became manager for Lee & Scouten, extensive merchants in general merchandise. In 1901 he received the appointment of postmaster of Khone postoffice, and is still (1905) the incumbent of the same, discharging his duties in such a manner as to win the approbation of the citizens. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and his political views coincide with those advocated by the Republican party. He is a member of Shawnee Lodge, No. 225, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Plymouth; Fraternal Order of Eagles, Nanticoke; and the Knights of Maccabees, Nanticoke.

Mr. Cease married, June 27, 1880, Dora Jane Hughes, daughter of Henry and Jane (Jones) Hughes, natives of Wales, who emigrated to this country in early life. They purchased a farm in Plymouth township, at what is now Hughes postoffice, about 1861. Mr. Hughes is one of the most worthy citizens of his township, has filled various positions of responsibility and trust, among them being postmaster at Hughes postoffice, which he held several years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cease: Alfred R., who serves as assistant to his father in the management of his business; Edna M., graduate of the Stroudsburg Normal school, now a teacher in the Hanover schools; Ethel L., and Edith J. Mrs. Cease performed the duties of wife and mother in a most exemplary manner.

**JOHN F. WALTER.** In the financial circles of Lackawanna county, no member of the younger generation is more favorably known than John F. Walter, of Dunmore. He is a descendant of old Pennsylvania and revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, Henry Walter, was a farmer by occupation, and resided at Newton Center, Lackawanna county, Pennsyl-

vania. His grandfather, Michael Walter, was a native of New Jersey, but shortly after his marriage moved to Pennsylvania, locating at Falls, Wyoming county. He was a farmer. He was a man much respected by all who knew him. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died at Mill City, Wyoming county, 1891, aged seventy-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Esther Hough, died 1877, aged sixty-three years. Of the eight children born to Michael and Esther (Hough) Walter, seven are now living: Clara, wife of H. W. Rozelle; Delia, wife of J. W. Clark; William H.; Eleanor, wife of G. W. Sherwood; Melvin M.; Melissa, wife of J. S. Davis, and Peter B.

Peter B. Walters, son of Michael and Esther (Hough) Walter, was born August 4, 1838, in Falls township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. For a number of years he was engaged in the livery business in Factoryville, Pennsylvania, and at the present time (1906) is serving as postmaster of the same town. Early in the Civil war he enlisted in the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and by meritorious conduct on the field of battle was raised from the rank of private to that of commissary sergeant. He participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Antietam, siege of Charlestown and many others. He married Mary, daughter of Noah Patric, and granddaughter of Abel Patric, who served in the Continental army under General Washington. Noah Patric was born in 1804, was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the first settlers of Wyoming county. Only two children were born to Peter B. and Mary (Patric) Walter. Charles M., who has been connected with the Delaware and Hudson coal sales department for a number of years, and John F., mentioned in the following paragraph. Mrs. Mary (Patric) Walter, wife of Peter B. Walter, died June 14, 1905.

John F. Walters, son of Peter B. and Mary (Patric) Walter, was born July 4, 1878, at Mill City, Pennsylvania. He received his education at Keystone Academy, Factoryville, whither his parents moved in 1884. From that institution he graduated, and while still a very young man was appointed assistant postmaster under the administration of the late William McKinley, and the manner in which he discharged the duties devolving upon him was satisfactory in the highest degree both to his townsmen and to the government. Subsequently he went to Scranton, was employed as messenger in the Third National Bank of that city, and after a short



period of time was given the position of book-keeper, which he retained for five years. In 1903 he was elected cashier of the Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank of Dunmore, and the fact that he still retains this position is sufficient evidence of his fitness for the same. This bank, which is one of the substantial and flourishing financial institutions in the Lackawanna Valley, was granted its charter in 1902 and opened for business in May, 1903, with the following officers: P. J. Horan, president; F. E. Swartz, vice-president; and John F. Walter, cashier. The directors are as follows: P. J. Horan, F. E. Swartz, J. E. Swift, F. W. Winters, T. J. Hughes, R. C. Wills, Henry Beyea, A. H. Bernstein, John Carney, D. Powell, William Schultz and M. J. Murray. Aside from his connection with the Fidelity Bank Mr. Walter is also vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Walton, one of the solid old institutions of southern New York state. He is a director of the Cain Brothers Coal Company of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and largely interested in semi-bituminous coal companies of West Virginia. Mr. Walter is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Factoryville Lodge, No. 341, of which he is past master.

Mr. Walter married, May 21, 1903, Grace Barbour, daughter of George F. Barbour, of Scranton.

LOUIS ENGLE. Among those old residents of Lackawanna county who have retired from active life after making for themselves honorable records as business men and citizens is Louis Engle, of Dunmore. He is the son of Louis and Philippine (Brill) Engle, and was born in Germany, February 25, 1842.

Mr. Engle was brought to the United States while still a boy, and has passed the greater part of his life in Pennsylvania. He was at one time employed on the Pennsylvania Gravity road, and for several years was a locomotive engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. In his business relations he was a man who commanded the respect of all, and always bore the reputation of a good citizen. He has now relinquished his labors. Mr. Engle married in 1867, Gertrude Engle, and they have one daughter, Eliza P., wife of Thomas Warner, of Dunmore. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Warner: Louis W., deceased; David A., Ruth A., Emma S., and Naomi J. Mrs. Engle belongs to one of the old pioneer families of the Lackawanna Valley, who have been prominent in the development of the coal industry. Her

grandfather, John Secor, was a native of France, and emigrated to the United States some time prior to 1804. He settled first in New York state, but subsequently migrated to the Lackawanna Valley, where he became a large landowner in Blakely township. He married Polly Fowler, and they have four sons: Allen, mentioned hereinafter; Asbury, John and Isaac.

Allen Secor, son of John and Polly (Fowler) Secor, was born March 31, 1804, in Blakely township, and during his early life was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He afterward became identified with the Pennsylvania Coal Company and also acquired an interest in the ice business. He was an enterprising and sagacious business man, whose advice was sought by many. He married Eliza Dolph, granddaughter of Moses Dolph, who served in the revolutionary army under Captain Graham. He married Anna McArthur, a native of Scotland, and they had a son, Alexander Dolph, who was born in Blakely township. He was a farmer and the owner of a number of acres of coal land, the value of which was not then estimated very highly, but which has since proved profitable to his descendants. He married Susan London, of Egg Harbor, and they had sons and daughters: Eliza, born 1804, in the Lackawanna Valley, became the wife of Allen Secor, as mentioned above; Emeline, Moses, Anna, Ruth, Edward, Alfred, Warren, Laura, and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Secor were the parents of ten children, six of whom grew to maturity: Alexander, Edward, Ruth A., Allen, who served as a soldier in the Civil war, was honorably discharged at the close of his term of service, and is now deceased; Gertrude, mentioned hereafter; and Francis E. In 1848 these children were deprived of their estimable mother, who passed away at the comparatively early age of forty-four. Her husband survived her nearly forty years, dying in 1883, at the age of seventy-nine. He left an honored name.

Gertrude Secor, daughter of Allen and Eliza (Dolph) Secore, was born in 1841, in Blakely township, where she received her education, and became the wife of Louis Engle, as mentioned above. Mrs. Engle is interested in the production of coal, having a share in a mine from which she receives a royalty. For twenty-two years Mrs. Engle has resided on the site occupied by the beautiful house in which she now lives, and which she erected in 1889. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution.

ALBERT L. ACKERLY. In every community there are men so thoroughly identified

with all projects for the preservation and advancement of the best interests of their fellow-citizens, that the mention of the place immediately recalls the image of the man. Such a man is Albert I. Ackerly, of Chinchilla. He is a representative of a family which for three generations has been residents in the Lackawanna Valley.

John Ackerly (or Akerly, as the name was originally spelled), was born in Westchester county, New York, and moved to Delaware county, New Jersey, whence he migrated to Abington township, Luzerne county, now Lackawanna county. He was a carpenter by trade and a good mechanic. His wife was Elizabeth Townsend, and thirteen children were born to them: Isaac T., mentioned hereafter; Eliza, Mary P., Justus, Nancy, Kate, Jane, Olive, Ada, Elsie, Laura, Hiram and another son who died early in life. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerly, the parents of this large family, were sincerely respected and cordially liked by all who knew them.

Isaac T. Ackerly, son of John and Elizabeth (Townsend) Ackerly, was born in 1804, in Delaware county, New York, and was about twenty-three years old when he accompanied his parents to their new home in Abington township. There he became, in the course of time, the owner of three hundred acres of land, which, being a practical farmer, he in a great measure brought under cultivation. At one time he held a position with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He was a popular citizen and was elected to many township offices. In his younger days he was captain of a militia company. In politics he was a Whig, and in religious belief a Methodist.

Mr. Ackerly married Mary Ann Leach, a descendant of New England ancestors. Jabez and Sarah (Chilson) Leach, natives of Connecticut, were the parents of a son, Ephraim, who was also born in Connecticut. Jabez Leach met the death of a patriot soldier on the field of Monmouth, and his widow passed the remainder of her life in her native state. In 1800 Ephraim Leach settled in Lackawanna county, on land, the title of which was found to be defective. The man to whom Mr. Leach gave power of attorney to sell the land and also the personal property ran away with the proceeds, and Mr. Leach was thus left in a new country in well-nigh destitute circumstances. The courage with which he faced and overcame the difficulties which beset him proved him to be a worthy son of his soldier father. By dint of industry and perseverance he succeeded in retrieving his fortunes, and became

the possessor of land in South Abington township. Here he passed the remainder of his life as an energetic and prosperous farmer. His daughter Mary became the wife of Isaac T. Ackerly, as mentioned above. Mr. Leach closed his life of usefulness and endeavor at the age of eighty-one.

Mr. and Mrs. Ackerly were the parents of six children: Mary E., widow of John Keller; Albert I., mentioned hereafter; Byron F., Bal-sora, and two who died in early youth. The death of Mr. Ackerly occurred October, 1882. In his domestic and social relations his conduct left nothing to be desired, while as a citizen he bequeathed to the community the example of one whose influence was invariably exerted on the side of right and justice. His widow passed away March, 1891.

Albert I. Ackerly, son of Isaac T. and Mary Ann (Leach) Ackerly, was born August 18, 1834, in South Abington township, where he received his early education in the common schools, afterward attending the Wyoming Seminary. Until reaching his twenty-seventh year he remained on the farm, during a portion of this time taking charge of the school belonging to his district. He also studied and practiced civil engineering to a considerable extent, and during the construction of the Summit lake and Griffen lake dams he had charge of that work, which he executed to the entire satisfaction of the company. He has been in their service more or less for a number of years.

On the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Ackerly was among those who hastened to take up arms for the preservation of the Union. He enlisted August 18, 1861, and on August 31 was mustered into service for three years as captain of Company K, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, having been promoted from the rank of lieutenant. The reason for this lay in the fact that the captain who was to have organized the company being physically unable to do so his place had been taken by Lieutenant Ackerly. With the exception of six men he organized the entire company, and then by the unanimous consent of the men was made captain. The company spent one day in Philadelphia, after which they went to Washington, District of Columbia, and thence to the front, participating in the following battles: Ball's Cross Roads, Camp Palmer, siege of Suffolk and Franklin, and also in many minor engagements. May 4, 1864, Captain Ackerly was promoted to the rank of major and on June 25 of that year, at the battle of Staunton River Bridge, received a wound in con-

sequence of which he was honorably discharged September 25, 1864.

Mr. Ackerly has always taken an active interest in political affairs. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont, and in 1856 he was instrumental in organizing the Republican party in his section of the country. In 1876 he was elected by the Republican vote to a seat in the state legislature, and in 1873 was re-elected. He served as a member of the appropriations, agriculture and judiciary committees, and during his second term was chairman of the new county committee. He took an active part in the division of Luzerne county out of which was formed Lackawanna. Mr. Ackerly has filled all the township offices. He has served as a member of the local militia, in which he was commissioned lieutenant by Governor Parker.

Mr. Ackerly took an active part in the organization of Captain Hull Post, G. A. R., and upon its disbandment was instrumental in the organization of Sergeant George Fell Post at Waverly. He was a charter member of both organizations and served as first commander of the former. He is a master Mason of the lodge at Waverly, has passed all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and encampment at Clark's Green.

Mr. Ackerly married, December 24, 1861, Elizabeth A., born July 5, 1838, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Price) Swallow, and a graduate of Wyoming Seminary. Of the six children born to them the following grew to maturity: 1. Albert S., of Hempstead, Long Island, a railroad engineer, married Wilhelmina Griffin, and has two sons, Sumner C. and Kenneth C. 2. George A., lives at Sheridan, Wyoming state, married Rose Dunlap, and has three children, Bessie, Allen D., and Harold. 3. Harry B., a resident of Chinchilla, married Amy Cosner, and has two children, Aileen and Luree. 4. Howard S., of Rockville Center, Long Island, New York, served in the Spanish-American war, married Minnie Hulett, and has one child, Dorothy A. During the Civil war Mrs. Ackerly was an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps.

**HENRY BRUNDAGE CASSELBERRY**, M. D., of Hazleton, born in the village of Conyngham, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1803, is the only child of the late Dr. Jesse Roberts and Amanda (Brundage) Casselberry, and grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (Miller) Casselberry, on the paternal side, and of Moses S. and Jane (Brodhead) Brundage, on the maternal side.

Richard Casselberry (paternal grandfather)

was a native of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and there for many years followed his trade of tanner. He married Elizabeth Miller, a native of Evansburg, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and their children were: John, Philip, Jesse, Thomas, Marmaduke, Jane and Katherine. Mr. Casselberry came to his death by drowning in an old well, he falling in where the boards had rotted, while in the act of getting a drink of water. His wife died at her home in Pottstown, 1894, having attained the advanced age of ninety-four years. Moses S. Brundage (maternal grandfather) formerly resided in Conyngham and later in Hazleton, where his death occurred on March 17, 1873. (See Brundage genealogy.) His wife, Jane (Brodhead) Brundage, bore him several children. (See Brodhead genealogy.)

Dr. Jesse Roberts Casselberry (father) was born at Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. In early life he was apprenticed to a butcher, but his tastes and inclinations being averse to that line of work, he abandoned it and earned a livelihood by teaching music. During this time he saved sufficient capital to enable him to enter Jefferson Medical College, and in order to pursue his course there was obliged to teach school and music, thus earning the necessary funds, and in 1856 graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He located in the village of Conyngham where he continued to practice his profession until 1875, when he removed to Hazleton and continued to practice medicine and surgery, particularly the latter, until the date of his death. He was a director in the Hazleton Gas Company, of which he was one of the founders, until his death when he was succeeded by his son, Henry B. Casselberry. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hazleton, in which he was a trustee for a long period of time, a member of the A. F. and A. M. and the I. O. O. F., of Hazleton. He was a Republican in politics. Dr. Casselberry married, February 21, 1862, Amanda Brundage, born in Conyngham, Pennsylvania, daughter of Moses S. and Jane (Brodhead) Brundage, afore mentioned, and one child was born to them, Henry Brundage Casselberry. The deaths of Dr. Casselberry and his wife occurred October, 1892, and December 4, 1875, respectively, and their remains were interred in the Old Brundage Casselberry plot.

Henry B. Casselberry resided in his native village, Conyngham, until 1871, when his parents removed to Hazleton, where he has since resided. He attended the public schools of

Conyngham and Hazleton, and in the fall of 1880 entered Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he remained one year. During his connection with this school he, with six other students, founded the "Iota Zeta Fraternity" (now a popular secret society at Williston and other preparatory schools), and at the first annual reunion in New York city, in 1886, he was elected "grand president" of the Alumni Lodges. In 1881 he entered Lafayette College, taking the scientific course at that institution. He then registered as a student of medicine in his father's office, and April 2, 1886, was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. During his course at the latter named institution he gave particular attention to the eye, ear, nose and throat, and after his graduation spent considerable time in the hospitals of Philadelphia devoted to those branches. In the spring of 1887 he took a trip abroad in order to continue his studies, and for a time attended the various eye hospitals of the Frederichs Wilhelm University, of Berlin, Germany, under the famous professors, Schweigger and Hirschberg. At the completion of his studies he made a tour of Europe, and then spent several months in St. Mary's College Hospital, London, England, under Professors Juler and Critchett. Since then he has been a great traveler and has visited nearly every section of the world with the exception of the far east, thus adding considerably to his store of knowledge and experience. Upon his return to his native land Dr. Casselberry located in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he has since continued in active practice.

In addition to his profession Dr. Casselberry has served for the past ten years in the capacity of director of the Hazleton National Bank, Hazleton Gas Company, Hazleton Regalia Company, and Midland Street Railway Company of Philadelphia. He is an active and staunch Republican in politics, was a member of the county committee several times, and was chosen as representative at the various nominations and conventions. When Hazleton became a city in 1892 he was nominated by the Republicans of the eighth ward for select council. Without any solicitation on his part the Democrats of the ward assembled in convention and endorsed his nomination so at the succeeding election he was elected, receiving every vote cast. This was the first campaign for city officials, and when the first select council was organized April 4, 1892, although he was the youngest member, on account of his wide knowledge of parliamentary law, he was made the

president of that body, in which capacity he served eight terms of one year each. He served two terms of four years each in the select council, after which he retired, and although his name has been mentioned at different times for various positions has always declined to serve. He has always evinced a decided fondness for literary work, and has contributed many articles relating to his profession and otherwise to the leading journals of the day. He was for a number of years the dramatic critic of the *Hazleton Sentinel*, and his articles written under the nom-de-plume of "The Man with the Opera Glass" have gained him an enviable reputation in this line. He was also a staff correspondent of a number of musical journals. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 65, Hazleton; Patriotic Order Sons of America, Washington Camp, No. 90, of Hazleton; and Hazleton Council, No. 408, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Dr. Casselberry is a fluent German scholar.

Dr. Casselberry married, June 29, 1898, Marie Leigh Johns, daughter of George and Ann Johns, the former named, a retired coal operator of Wales, England. Mr. and Mrs. Johns are the parents of seven children, namely: Annie, wife of Moses Owens, of Hazleton; Elizabeth; Charlotte, wife of John Boyer, of Easton, Pennsylvania; Carrie, wife of Elmer H. Lawall, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Marie, wife of Dr. Casselberry; Amy, wife of Harry Lee Taft, of Chicago, Illinois; and George, Jr., of Chalfonte, Pennsylvania.

**HENRY P. SMITH.** One of those naturalized citizens of foreign birth of whom Lackawanna county has reason to be proud is Henry P. Smith, of Dunmore. Through both his parents Mr. Smith is of pure German descent, coming of a stock than which there is none better for making good citizens.

George Smith was born in Germany and was a blacksmith by trade. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Petersburg, Pennsylvania, where he worked successfully at his trade. He purchased four lots on which he built a fine dwelling house. He married Anna E. Henrich, also a native of Germany, and of the eleven children born to them five are now living: Elizabeth, married ——— Yuenklatt; Lena, married ——— Yuenklatt; Philip; Henry P., mentioned hereafter; and Susanna, married ——— Butler. Mr. Smith, the father, was a man not merely successful in worldly matters, but also much respected. The family were accompa-

nied in their emigration by Charles Henrich, a brother of Mrs. Smith. He was a landscape gardener, and was employed by the Albright family, by whom he was much respected. He subsequently became an inmate of the Archibald family, with whom he remained until the time of his death. He was a man of real worth and genuine refinement.

Henry P. Smith, son of George and Anna E. (Henrich) Smith, was born April, 1849, in Germany, and was educated in his native land, where he learned the cabinetmaker's trade. In 1865 he accompanied his parents to the United States, and after their settlement at Petersburg attended school and made himself familiar with the language of his adopted country. He entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company as patternmaker, and at the end of six months was transferred to assist in the erection of the company's foundry building. He was engaged upon this until 1870, when he returned to his trade. In 1872 he again entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, this time in the coach-building department. His superior judgment and perfect knowledge of the trade procured for him the position of assistant foreman of the coach and sleeper department in 1876. In 1883 he took entire charge of the coach shop, and in 1889 was promoted to the position of general foreman of the coach and sleeper shop, which office he now holds. Mr. Smith is active as a citizen, and has served his town as member of the town council. He belongs to the Lackawanna Beneficent Society, and the I. O. O. F., in which he has held the office of secretary. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Smith married in 1873, Anna Willner, and ten children have been born to them, five of whom are living: Anna, wife of E. Robertson; Henry F., Minnie, Robert, and Leonora. In one of the houses owned by Mr. Smith he has made his home, which is a very attractive one, and since the death of his father has been the owner of the old family residence. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of Julius Willner, who was a house painter and decorator in New York. In 1855 he moved to Pennsylvania. His wife, Kate Willner, bore him six children, five of whom are living: William, Anna, who became the wife of Henry P. Smith, as mentioned above; Julius, Frederick, and Kate. Mr. Willner, the father of the family, was a man much looked up to in whatever community he might reside, and while living in Scranton was at one time a member of the school board.

HENRY C. TRIPP. Among those well-known and respected residents of Lackawanna county whose names have become part of the histories of the communities in which they resided, Henry C. Tripp, for many years a leading citizen of Scott township, is remembered with sincere regret and cordial esteem. Mr. Tripp came of worthy ancestry, tracing his descent from New England pioneer stock.

James Tripp was born in Rhode Island and was one of the early settlers in the Wyoming Valley, where he was a prominent and well-to-do farmer. He finally disposed of his property in the Wyoming Valley and bought seventy-five acres of land in Scott township. In politics he was an adherent of the Republican party. His religious faith was that of the Baptist denomination. He married Melantha May, also a native of Rhode Island, and their children were: George, Dexter, Theodore, Henry C., mentioned hereafter; James, Electa, Nancy, Martha, Harriet, Helen and Sarah. All these children were born in Scott township, and of the whole number only James and Electa are now living.

Henry C. Tripp, fourth child of James and Melantha (May) Tripp, was born March 17, 1839, in Scott township, where he was reared and educated. As a young man he engaged in the lumber business, but on the breaking out of the Civil war responded to the call to arms sent forth by the government. He enlisted as a private August 22, 1861, in Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service. During this time he participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was promoted to the rank of first orderly sergeant for valiant conduct in the face of an advancing foe. He was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant, July 28, 1864. On his return to civil life Mr. Tripp became identified with the Jermyn powder mills, where for fifteen years he held the position of engineer. He resigned this office and purchased the old Tripp homestead in Scott township, which became his home for the remainder of his life. He was a member of Waverly Lodge, No. 301 F. and A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. His political affiliations were with the Republicans, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Tripp married, October 21, 1867, Catherine, daughter of Laban and Lavinia Bell, and the following children were born to them: Carrie, Flora, Harry G., Lavinia, and Minnie, wife of Oscar Brown, and the mother of three children: Mildred M., Arthur H. and Ralph. The death



of Mr. Tripp occurred in 1891, while he was yet in the prime of life, being but fifty-two years of age. The loss was an irreparable one to his family and a severe one to the community, to whom he had ever set the example of a conscientious man, a good neighbor and a loyal citizen. In 1899 his widow exchanged the homestead in Scott township for a farm of fifty acres in South Abington township.

**JOSIAH BROWN.** Prominent among the substantial farmers of South Abington township is Josiah Brown, of Chinchilla. The grandfather of Mr. Brown, who was a native of Massachusetts, was a sea captain and lost his life during one of his voyages.

James M. Brown, son of Captain Brown above mentioned, was born in New York state and married Lydia Kilmer, a native of the same state. They were the parents of thirteen children, four of whom are living: Josiah, mentioned hereafter; Eli, Diana, married ——— Ackerly; and Mary Ann, wife of ——— Giddings, of Pittston. Mr. Brown, the father of the family, died in 1862. He was a worthy and much respected man, and his widow, who passed away in 1865, was esteemed and loved by all who knew her.

Josiah Brown, son of James M. and Lydia (Kilmer) Brown, was born November 16, 1828, in Columbia county, New York. On the second anniversary of his birth his parents moved to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and settled between Dunmore and Providence, on a small farm of forty acres. On this farm Mr. Brown was reared, attending the district school, and receiving at home that thorough training in agricultural pursuits which contributed so largely to his success in after life. In 1866 he purchased the farm which has since been his home and which bears witness in all its appointments to the industry and enlightenment of the owner. The land is well-tilled and fertile, its products commanding the highest market price. As a citizen no less than as a farmer Mr. Brown's example is worthy of emulation. His interest in community affairs is unflagging and his efforts to promote the public welfare constant and unwearied. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Brown married, August 16, 1858, Polly Johnson, and three children were born to them: Arminda, deceased; Franklin, married Nellie Johnson; and Viola, wife of ——— Holgate.

Mrs. Brown is a granddaughter of Owney Johnson, a native of Rhode Island, who in 1826 migrated to Pennsylvania and settled in South

Abington township, where he purchased four hundred acres of land. This land was subsequently divided among his children. He married a Miss Colvin, and their children were: Horace, Rhodes, Owney, Warren, Manson, Oliver, Franklin, mentioned hereafter; Eliza, Lydia, Abby and Susan. This large family did much to recruit the ranks of the loyal and useful citizens of the county, and their descendants are today among the foremost residents of South Abington township.

Franklin Johnson, son of Owney Johnson, was born April 23, 1803, in Rhode Island, and married, April 11, 1833, Julia Ann White. Their children were: Emily, born 1834; Polly, born 1836, in South Abington township, became the wife of Josiah Brown, as mentioned above; Alvah, born 1839; Irene, born 1841, deceased; Henry, born 1845, deceased; Julia Ann, born 1848; Franklin C., born 1854; Delphine, born 1855, and Alma, born 1857. The death of Mr. Johnson, the father of the family, occurred in 1869. He was a man who in all the relations of life was generally and deservedly esteemed. His widow, who was born in 1815, in Delaware county, New York, is still living at the very advanced age of eighty-nine years, blessed in the love and veneration of her children and grandchildren.

**EDWARD J. FALLON.** It would be difficult to find throughout the length and breadth of Lackawanna county a more popular man than Edward J. Fallon, of Old Forge. He is one of those Irish-American citizens of whom to their honor be it recorded there are many who are equally loyal to their two homes; the land to which they are bound by ties of blood and that to which they are linked by the fact of birth and the obligations of citizenship.

John William Fallon was born in county Roscommon, Ireland, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States. After living for a time in Scranton he moved to Old Forge, where he passed the remainder of his life. For a number of years he engaged successfully in mining, and subsequently opened a general store in Old Forge. In this enterprise he prospered and became possessed of considerable means. He was active as a citizen, and held at one time the office of supervisor of the township, and for several years served as school director. During his mining experience he sunk the L. H. McClure shaft in a manner entirely satisfactory to the company. He married Mary Conlon, a native of county Mayo, Ireland, whose emigration to the United States had taken



place the same year as his own. Mr. and Mrs. Fallon were the parents of the following children: Edward J., mentioned hereafter; William, Patrick J., also mentioned hereafter; Matthew, Joseph, Henry, Margaret A., Mary J., John R., Charlotte, and Elisia. Mr. Fallon died in 1890. He was a man whose native worth and ability caused his influence to be felt in the community. He was respected by all, and as a business man enjoyed the highest reputation for integrity. Mrs. Fallon survived her husband a number of years, passing away in 1903. She was endeared by her many estimable traits of character to all who knew her.

Edward J. Fallon, son of John William and Mary (Conlon) Fallon, was born November 5, 1854, in Old Forge, and was educated in the schools of his birthplace. His first work was in and around the mines where he was employed in various capacities until 1884, at which time he decided to abandon that field of labor. In 1879 he erected a building which he opened as a hotel, assuming proprietorship himself. His success was such that at the end of five years he resigned all other occupations in order to devote himself exclusively to his duties as a host. He has at various times been obliged to enlarge the building in order to accommodate his growing patronage. His hotel is one of the principal stopping-places between Pittston and Scranton, and is a great resort for the farmers of the surrounding country on their way to the Scranton market with their produce. His establishment is in all respects admirably conducted, and its popularity is owing in no small measure to its courteous and genial host. Mr. Fallon is a worthy citizen, taking a keen interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and ever ready to bear his part in every public-spirited enterprise. He is a member of the C. M. B. A. Society.

Mr. Fallon married in 1876, Mary, daughter of James Clark, and their children were: John, Nellie, Mamie, Jennie, James, Henry, Edward, deceased; Theodore, deceased; Anna, deceased; and Gertrude. In 1893 Mr. Fallon and his children were deeply afflicted by the death of the wife and mother. On July 7, 1901, Mr. Fallon married Mrs. Florence B. Glassenger, widow of Clarence V. Glassenger.

Patrick J. Fallon, son of John William and Mary (Conlon) Fallon, was born in 1857, in Old Forge, and received his education in the schools of that borough. All his life he has been identified with the production of coal, having filled almost every position in the mines. For twenty-five years he was in the service of the

L. H. McClure Company, and during that period filled the position of engineer for seven years and that of foreman for sixteen years. He is now foreman for the Jermyn Company at shaft No. 1, where he has under his control two hundred and fifty men and directs the course of affairs in such a manner as to produce the best possible results. As a citizen he commands the sincere respect and cordial esteem of the entire community. Mr. Fallon married in 1877, Kate Gallagher, a native of Old Forge, and they are the parents of the following children: John, William, Chatty, Mary, Kate, and Charlotte. Mr. Fallon is the owner of a pleasantly situated and attractive home.

DAVID J. DAVIS. Among the most experienced miners and respected citizens of Lackawanna county is David J. Davis, of Old Forge. He is a Welshman both by birth and parentage, possessing in a marked degree those characteristics which have given to his countrymen such success and influence in their home in the new world.

John Davis was born in Wales and married Ann Isaac, a native of the same country. Of the eight children born to them five are living: David J., mentioned hereafter; Milcah, Owen, Shem and James. Of this number David J. was the only one to leave his native land and seek a home across the sea.

David J. Davis, son of John and Ann (Isaac) Davis, was born January 26, 1845, in Wales, where he worked in the mines, holding one of the most responsible positions, that of fire-boss. In 1879 he emigrated to the United States, arriving in Plymouth, in the Wyoming Valley, on July 28 of that year. There for four years he made his home and in 1883 moved to Old Forge. At both places he was continuously engaged in mining. He was for thirteen years with the Jermyn Company at shaft No. 1. For fifty-one years in all he has been a successful miner and has never met with a serious accident. During his residence in Old Forge he has erected three houses, a fact which testifies to his financial prosperity. As a citizen he possesses the fullest confidence of his neighbors, by whom he has been chosen councilman of Old Forge borough and also judge of elections. He belongs to the Knights of Labor, in which organization he has held the office of treasurer. Politically he is a strong Republican. He is a member of the Primitive Methodist Church, in which he held the office of treasurer and the doctrines of which he strenuously upholds.

Mr. Davis married in 1877, Mary Jones, born in Wales, February 15, 1849, and three sons have been born to them: Edward; John (1), deceased; and John (2). Of these Edward, born February 15, 1879, married Rose Hill, and they have two children: David, born December 30, 1898; and Garfield, born August 20, 1902.

Mr. Davis had an uncle, David Davis, who in 1851 emigrated to the United States. He was an experienced miner and prospered in his chosen vocation. He died in this country, leaving three daughters, who are still in the United States: Esther (Mrs. Irkley), Anna (Mrs. Lloyd), and Ruth (Mrs. Getsinger).

**BYRON F. AKERLEY.** Among the many professions in which men engage none requires more skill and ability than the legal profession, of which Byron F. Akerley, a well known and highly respected citizen of South Abington township, is a representative. He was born in the vicinity of his present home, April 2, 1844, a son of Isaac T. and Mary A. (Leach) Akerley.

The paternal grandfather of Byron F. Akerley was a native of New York state, removing from thence to Pennsylvania shortly after the birth of his son Isaac T. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Townsend, and whose birth also occurred in the state of New York, bore him a family of twelve children, as follows: Eliza, married J. Leach; Justus; Nancy, married James Griffin; Mary, married S. Camp; Catherine, married H. Reichard; Jane, married a Mr. Rollands; Olive, married E. Snyder; Laura, married Levi Townsend; Hiram, Isaac, Ada, unmarried; and Elsie, also unmarried.

Ephraim Leach, maternal grandfather of Byron F. Akerley, was a native of Connecticut and migrated to Pennsylvania in the latter part of the eighteenth century, settling at what is now Chinchilla. He purchased four hundred acres of land in its primitive state, and in due course of time this became under his judicious management one of the best cultivated and most productive farms in that section of the state. He married Elizabeth Fellows, born in Warwickshire, England, in 1784, and their children were as follows: Joseph, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Layton, Henry, Lydia, Morrow, Sarah Osterhaut, Jane Tinkham. Ephraim Leach, after a long and useful life, died in 1851, at the age of eighty years, having survived his wife, who passed away in 1847.

Isaac T. Akerley, father of Byron F. Akerley, was born in Westchester county, New York, in 1804. Here he was reared and educated, and in

1828 changed his place of residence to South Abington township, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm of three hundred acres which he tilled and enriched, and the product therefrom yielded him a goodly income with which to provide the necessities and comforts of life for himself and family. He accumulated considerable of the goods of this world, and wielded an influence for good in the community. His religious views were in accord with the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was firm in his advocacy of the principles of Republicanism. He married Mary A. Leach, born in South Abington, Pennsylvania, 1806. Their children are: Albert I., Mrs. Elizabeth Keller, Mrs. B. A. Beemer and Byron F. The father of these children died in October, 1882, aged seventy-eight years; his widow survived him until 1891, passing away at the age of eighty-five years.

Byron F. Akerley received his preliminary education in the common schools, and later pursued advanced studies at Kingston Academy. He then took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. H. M. Edwards, and after a successful competitive examination was admitted to the Lackawanna county bar in 1880. Since then he has been in successful practice, and his vast knowledge of legal lore has gained for him an extensive clientage; his office is located in Scranton, but he resides in South Abington township, where he owns and superintends a farm of eighty-five acres of highly productive land. In addition to his professional duties Mr. Akerley is the incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, performing successful work in that position for a period of fifteen consecutive years. He is a member of Waverly Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, and Electric Star Lodge, No. 490, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Akerley married, November, 1866, Sarah Clark, daughter of George W. and Ellen (Nelson) Clark, and five children were the issue, two of whom are living: Bradford I. and Imogene, wife of H. C. Down.

**J. H. PRESTWOOD.** There is no better augury for the financial prosperity of a community than the character of its younger business men. When these are enterprising, sagacious and of strict integrity the outlook is full of promise. Lackawanna county is rich in men of this class, and among them J. H. Prestwood, of Taylor, has a recognized standing.

William Prestwood was born in England and was by occupation a miner. In 1881 he came to the United States and settled in Dauphin county,

Pennsylvania, whence he migrated in 1885 to the Lackawanna Valley, taking up his abode in Taylor. There he entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, by whom he was soon promoted to the position of fire boss. His duty is to precede the miners to the mines and by a thorough investigation and all possible precautions make it absolutely sure that in no chamber or passage is there any danger from gas or fire damp. This is one of the most important offices connected with the production of coal, for on the faithful services of the fire boss depend the lives of the men who go down into the mines. This responsible position Mr. Prestwood has held for fifteen years, a fact which furnishes all-convincing evidence of his fidelity to duty. He has prospered financially and is the owner of a desirable residence in the sixth ward of Taylor. Politically he is a Republican. He holds the office of local preacher in the Primitive Methodist Church, in which for many years he has been a class leader.

Mr. Prestwood married, before leaving his native land, Sarah Laugharne, also a native of England, and they are the parents of the following children: J. H., mentioned hereafter; William M., Lilly, Sadie, Edith, Kathryn, and Charlotte A.

J. H. Prestwood, son of William and Sarah (Laugharne) Prestwood, was born in 1882, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and attended the common schools of Taylor, where he acquired a thorough education, fitting him for advancement along commercial lines. In 1897 he entered mercantile life and is now in business for himself. The store of which he is the proprietor, while not so large as some of those situated in great commercial centres, is extensively patronized, being always well stocked with fresh and choice goods which are offered at reasonable prices. Like his father, Mr. Prestwood affiliates with the Republicans. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Taylor, in which he holds the office of chorister. He is an enthusiastic worker among the young people, and has been for four years superintendent of the Sunlay school, filling the position in a manner which has given general satisfaction and has tended materially to the growth and in all respects to the best interests of the school.

**HENRY E. HARRIS.** Those residents of Lackawanna county who are engaged in the coal industry have a worthy representative in Henry E. Harris, of Taylor. His ancestors were among

those sturdy Welsh miners, who, more than any others, have been instrumental in developing and building up the coal industry of Pennsylvania.

Morgan J. Harris was born May 22, 1836, in Morganshire, South Wales, and in 1863 emigrated to the United States. He settled in 1868 in the Lackawanna Valley, and being an experienced miner was appointed in 1869 foreman of the Taylor mine, a position which he held during the remainder of his life. His wife was Ann Price, born in 1837, in the same county as her husband. They were married in their native country, where two of their eighteen children were born. These two they brought with them to Minersville, Schuylkill county, which was their first home in the new land, and where they remained until they removed to Lackawanna county, and took up their abode in Scranton. Of their eighteen children the following are living: John M., an attorney in Scranton; Sarah, Henry E., mentioned hereinafter; David M., Susan, Luther, Jennie and Lillian. The death of Mr. Harris, the father of this large family, occurred May 25, 1887. He left behind him a name respected by all who knew him, as that of a good and useful man. His widow is still living.

Henry E. Harris, son of Morgan J. and Ann (Price) Harris, was born March 8, 1865, at Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. At an early age he began to attend the common schools, and when in his eighth year he was obliged to leave, had acquired a sincere desire for knowledge. This he manifested years later by taking a course at the Scranton Business College, being forced by reason of his daily occupation to attend the night session. From this institution he graduated February 9, 1887. He entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company as a slate picker, was next made door-boy in the mine, and then advanced to the post of timber-man. Thus step by step he rose, and in 1888 was made inside superintendent of Archbald colliery, a position which he still retains. This colliery has been in operation since 1869. Mr. Harris has under his charge six hundred men and boys. During all the years in which he has held his present position he has never met with an accident. It is needless to say that such a man is highly appreciated by his employers. That he is appreciated no less by his fellow-citizens is evident from the fact that for eight years he served as a member of the council of the borough of Taylor, and during six of those years was president of that body, an office which he filled with much credit. He is

a member of the Independent Order of Red Men and the Knights of Malta. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Harris married, September 16, 1891, Sarah E. Dowse, and of the four children born to them three are living: Ethel, Helen and Miriam. Mrs. Harris is the daughter of William Dowse, who was born May 1, 1834, in England, and on coming to the United States settled in Lackawanna county, where he was foreman of the Continental mine. His wife was Ann Walters, born in 1829, in Morganshire, South Wales. Of their children the following are living: Mary J., Lizzie, James W., Alfred C., George, Emily, Edward and Sarah E., born in 1870, in Keyser Valley, Lackawanna county, and became the wife of Henry E. Harris, as mentioned above.

**WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS.** Throughout the mining regions of Pennsylvania the Welsh element has long held the balance of power, and at the present day, in Lackawanna county at least, that element is rapidly coming to the front in financial circles as well as in the sphere of the coal industry, and promises to become in the future as influential in the former as it has heretofore been in the latter. Among those Welshmen who are recognized as belonging to the ranks of the rising business men of the county is William H. Williams, of Scranton. Mr. Williams was born in 1854, in South Wales, and is the son of Thomas and Margaret Williams, both natives of Wales, and who died in the land of their birth.

Mr. Williams was educated in his own country, and in 1872 emigrated to the United States. He belonged to a family of six children, and with the exception of a sister, Jane T. Williams, was the only one to seek a home across the sea. He settled in Scranton, where he has resided ever since. His education was somewhat liberal, and by dint of further application after his arrival in this country he soon became an accomplished clerk, and as such was employed by the Mount Pleasant Coal Company. He has now been thirty-two years in the office of this company, during which time he has served under four different managements. From 1872 to 1877 the mines were operated by the Mount Pleasant Coal Company. In the latter year they passed under the control of a Mr. Smith, whose death in 1898 caused them to return to the hands of the Mount Pleasant people. Since 1902 they have been owned and operated by the Scranton Coal Company. It is an eloquent fact that

through all these changes Mr. Williams has retained his position and with it the respect and confidence of the various companies. In 1902 he was promoted by the Scranton Coal Company from the position of clerk to that of superintendent of outside work. The colliery under his management is one of the oldest in that part of the Lackawanna valley, having been in operation since 1854. The shaft is now about six hundred feet deep, and employs, inside and outside, seven hundred and twenty men. The output of this breaker is ten hundred tons per day. Mr. Williams' administration of this responsible office is as entirely satisfactory as was the manner in which he discharged the duties of his former position. As may readily be imagined, the demands of business absorb the greater portion of his time, but all his neighbors can testify that he never forgets to be a good citizen. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in which latter body he has held office.

Mr. Williams married, in 1874, Annie James, a native of England, and two children were born to them: William P., a machinist, married Anna Williams, and Margaret A., wife of a Mr. Storm. In 1890 Mr. Williams and his children were bereaved by the death of the wife and mother, who passed away deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

**GEORGE B. REED.** One cause of the financial prosperity of Lackawanna county may be found in the character of its business men of the younger generation. By these is possessed and manifested in full measure that activity and spirit of progress which impart to the atmosphere of affairs a vitality without which no community can prosper. In a list of these men the name of George B. Reed, of Peekville, would stand very high. His career, thus far, affords an exemplification of what may be accomplished by men of the class referred to.

Alfred Reed was born in 1825, in Glenborne, Pennsylvania. He was a successful farmer, owning two hundred and fifty acres of well tilled land, which, under his energetic and skillful management, were rendered abundantly productive. He was not only prosperous as a farmer, but also influential as a citizen, possessing the full and implicit confidence and high esteem of his townsmen, by whom he was elected to a number of important borough offices. He was at one time prominently identified with the Grangers, in which body he held a conspicuous office. He married Rebecca J. Gardner, born in

Glenborne, and their children were: Lillian, Bertha, Eugene, Clarence, George B., mentioned hereinafter, and Homer. Mr. Reed closed his long and useful life in 1898.

George B. Reed, son of Alfred and Rebecca J. (Gardner) Reed, was born October 23, 1870, at Glenborne, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and received his primary education in the public schools of his native town. He subsequently attended Keystone Academy, from which institution he graduated, and then entered Lowell's Business College, Binghamton, New York, where he studied the art of telegraphy and from which he graduated. In 1890 he moved to Peckville, where he became assistant to U. V. Mace, whom, in 1893, he succeeded as chief agent and operator, thus proving how thoroughly he had mastered his art. This position he still retains, and is to-day one of the most efficient representatives of the New York, Ohio & Western Railway Company. In all community affairs Mr. Reed manifests a laudable public spirit, and his townsmen have testified to their appreciation of his qualities as a citizen by electing him borough auditor, in which office he served three terms with much satisfaction to his constituents. In 1892 he held at the same time the offices of borough clerk and electric light collector. He is a member of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 588, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master. He also belongs to Harper Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Peckville Conclave, No. 368, Camp 880, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Order of Heptasophs. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has the honor of being president of the Epworth League.

Mr. Reed married, in September, 1895, Katie M., daughter of William Bell, of Peckville, and they are the parents of two sons: Robert S. and Roland B.

JAMES DANIEL STOCKER, prominently identified with various important commercial and financial enterprises in Lackawanna county, and who has rendered great service to the community at large by promoting and effecting the construction of some of the principal waterworks in the valley, is a native Pennsylvanian, born in Salem township, Wayne county, March 9, 1850.

He is a representative of a family of presumably Scotch origin, which was planted in America in the seventeenth century, and whose members in their various generations rendered to their country faithful service during the war

of the revolution and that of the rebellion. The founder of the Stocker family in this country was John Stocker (or Stalker), of Fairfield county, Connecticut. In 1746 he married Mary Moorehouse, who lived to the phenomenal age of one hundred and seven years, retaining in remarkable degree her physical and mental powers almost to the day of her death. John and Mary Stocker were the parents of four sons: Thaddeus, Seth, John and Peter. The three first named all bore arms during the Revolutionary war; John never returned home, and his fate is only a matter of surmise, the presumption being that he was killed in battle, or died a prisoner of war. This John Stocker, prior to entering the army, married Ruby Parks, and to them were born two sons, James Hill and John, the last named never married. James H. Stocker was tanner, currier and shoemaker. About 1800 he married Abigail Pepper, and resided in Kent township, Litchfield county, Connecticut. His sons were: Anson, Almon and Albert; and his daughters were: Alma, Anna and Susan. Anson was a pioneer settler at Meshoppen, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. He was a miller by occupation, and was highly respected as an exemplary citizen. He reared a large family, and two of his sons participated in the war of the rebellion. Almon died a young man. The daughters of James H. Stocker married in Connecticut; of these, Susan Meeker is the only one living, aged ninety years. Albert Stocker, son of James H. and Abigail (Pepper) Stocker, was born in Kent township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 18, 1811. He received a common school education. He became part owner of a sawmill in which he worked until 1840, when he removed to Salem, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm upon which he resided until his death, March 23, 1878. He was an honest and industrious man, deeply conscientious, stern in his family discipline, and exacting unquestioning obedience from his children. In 1838 he married Lydia Rebecca Peet, a native of New Milford, Litchfield county, Connecticut. She was a most excellent wife and mother, and her integrity, truthfulness and virtue were ineffaceably impressed upon the hearts and minds of her children. She came of a most honorable ancestry, among whom were, besides the Peets, the Lithartons and Fairchilds. The Fairchilds are known in Scotland as Fairbairns, and their coat-of-arms indicates that they were in the crusades from 1096 to 1291. The Peets were from Duffield parish, Derbyshire, England. The first of



the family in America was John Peet, the lineal ancestor of Lydia Rebecca (Peet) Stocker, who came to Stratford, Connecticut, in 1635. He rang the bell of the Congregational church of that town for twenty years, during a period when there were very few church bells in the colonies. There were seven generations of the Peets in America, and many of the family saw service during the Revolutionary war. On both sides the progenitors of Mrs. Stocker were patriots.

James Daniel Stocker thus unites in his veins the blood of representative families of two dominant races. He was reared in his native county of Wayne, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the common school and academy at Wayne. June 12, 1872, he located in Jermy, where he conducted a meat business until 1884, when he added a general line of merchandise. He conducted this business successfully until 1904, when he relinquished it to give his undivided attention to more important enterprises—the installation of waterworks at various points throughout the valley—and which have contributed in marked degree to the development of every material interest in that region, and in all of which Mr. Stocker took the leading part. These include the Jermy and Rush Brook Water Company, of which he is president; the Montrose Water Company of Susquehanna county, of which he is president; the Honesdale Water Company of Wayne county; the Tarentum, Harrison and East Deer Townships Water Company; the Huntington Water Company, of which he is treasurer; the Armstrong Water Company, of which he is president; and the Latrobe Water Company. He was the principal factor in perfecting the organization of the National Water Works and Guarantee Company (capital \$1,000,000), of which he is vice-president. He recently visited Monterey, Mexico, in the interest of the last named company, with a view to opening up waterworks in that city. The large accomplishments of Mr. Stocker, as herein enumerated, afford ample evidence of superior qualifications as a civil engineer, and of commensurate managerial abilities. He is also connected with other interests, among them the Wilson Lumber and Milling Company of Lenoir, North Carolina, of which he is president. Essentially a man of large business affairs, he has been too closely occupied to admit of his engaging in the political arena, even were he so disposed. His career has been fully as useful as it has been active, and he has contributed in large degree to the extension of every industrial and commercial interest in

every region where his effort has been exerted, to the enlargement of their facilities, and to the increase of their wealth.

In 1872 Mr. Stocker married Frances Raymond, daughter of the Rev. A. R. Raymond, a minister of the Presbyterian Church. Two children were born of this marriage: Stella B., deceased; and Frank R., a graduate of Yale, now a lawyer in Scranton, and connected with the Pennsylvania Casualty Company. Mrs. Stocker died, and in 1882 Mr. Stocker married her sister, Gertrude L. (now deceased), and to them was born a son, Claude P., who is engaged in editorial pursuits. In 1899 Mr. Stocker married Miss Octavia Morrison, of Statesville, North Carolina, and they are the parents of a daughter, Eleanor Gertrude.

**SAMPSON HUTCHINGS.** A striking proof of the benefits resulting from self-education when joined to industry, integrity and force of character, is furnished by the career of Sampson Hutchings, of Olyphant, who, both as a business man and a citizen, occupies a high place in the regard of his neighbors.

Mr. Hutchings was born in 1839, in England. His boyhood was passed on the farm which had been his birthplace, and his educational opportunities were necessarily limited. He early perceived, however, the great importance of mental culture to the man desirous of advancement in any walk of life, and on reaching his seventeenth year began to attend night school, where he availed himself of every opportunity for improvement, and gave special attention to mathematics and civil engineering. At the same time he learned the miller's and millwright's trade, which he followed for some years, but finally abandoned it in consequence of injury to his lungs caused by the dust of the workshop and the mill. He then engaged for a time in mining, working in coal, copper, tin, lead and iron.

In 1864 Mr. Hutchings emigrated to the United States, where, by reason of his occupation, he was naturally attracted to the mining regions of Pennsylvania. For three years he worked in the mines at Dunmore and in 1868 moved to Petersburg, where he opened a mine of his own which he operated for one year. In 1870 he removed to Olyphant, and until 1884 was engaged in mining there. He then decided to turn his attention to another line of endeavor, and opened a blacksmith's shop. In this venture he was very successful. His business increased and is still steadily enlarging its scope and proportions. It includes, in addition to blacksmith-



ing, woodwork and painting. His shops are large and commodious, the main building being of cut stone. Their equipment is complete, including a ten-horse-power engine and all other necessary machinery. He gives constant employment to six men, who are all skilled workmen. Throughout the two boroughs of Blakely and Olyphant he is recognized as the leading blacksmith. Mr. Hutchings is active in all the duties of citizenship and possesses the fullest confidence of his neighbors, as was manifested by their electing him to serve three years in the council of the borough of Blakely. He was a member for two years of the civil engineer corps, and during that time was engaged in general work in and about mines and on railroads.

Mr. Hutchings married in 1870, Sarah Deven, of Blakely, and four children have been born to them: Mary E., wife of George Rull, a machinist; E. S., who is in business with his father, and Alretta and Euretta, twins.

HOWKIN BULKELEY BEARDSLEE, of Wilkes-Barre, though a lawyer of ability, was more widely known and admired for his excellent powers as a journalist, and for his useful public services. His active career covered more than a half century during the most eventful period in the history of the nation, and it was the fortune of comparatively few to have borne such a prominent part during that time.

Mr. Beardslee was born in Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1851. His father, Bulkeley Beardslee, was a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, whence he removed at an early day to the place which witnessed the birth of his son. He was a householder in Mount Pleasant township, Pennsylvania, as early as 1818, and became a man of prominence, holding several important offices, among them that of county commissioner. His wife was a daughter of Walter Kimble, who was a son of Jacob Kimble, one of the pioneers in the Paupack region. He was among those who were driven away about the time of the Wyoming massacre, and who returned after the Revolution, dying in 1826, at the remarkable age of ninety-one years.

Hawkin Bulkeley Beardslee entered upon a public career at the early age of twenty-four years, the fact attesting his business ability and reputation. He was register and recorder of Wayne county from 1845 to 1848, a member of the legislature in 1860; and of the state senate in 1864, 1865 and 1866. In 1864 he was actor in a dramatic scene, which brought upon him the attention of the people of the entire state.

There was at the time an equal political division of the senate, and the Democrats, among whom Mr. Beardslee was a leader, inaugurated an opposition to the election of a Republican speaker which was continued through several weeks. This was only made possible by Mr. Beardslee's prompt decision and aggressive individuality. In alphabetical order on the first roll call, his was the first Democratic name called for, and his instant response pitched the key for all his colleagues.

While a resident of Wayne county Mr. Beardslee was for many years owner and editor of the *Wayne County Herald*. Seeking a broader field of labor, in 1871 he removed to Wilkes-Barre and became part owner and the editor of the *Luzerne Union*, subsequently purchasing the entire property. For many years, and under his sole management, the *Union* was the only Democratic newspaper printed in English in the entire county, which then included the present county of Lackawanna. Mr. Beardslee brought to his task what proved to be journalistic ability of a high order, and he made his journal one of the influential ones in the state, wielding an influence so altogether powerful as compared with the rural press of the present day as to be incomprehensible to one who did not live under the old conditions, now forever passed away. After conducting his newspaper for about ten years, the *Union* was consolidated with the *Leader*, Mr. Beardslee retiring, and in 1882 he established the *Luzerne County Herald*. The necessity for a strong, aggressive party organ had now passed away, and, while using his columns to advocate the political principles dear to his heart, as seemed to warrant from time to time, Mr. Beardslee made it his chief concern to produce a journal for the family circle, an object which he so successfully accomplished as to make it a first favorite in scores of homes which were entirely antagonistic to him politically. During his career as an editor he wrote what would occupy several book shelves if put into book form, covering the entire range of subjects which interest the American people, and ranging "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." With an abundant knowledge of the best in literature, and keeping ever in touch with advanced thought and action, he added that charm of graceful writing which is scarcely to be acquired, but comes to one as does the divine afflatus to the poet.

Mr. Beardslee married Charlotte Clark, daughter of the late William Clark, of Abington township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. She came from one of the pioneer families of



the valley. Her grandfather, Deacon William Clark, came from Plainfield, Connecticut, with his three sons—William (father of Mrs. Beardslee), Jeremiah and John—coming across the mountains with one horse drawing a drag bearing a few implements and some provisions. March 15, 1799, they made a stopping place near Leggett's Gap, and in the following summer Deacon Clark planted the settlement known as Clark's Green. The nearest market was Wilkes-Barre, nearly thirty miles southward, the pathway through the forest being infested with wolves. Deacon Clark's wife was the first white woman in Abington. She and her husband were among the first members of the first church (Baptist) formed in Abington, and the initial meeting was held at their house.

JOSEPH FREDERICK, of Pittston, is descended from ancestors who came from Holland to America during the pioneer epoch in the history of Pennsylvania, and became identified with the early development and improvement of the state. George Frederick, his grandfather, was born in Northampton county and there spent his entire life, following the occupation of farming. He was the father of seven sons and two daughters. The sons were: John, William, George, Charles, Reuben, Samuel and Jacob.

Jacob Frederick, father of Joseph Frederick, was born in Northampton county, February 4, 1816, died at Avoca, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1893. In early life he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for a few years, and then accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, with which he was connected until his death, covering a period of about fifty years. He was a very active and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a long period, and belonged to the Odd Fellows Lodge at Pittston. He married, November 26, 1837, Lizzie Ziegler, and they had nine children: Joseph, born March 29, 1839; Lizzie, born February 18, 1841, wife of John Routledg; Nancy J., born September 9, 1844, married a Mr. Gordon; Maria, born November 4, 1846, the second wife of John Routledg; Harriett, born November 17, 1849, the wife of Lewis Coon; George, born April 21, 1851; Jacob, born July 31, 1853; Ella C., born November 24, 1855, wife of John C. Bryden, and Ruth A., born June 14, 1861, married Frank Weeks.

Joseph Frederick was born at Port Blanchard, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1839, and remained upon the home farm until twenty-three years of age. After acquiring a common school educa-

tion he assisted in the work of the fields and also worked for a part of the time for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. In 1862 he responded to his country's call for aid and enlisted in Schooley's Independent Battery. Later he was transferred to Company M, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served as a non-commissioned officer and was honorably discharged after the close of the war, at Petersburg, Virginia, June 20, 1865. After his return from the army Mr. Frederick entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, with which he remained until July 1, 1903, when he retired to private life, thus severing a connection of almost half a century with that corporation. His interest in military affairs did not abate with the close of the Civil war, and from 1868 until 1873 Mr. Frederick served as captain of a company that belonged to the state militia. He belongs to Nugent Post, G. A. R., of Pittston; to St. John's Lodge, No. 233, Free and Accepted Masons; and to Gahanto Lodge, No. 314, Independent Order Odd Fellows, both of Pittston.

Mr. Frederick married, January 17, 1868, Ettie Shannon, daughter of George Shannon, whose ancestors took an active part in the Revolutionary war. By this marriage there were five children: Mary S., born December 29, 1868, wife of George Nielson; Bertha, born January 16, 1873, died August 21, 1875; Will J., born August 4, 1875; Lizzie, born November 29, 1878, died August 23, 1879; and Laura Electa Cole, born September 19, 1881, wife of Harry J. Baldwin. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE W. WEILAND, contractor and builder, whose extensive establishment is situated in Dickson City, Pennsylvania, is one of the most progressive and prosperous business men of the borough. From a small beginning, but equipped with that determination that surmounts all obstacles, he forged ahead and is unwilling to rest until he attains the topmost rung of the ladder, which he is fast approaching. His birth occurred in Dickson City, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1864.

His parents were George and Margaret Weiland, natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country at an early day. They located in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1863 in which year they changed their place of residence to the borough of Dickson, remaining there until their demise in May, 1884, and February, 1903, respectively. They were the parents of six

children, all of whom attained years of maturity, and the five surviving members reside in Dickson City, being loyal citizens of the commonwealth and devoted to the best interests of their native town.

George W. Weiland received a meagre education in the common schools of his birthplace, but this does not imply, however, that he is an illiterate man by any means, as all through life he has been a close student of books and men and is well posted in current events. At the early age of seven years he entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, remaining with them for the long period of twenty-one years. From breaker boy he passed through the various grades, but always in promotion, until he reached the position of machinist. In the meantime he saw the necessity for the establishment of a lumber yard in his borough, and during the latter years of his employment acquired a general knowledge of building, so that when the opportunity came he was able to avail himself of its entering into his present enterprise in 1891. He has constantly on hand large quantities of the best material of builders' supplies in order to meet the demand of his growing trade, and in addition to this extensive plant employs a force of forty men in the erection of buildings throughout the Lackawanna valley, which stand as monuments to his handicraft.

Mr. Weiland strongly advocates the principles of the Prohibition party, but in national issues is in sympathy with the Republican party, in whose ranks are to be found many active advocates of the temperance cause. In 1888 he was honored by election to the office of chief burgess of the borough of Dickson, members of both parties having combined to place him there. He also served two terms as assessor, and at the present time (1904) is a member of the borough council. He is a member of Golden Chain Lodge, No. 945, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the offices. He now holds the distinguished position of district deputy grand master. His lodge conferred upon him the honor of delegate to represent them at the Grand Lodge, which convened at Reading, Pennsylvania, 1892.

Mr. Weiland married, November 24, 1884, Catherine E. Morgan, daughter of Philip Morgan, of Dickson City. Their children are: Edmund F., who is a graduate of Buck and Whitmore Business College, of Scranton, and now assists his father in his business; Theodore C., a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Stanley M., a student; Beatrice, a stu-

dent; Flossie, George, Jessie, Beda, Florence Lee, deceased; Russell and Floyd. Mr. Weiland takes great pride in his children and he is determined that their education shall be up to the standard of modern methods.

JOHN F. O'HARA, a loyal, public-spirited and worthy citizen of the borough of Dickson, Pennsylvania, in whom his neighbors and friends place implicit confidence, is a native of Scotland, born in 1852, a son of Bernard and Mary O'Hara, also natives of Scotland. Bernard O'Hara emigrated to America in 1853, one year after the birth of his son John F., and was followed by his family in the year 1857. He located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and for many years was employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company. He died in 1882, and his wife survived him many years, passing away in 1897. Six children were born to them, four of whom are living, as follows: James A., Agnes, wife of Thomas Welch; John F. and Theresa.

John F. O'Hara attended the public schools of Scranton, but at the tender age of seven years began work as a breaker boy. For thirty years he was employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company in various capacities, from breaker boy to foreman. He began at the Diamond Mine in Scranton, and from there went to Avondale, Halstead and Duryea. In 1891 he was appointed to his present position as inside foreman of Johnson No. 1, situated in the borough of Dickson. At that time this was the John Jermyn Company, subsequently became the Johnson, and finally was owned and controlled by the Scranton Coal Company. He has under his control three hundred and fifty men, but is thoroughly qualified for this responsible position by his long connection with the production of coal. He is a man of clear understanding and sound judgment, industrious and prudent, and well endowed with energy. The able manner in which he manages his large force of men denotes ability of a high order, and by taking an interest in each and every one he has won and retained their confidence. For two terms he has held the office of school director, and is a member of the borough council. He is a Republican in politics, and very liberal in his views. He holds membership in the Knights of Columbus, Scranton Council, and is president of the St. Thomas Temperance Society, in the cause of which he takes an active interest and is an earnest advocate.

In 1876 Mr. O'Hara married Mary Gilboy, daughter of James and Margaret Gilboy, and

the issue of this union was seven children, five of whom are living, namely: George V., surveyor for the Erie Railroad and Coal Company; Mary L., Elizabeth P., J. Bernard, a member of the surveying corps of the Scranton Coal Company; and Agnes. By economy and thrift Mr. O'Hara has been able to erect for himself and family a beautiful and commodious home, which adds to the beauty of the borough and also to the comfort of its inmates.

**ELIAS S. REYNOLDS.** Among the old and respected residents of Factoryville must be numbered Elias S. Reynolds. He traces his descent from New England ancestors who emigrated from Rhode Island to Pennsylvania not long after the Revolutionary war. Robert Reynolds, one of his forefathers on the paternal side, served in the Continental army with the rank of captain.

Stewart Reynolds was born in Factoryville, where he spent his life as a farmer. He married Diana Stanton, a native of the same place, and they were the parents of three children: Elias S., mentioned hereinafter; Adelbert and Jerusha. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, the parents of these children, are now deceased. They were respected by all for their genuine and unostentatious worth.

Elias S. Reynolds, son of Stewart and Diana (Stanton) Reynolds, was born in 1835 on his father's farm in Factoryville, and obtained his education in the district school belonging to his native town. In 1851 the death of his father obliged him to leave school and assume the management of the farm, a responsibility which he discharged with a steadiness and fidelity hardly to be expected from one of his years. Of this estate he is now the owner, maintaining it in a flourishing and profitable condition. With the exception of twelve years' residence in Abington township his entire life, thus far, has been passed on his paternal acres. In connection with his agricultural pursuits he has followed the trade of a carpenter. Mr. Reynolds is a good citizen, ever ready to lend his aid and influence to any plan having for its object the advancement of the best interests of the community. Politically he is an adherent of the Republican party, whose principles find in him an ardent supporter and a strenuous advocate. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which his zeal and steadfastness have caused him to be recognized as one to be implicitly relied on for aid and counsel in all good works.

Mr. Reynolds married, November 30, 1854, Caroline, daughter of Francis Spencer, of Springville, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, and three children have been born to them: Stewart, Frederick and Emma Evelyn, wife of Frederick Bailey.

**JOHN MARSHALL.** Among the enterprising and respected farmers of Lackawanna county John Marshall, of Dalton, occupies a foremost place. He is the son of Andrew and Mary (Owen) Marshall, of England, whose five children, with the exception of their son John, still reside in their native country.

John Marshall was born in 1847, in England, where he received his education and learned the trade of a machinist. He was employed by a company who manufactured the machinery used in silk and flax mills, and was sent by this company to various cities in France and Italy to erect the machinery and put it into practical use. He put up the machinery for one of the largest mills in Bologna, Italy, where he remained for five years as assistant superintendent. In December, 1881, he emigrated to the United States, and after staying for a short time in Philadelphia settled in Scranton in 1882. He found employment as a machinist in the Surquoit silk mills of that city, remaining there for eleven years. In 1893 he resigned his position and moved to the farm which has since been his home. His land, while not including a large number of acres, is highly productive, and supplies the Scranton market with some of the choicest fruits there offered for sale. He is extensively engaged in the poultry business, the fowls raised on his farm commanding the highest prices and his eggs being noted for their fine flavor. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 170, of Scranton, and in the sphere of politics is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Republican party, giving practical expression to his belief by words and deeds. In matters of religion he adheres to the teachings of the Baptist Church, of which he is an active and devoted member.

Mr. Marshall has been twice married. His first wife bore him two children: Charles Eugene, who is married and lives in Scranton, and John W., a resident of Wilkes-Barre. After the death of his wife Mr. Marshall married Elizabeth, daughter of George and Elizabeth Dawson. Both his marriages were contracted in England. Mr. Marshall enjoys the reputation of one of the most loyal and patriotic citizens in Lackawanna county.

**HENRI REIMAN.** Among those loyal foreign-born citizens of whom Lackawanna county has just reason to be proud, Henri Reiman, of Dalton, holds an honored place. He is one of those true patriots who combine a warm affection for their native land with the truest allegiance to the country of their adoption.

John Reiman was born in Switzerland and married Annie Fuller, a native of the same country. They were the parents of five children: Helena, Annie, John, Michael and Henri, mentioned hereinafter. The three sons are now good and useful citizens of the United States.

Henri Reiman, son of John and Annie (Fuller) Reiman, was born December 14, 1838, in Switzerland, and received his education in the common schools of his birthplace. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he emigrated to the United States. His first place of abode was in Sullivan county, New York, where he worked at the stone mason's trade in conjunction with farming. In 1873 he migrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Wayne county, where he was engaged for ten years in the lumber business. At the expiration of that time he returned to his home in Sullivan county, New York, remaining there five years. In 1888 he came to Lackawanna county and settled in Dalton borough, where he purchased the farm which is now his home. Under his skillful cultivation the land is rendered very productive. He makes a specialty of vegetables and also of the raising of poultry, and in both these lines has achieved marked success. In connection with his agricultural labors he follows the stone mason's trade. Politically Mr. Reiman is a staunch Republican. He is a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Reiman married in 1860, Annie, daughter of John and Margaret (Fisher) Moore. Of the nine children born to them four are now living: John, Michael, Bertha, wife of George Kromer; and Henry. John Reiman is a resident of Scranton. His brother Michael is a farmer in Dalton borough, and in 1900 married Hulda Morris. They have two children: Elizabeth and Agnes.

**EMMETT BRODHEAD.** We are living in one of the greatest, if not the greatest countries on the globe. This greatness is due to several causes, one of which is not always before the public eye, that of the sturdy character of the first settlers in our country. The Dutch were the people who settled New York, spreading out into the great state of Pennsylvania, and laid the

basis for a firm form of social and moral government. Some of our best citizens of today have sprung from Dutch ancestry, as has Emmett Brodhead, whose name appears at the head of this memoir. No more fitting memorial can be erected to the memory of the early settlers than the reproduction of their own characteristics exemplified in the lives of their descendants.

In the early history of this great and glorious country three brothers by the name of Brodhead emigrated from Holland and settled in the state of New York. One of them, the grandfather of Emmett Brodhead, located in Ulster county, and among his children was a son, Charles A. Brounead, father of Emmett Brodhead, who was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1810. He was a farmer by occupation, practical and progressive in his methods, and by dint of perseverance and close application became one of the prosperous men of his county, where he remained up to the year of his decease, 1901, at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Van Wagenen, daughter of Jacobus Van Wagenen, passed away in 1855. They were the parents of nine children, only four of whom attained years of maturity, namely: Emmett, mentioned hereinafter; Simon, who died during the period of the Civil war; Amanda, and Angela, now Mrs. Van Demark, of Ulster county, New York.

Emmett Brodhead was born in Ulster county, New York, April, 1837. He was reared and educated near the scene of his birth, and in early life served an apprenticeship at the trade of tanner, at which he worked as journeyman in his native place until about 1873. He then removed to Nicholson, where he engaged as foreman in the tannery of Childs & Bloomer, remaining with them several years. He then went to Elmhurst as foreman of the Jackson Shultze tanneries, and served in that capacity for about seven years. At the expiration of this period of time, 1885, he purchased from Jackson Shultze the Spring Brook tannery, near Moosic, Pennsylvania, which he successfully operated for about ten years, after which he disposed of the property to the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, and in 1898 retired from active business pursuits. This does not signify that Mr. Brodhead's life of usefulness is over, as in this case as well as in many more the real and social abilities of men become more prominent as the strain of business pressure ceases. He takes an active interest in all measures and enterprises pertaining to the welfare of his borough, of



which he is the first chief burgess. He is a staunch Republican in politics, the principles of which party he has advocated since attaining his majority. He is a member of Moscow Lodge, No 504, Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the chapter and commandery at Moscow.

Mr. Brodhead married Sarah Van Luzen, daughter of John and Catherine Van Luzen, natives of New York state. Their children are: Neal, of Philadelphia; Charles S., of Moosic; Ira, of Moosic; Carrie and John L., who reside with their parents.

**PROFESSOR JAMES J. POWELL**, supervising principal of the Moosic borough schools, which responsible position he has filled since 1896 to the entire satisfaction of the patrons and edification of the scholars, this being due in a great measure to the fact that he possesses the ability to convey clearly to others the knowledge acquired by himself, was born in Minooka, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1874. It is a foregone conclusion that the education of a child begins one hundred years before it is born, yet how large a share of the moulding of character, training of thought and development of the mental faculties are left for the teacher in our public schools to carry out. The most illustrious and leading minds of today can trace back to their school days to some particular time when a bright idea flashed from the mind of the teacher, illuminating the soul of the pupil, a light which in their subsequent life has never grown dim. Indeed the successful teacher, either consciously or unconsciously, stamps his impress to some extent on the mind of his pupils.

The parents of Professor Powell were Richard and Rose (Flynn) Powell, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in the early forties. Their deaths occurred in October, 1888, in that memorable railroad disaster at Mud Run. They were the parents of six children, namely: Mary E. (Mrs. Walsh), Annie (Mrs. Sullivan), James J., mentioned hereinafter; Patrick, Rose and John.

Professor Powell was reared in his native town, in which he has always resided, and his education was acquired in the schools adjacent to his home and in the city of Scranton. In 1896 he began his career as teacher in one of the township schools, a position he filled for two years. At this time Moosic borough was organized and he was at once appointed supervising principal, the duties of which responsible position have been discharged with the utmost ef-

ficiency and capability. He has under his supervision four school buildings, which accommodate the five hundred and seventy pupils in the borough, and these are under the preceptorship of fourteen teachers. The high school course qualifies the graduates for teachers, or the second year course in the State Normal School. Mr. Powell is serving the third year as chairman of the Permanent Certificate Committee of Lackawanna county. He is president of the Young Men's Institute in Scranton, and is a member of Knights of Columbus, No. 280, Scranton. He is unmarried.

**OWEN TIBBETT**. Among the various elements which contribute to the foreign population of the Lackawanna Valley no nationality produces better citizens than the Welsh, and no citizen presents a truer type of the naturalized Welshman than does Owen Tibbett, of Avoca. He is a son of William and Mary (Hughes) Tibbett, natives of Wales, who had children: Ellen, Anna, Sarah, Owen, mentioned hereinafter; and William. Mr. Tibbett, the father, died in 1898, at the age of seventy-five years, having passed his entire life in his native land, where his widow still survives at the advanced age of eighty-four.

Owen Tibbett, son of William and Mary (Hughes) Tibbett, was born March, 1861, in Wales, where he received a common school education, and was afterward engaged in railroad work. In 1883 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Luzerne county. He there entered the service of the Delaware and Hudson Company as a miner, an occupation in which he has continued from that time until the present. In 1890 he took up his abode in Avoca, thus adding to the number of the good citizens of that place. He is a member of the Ancient Order of the Knights of the Mystic Chain, of Moosic. The Republican party finds in Mr. Tibbett an earnest upholder of its principles and doctrines. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Tibbett married, April 25, 1887, Alice, daughter of Robert and Jane (Jones) Lewis, and their children are: Robert, William, Griffith, Margaret J., McKinley and Roosevelt.

**WILLIAM C. MONIE**, district superintendent of Spring Brook Water Supply Company, was born in Denny, Scotland, May 3, 1859. Probably no country on the globe has so interesting, thrilling and romantic history as Scotland. The Scot is proverbially known for his

love of country, home and self, not meaning by the latter that he is selfish, but that his love of self, or self-pride, elevates him above the petty things of life into which many men fall. Were we to search the records of this country we would find that many of our best citizens emigrated from the hills of Scotland.

His parents were James and Isabel (Neilson) Monie, natives of Scotland, whose family consisted of twelve children, eight of whom are now (1904) living, and seven of whom accompanied their mother to the United States after the death of her husband in 1809. Mr. Monie followed the occupation of puddler, having been employed for many years in the Kingshorn Iron Works, Scotland. The death of Mrs. Monie occurred in Pittston, Pennsylvania, in 1892.

William C. Monie attended the schools of his native town, Denny, and at the age of nine years accompanied his parents to Kingshorn, Scotland, where he was employed in the water works, becoming thoroughly conversant with the city water supply system. On May 3, 1884, he left his native land for a home in the new world, locating in Pittston, Pennsylvania. He at once entered the employ of the Pittston Water Company, where he remained until he was elected to his present position, district superintendent of Spring Brook Water Supply Company, July 6, 1886. For eighteen years Mr. Monie has proved his faithfulness in the conscientious discharge of his arduous duties, a fact which has made him almost indispensable to the company. His supervision is over a large territory, including in part the following towns: Moosic, Old Forge, Duryea, Avoca and Lackawanna. Mr. Monie believes, as do also the consumers of the Spring Brook water, that it is the best water that can be supplied. Indeed, he believes that water is the only liquid that should be used as drink, and consequently is a strong advocate of the principles of the Prohibition party. He believes in the doctrines of the Presbyterian faith, and is one of the strong supporters and most active workers in the church and Sunday school of his town.

On December 31, 1886, Mr. Monie married Jessie Dow, a daughter of David and Isabel (Anderson) Dow, natives of Kingshorn, Scotland, also the birthplace of Mrs. Monie. Seven children were the issue of this union: Isabel, James, David, Helen, Charles, Annie, deceased; and Marjorie Monie.

**JOHN SLIWINSKI.** One of the leading citizens of Priceburg, Lackawanna county, and

one who is held in high regard as a citizen and business man is John Sliwinski, postmaster of the town and also incumbent of the office of justice of the peace. He has been in a significant sense the artificer of his own fortunes, having come to America as a young man and without the reinforcement of capitalistic resources or influential friends, and having pressed forward to the goal of success and worthy prestige with energy and honest endeavor.

Mr. Sliwinski was born in Galetia, Austrian Poland, 1863, being a son of Matthew and Mary Sliwinski, the former of whom died in his native land in 1889, while his widow still resides in the old homestead. They became the parents of three sons and one daughter, the latter being now deceased, while John is the only representative of the immediate family in America. John Sliwinski duly availed himself of the educational advantages of the schools of his native city, where he completed a course in what Americans would designate a normal school. He continued to reside there until 1883, when, at the age of twenty years, he set forth to seek his fortune in the United States. He located in Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1894, having been employed for the greater portion of the intervening time as a salesman in the dry goods establishment of W. P. Jones, a leading merchant of that place. In 1894 he came to Priceburg to accept a position as teacher in the parochial schools of the Polish Catholic Church, and also became organist in the church, retaining these positions two years. In 1895 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and at the expiration of his term, in 1900, was again chosen incumbent of the office, in which he had rendered most efficient service, while in the spring of 1905 he was again elected to the same office. After resigning his position in the schools Mr. Sliwinski engaged in the general merchandise business in Priceburg, and still continues this enterprise, in connection with his official duties, having a well equipped and well stocked store and securing a representative supporting patronage. In July, 1901, he received his appointment to the office of postmaster, and in the handling of his official work in this connection has gained unreserved popular approval in the community. In his political allegiance he is unwavering in his devotion to the grand old Republican party, and in religious matters is found numbered among the staunch members and supporters of the Independent or Polish National Church. He was a member of the synod of the church which convened in Scranton in 1904, and

he is also a valued member of the Polish National Alliance.

In the city of Nanticoke, Luzerne county, 1889, Mr. Sliwinski married Christina Schafer, born in Switzerland, whence she came with her parents to America when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Sliwinski have four children: John, Helen, Casimere and Joseph.

**JOHN KUTZKI.** Few men of foreign birth have adapted themselves more readily to the customs and surroundings of their new home than has John Kutzki, of Nanticoke. He is a son of Joseph and Mercy Ann Kutzki, natives of Poland. Their family consisted of seven children, all but one of whom are still in their native land.

John Kutzki, son of Joseph and Mercy Anna Kutzki, was born August, 1860, in Prussian Poland, and until reaching the age of eighteen attended the public schools of his native land. In 1878 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he has ever since resided. With the exception of five years' residence in Plymouth, Nanticoke has been his home since his arrival in this country. Realizing that his ignorance of the English language formed an insuperable obstacle to his advancement, he sought employment in the mines as a means of familiarizing himself with the accents of the foreign tongue. He also attended night school for a time and subsequently continued his study of English by himself until, in the course of time, his perseverance conquered every difficulty. In a few years he was able to establish himself in the mercantile business, which he conducts at the present time. He has been for fourteen years employed as court interpreter for Luzerne county, a fact which in itself fully demonstrates his mastery of the English language. In 1898 he was elected justice of the peace, and for five years discharged the duties of the office in a highly creditable manner. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, Order of Heptasophs, and the Polish National Alliance. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Kutzki married, September 19, 1885, Anastasia Guriska, a native of Poland, and they have one child: Joseph, who was born in 1887, and is now a student at the Stroudsburg Normal School.

**JOSEPH E. SCOTT.** The coal industry can boast of few men more efficient than Joseph E. Scott, of Pittston. He is a grandson of Garrett Scott, one of the old residents of Union township. His children were: Isaac, John,

Elisha, mentioned hereinafter; Stephen, George, Rebecca, Amy, Mary, Susan, Christine and Elizabeth. Late in life Mr. Scott moved to Lake township, where he passed the remainder of his days, and where his death occurred.

Elisha Scott, son of Garret Scott, was born in Union township, and was a miller by trade, a calling which he followed until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He fought bravely in defense of his flag, and fell mortally wounded at the battle of Hatcher's Run, February 7, 1865. His wife was Elizabeth Frame, a native of the Catawissa Valley, and their children were three in number, two of them being now living: Joseph E., mentioned hereinafter; and Elisha G., born February 4, 1865. The widow of Elisha Scott, whose memory is still cherished as that of a martyr, still survives.

Joseph E. Scott, son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Frame) Scott, was born in 1858, in Union township, Luzerne county, where he received his education. In his youth he engaged in farming, but later learned the carpenter's trade, at which he labored for twenty-two years. For a number of years he was foreman of a carpenter force for the Lehigh Valley Company, and then, because of his ability as a mechanic and his tact in the management of the men under his control, he was given the position of outside foreman of Heidelberg colliery, No. 2. This colliery has been in operation since 1887, and has one opening, a shaft three hundred and sixty feet deep. Mr. Scott has under his supervision a force of one hundred and twenty men, and is in all respects equal to the great responsibilities devolving upon him. He has been with the company over ten years, and during six of those years has held the position of foreman. The mutations of business have several times obliged Mr. Scott to change his residence. While living in Union township he held the office of assessor for six years, and when a resident of Dorrancetown, where his property is situated, he served in the council of that borough. He is a member of the Knights of Malta, and in politics is strongly Republican.

Mr. Scott married in 1884, Nola, daughter of Nathan and Sarah Hess, and they have two children: Lulu and Ray.

**JAMES E. BERGIN,** a member of the firm of James E. Bergin & Company, millers, of Nanticoke, the other members being Michael Bergin,

his father, and E. R. Cable, was born in Oswego, Tioga county, New York, 1864. This is one of the leading and successful firms in Nanticoke borough, and their mill is one of the old landmarks in Plymouth township. It is situated on Harvey's creek and is the only mill in Plymouth township. It was built by Henry Yingst, a German from Dauphin county, for Joshua Pugh about 1832 or 1833, and since then it has passed into the hands of various persons. In 1895 it became the property of Michael and James E. Bergin, who overhauled it and fitted it up with steam power—seventy-five horse power—and with the latest improved roller system. It was formerly run by sixty horse water power. The mill under its present management has a capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour, seventy-five barrels of buckwheat and twenty tons of feed, and they employ the services of from eight to ten hands. Michael and James E. Bergin conducted the business alone up to 1903, a period of eight years, when Mr. Cable was admitted to partnership.

Michael Bergin (father) was born in Ireland, from whence he emigrated to the United States in 1847, locating in Oswego, New York, and becoming a most loyal and faithful subject of his adopted country. He engaged in the general mercantile business, which he continued until his removal to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, in 1886. In 1895, in partnership with his son James E., he purchased his present milling business as above mentioned. In Oswego, New York, he married Catherine McBeth, a native of Scotland, who died June 9, 1903. Their children are: Isabella, William H. and James E. Bergin.

James E. Bergin was reared in Oswego and in the common schools of that city obtained a practical education which prepared him for the activities of life. For a number of years after the completion of his studies he followed various vocations, principally bookkeeping and accounting. In 1886 he took up his residence in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the mercantile and milling business, continuing the same up to 1895, in which year he entered into partnership with his father and they purchased their present milling property and established a business, which is now one of the leading enterprises of that borough. Mr. Bergin has always been a hard-working man, industriously winning his way upward, and in so doing he has displayed broad intelligence and liberal spirit, which has gained for him universal esteem.

In 1887 Mr. Bergin married a Miss Starr,

a native of Oswego, New York, and their family consists of two children: Catherine and Douglass Bergin.

**SAMUEL WHITSON.** One of the old and respected residents of Nanticoke is Samuel Whitson, a son of Seneca Whitson, who was born in Bretton township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was by trade a cabinetmaker. He moved to Wilkes-Barre, where for twelve years he was foreman for two firms, serving seven years with one and five with the other. He was sometimes employed to run coal arks down the river as far as Marietta, those being the early days of coal production. From Wilkes-Barre he moved to Nanticoke, where he lived and labored during the remainder of his life. He was a first-class mechanic and a useful citizen. As a young man he served in the army during the war of 1812. In religious belief he was a Friend.

Seneca Whitson married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Wolmsdorph, a Pennsylvania German, who about 1819 settled where Nanticoke now stands. He was a blacksmith by trade and a forgerman as well. His children were: Jordon, a blacksmith; Levi; Samuel, a farmer; Elizabeth, born in Nanticoke, married Seneca Whitson, as mentioned above; Polly, whose husband, James Bullen, was employed by Colonel Lee to mine the first coal ever produced in Nanticoke; Sarah, married G. Daly, a farmer; and Jane, married A. Snyder. Mr. and Mrs. Whitson were the parents of the following children: Albert, Henry, Helen, Lucinda, Mary, Harriet and Samuel, mentioned hereinafter, the only member of the family now living, with the exception of Henry, who served in the Civil war as a private in the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, forming part of General Hancock's corps. He was taken prisoner at Reims' Station, but finally escaped, returned to his company, and served to the close of the war.

Samuel Whitson, son of Seneca and Elizabeth (Wolmsdorph) Whitson, was born August 21, 1841, in Nanticoke, and received his education in his native town. In 1856 he began to work in the mines as driver and subsequently became miner, a calling which he followed for fourteen years. In 1884 he bought a farm in Salem township, and for four years devoted himself to its cultivation. At the end of that time he returned to the mines, and now holds the position of foreman for the Susquehanna Coal Company, still retaining his ownership of the farm. He is a member of Shickshinny Lodge, No. 351.



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Free and Accepted Masons, and in politics is a strong Republican. His church membership is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Mr. Whitson married in 1875, Jennie McGraw, of Salem township, and two children were born to them, one of whom, Bessie, is a teacher in the Nanticoke high school.

**ALVIN LAPE.** One of the business pioneers of Nanticoke is Alvin Lape. He is descended from German ancestors. He was born January 20, 1839, in Nanticoke, fourth of the seven children of Adam and Elizabeth (Croop) Lape, both of whom were natives of Luzerne county.

Alvin Lape was educated in the common schools of Nanticoke, and on reaching his twentieth year engaged in boating on the lower Susquehanna. At the end of three years he turned his attention to farming and at the same time engaged in business as a butcher, and since 1863 he has devoted his entire time to the meat business. His shop was the first of the kind opened in Nanticoke, and was necessarily on a small scale, but by strict application to business, taking into account the increase in population, his trade has grown to its present large proportions. In 1870 he took as a partner J. H. Hildreth, the firm being known as Lape & Company. In 1903 he purchased the interest of Mr. Hildreth, and since that time has conducted the business alone. His establishment covers three lots in Nanticoke, and in addition to his home shop he has a meat market in Glen Lyon, which is conducted by one of his sons. He is also interested in the ice business, usually packing away about six thousand tons in a season. He employs a number of men and keeps four wagons constantly on the road, as well as two ice wagons in their season. He is vice-president of the Nanticoke National Bank, and a stockholder in that institution. Mr. Lape is a public-spirited citizen, and for two years served as chief of the Nanticoke fire department. He has represented his borough in the council and has rendered service on the school board. He is a charter member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, F. and A. M. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Lape married, July 10, 1863, Amelia James, of Nanticoke, and the following children have been born to them: Bessie, who is married to Frank Leavenworth, of Wilkes-Barre, two children: Franklin and Harriet. (See Leavenworth family). Andrew C., bookkeeper for his

father. Carrie, wife of I. C. Leonard, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, two children: Helen and Amelia. Harry, who takes charge of his father's market at Glen Lyon, married Celia Williams, two children: Alvin and Clara. Helen, deceased, married William Bittenbender, one child: William. Joseph. Frank.

**HARRY M. MORGAN,** timekeeper for the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, is a son of the late Isaiah and Mary A. (Morgan) Morgan, and his birth occurred in Gloucestershire, England, December 8, 1873.

He was reared and educated in his native town, residing there until 1889, his sixteenth year, when, attracted by the possibilities of success in the business life of the United States, he emigrated thither and located in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. He entered the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company, and in order to fit himself more thoroughly for his work took a course in mining engineering in the International Correspondence School at Scranton. He began as a driver boy in the mines and was advanced from one duty to another until he attained that of fireman, after which he became engineer, a position he held four years. He was first placed at a slope and later transferred to a shaft, this being the most responsible position an engineer can hold around the mines, and this promotion was due entirely to his trustworthiness and fidelity. In 1896 he was appointed to his present position—timekeeper—the duties of which are to keep the time of all the outside men and to receive the time of the inside men from the inside foremen's book and report to the main office. He has on his pay roll eight hundred and fifty outside men and seven hundred and fifty inside men. Mr. Morgan is an Episcopalian in religion, and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Morgan married, July 1, 1895, Annie Coppin, born in England, 1875, but was reared and educated in the United States. Their children are: Arthur, Edgar, Ethel, Helen, and Harold. By thrift and economy Mr. Morgan accumulated sufficient capital to purchase a home at No. 1009 Hanover street, Nanticoke, which is a model of beauty and neatness. The family are highly respected in the community, holding a prominent place in the best social circle.

**S. B. ADKINS,** justice of the peace at Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, was born at Townhill township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, Oc-



tober 13, 1858. He is a descendant of an old English family, who emigrated to this country in 1730, settling in Vermont. Thomas Adkins, great-great-grandfather of S. B. Adkins, came to America as an English soldier, but soon seeing the justice of the Colonists in their struggle for independence espoused their cause. His son, Isaiah Adkins, also lent his aid in the great struggle for independence. Isaiah married Rhoda Collins, and to them was born one son, Samuel Adkins, the grandfather of S. B. Adkins. Samuel participated in the war of 1812. In 1820 he removed to the Lackawanna Valley, and there married Hannah Hicks, who bore him the following children: Luther C., Andrew J., Benjamin, Rhoda C., Mary, Harriet and Elizabeth.

Andrew J. Adkins, second son of Samuel Adkins and father of S. B. Adkins, was born in Mehoopany township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1828. He was a merchant tailor and conducted quite an extensive business. He held every office of distinction which the borough of Shickshinny could confer upon him, and is now living a retired life in Shickshinny. He married Mary J. Kocker, born in Shickshinny, in 1835, and who is still living. To them were born the following children: S. B., Martha J., Mason H. and Wilber R. Luther C. Adkins, brother of Andrew J. Adkins, was a soldier in the Mexican war. Another brother, Benjamin, served in the war of the Rebellion, and his son, W. R., participated in the Spanish-American war.

S. B. Adkins, son of Andrew J. and Martha J. (Kocker) Adkins, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1858. He was reared and educated at Shickshinny, and immediately after leaving the schoolroom entered the drug business for a time, and later became identified with the West End Coal Company as outside foreman. In 1888 he was elected to the office of councilman, which position he retained for five years. In 1895 he was elected to the position of justice of the peace, of Shickshinny, which office he has held for ten years. He is considered one of the leading men of his town, and during the period he has been in office has won the respect and admiration of his townspeople. In 1896 he was elected to the office of burgess of the borough. The study of geology has occupied a portion of Judge Adkin's time and attention, and he has in his possession a choice collection of mineral specimens and Indian relics, which he contemplates turning over to the borough as a gift to Shickshinny and a monument to his own memory. He is a mem-

ber and past master of Sylvania Lodge, No. 354, F. and A. M.

In 1893 S. B. Adkins married Elsie Allegar. There have been no children born to this union.

**DANIEL HILL.** The family of which Daniel Hill, a prosperous agriculturist of Salem township, is a representative, is among the old and respected families of that section of Luzerne county, they having resided there since 1816. The first of the Hills to come to this vicinity was Frederick Hill, grandfather of Daniel Hill, who migrated from Kutztown, Pennsylvania, and purchased two hundred acres of land in Salem township, which he cultivated and improved, and on which he spent the remainder of his days, passing away at an advanced age. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Seibert, bore him eight children, all of whom were born in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Their names were as follows: Jacob, Daniel, John, David, Joseph, Reuben, Catherine, and ———, wife of a Mr. Dreisbach.

Daniel Hill, father of Daniel Hill, and second in order of birth of the children born to Frederick and Margaret (Seibert) Hill, was born in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, 1791. He resided there until twenty-four years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Salem township. He and Jacob were the only sons of the family that remained on the homestead, the others making for themselves homes in different states, and consequently the father's estate was divided equally between them. Mr. Hill was a tailor by trade. He served in the capacity of tax collector of Salem township, his incumbency of office being for a long period of years. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and his political allegiance was given to the Democratic party. Mr. Hill married Catherine Kistner, of Salem township, born in April, 1800. Their children were: Desiah, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Charles, deceased; Catharine, deceased; Stephen, Daniel, and Jacob, deceased. Daniel Hill (father) died December 28, 1870, survived by his wife, who passed away June, 1871.

Daniel Hill, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born on the farm where his grandfather, Frederick Hill, first settled in Salem township, Luzerne county, March 18, 1830. In 1840, when ten years of age, his parents moved on the farm which is now in his possession; two years later the house in which he now resides was built by his father, and in 1844 the barn was built. While he was reared on a farm,

he followed boating in early life and was associated with his brother, Stephen Hill, in the construction of boats at Beach Haven. The farm on which he has resided for sixty-five years consists of one hundred and seven acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation, and the neat and thrifty appearance of everything pertaining thereto is evidence of the owner's skill and ability along these lines. Like his father and grandfather, Mr. Hill is a firm believer in and an ardent supporter of Democratic principles, and he has always upheld that party by his vote and influence. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

In 1861 Mr. Hill married Mary E. Martz, born in Brier Creek township, 1840, a daughter of John and Lydia Martz, the former a native of Bucks county, and the latter of Columbia county, they being the parents of six children, four of whom attained years of maturity, namely: Lyman, deceased; Rebecca, Mary E., wife of Daniel Hill, and Isaac Martz. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hill: Franklin E., John M., Catherine D., Charles W., H. F., and Carrie G., deceased.

**CHARLES J. KEOGH.** Few men in Lackawanna county are better known or enjoy greater popularity than Charles J. Keogh, of Old Forge borough. He is at the same time a patriotic Irishman and a loyal American citizen, alike true to his ancestral birthplace and his chosen home.

John L. Keogh was born in 1831, in Ireland, and in 1864 emigrated to the United States, settling in Old Forge, where he became a permanent resident. He was one of the influential men of the borough in the days when it was a township, being chosen by his fellow-citizens auditor, school director, supervisor and justice of the peace. The last-named office he filled for about seventeen years. For several years he was proprietor of a hotel. He married, in Ireland, Elesia Fallon, a native of that country, and of the eight children born to them three are living: Charles J., mentioned hereinafter; a daughter who is the wife of H. Snyder and the mother of five children; and Ross, who is a tracklayer in the mines, married Mary Ann Murray. Mrs. Keogh, the mother of these children, died in 1884, and the father of the family is still living at the age of seventy-three.

Charles J. Keogh, son of John L. and Elesia (Fallon) Keogh, was born in 1864, in Ireland, and the same year was brought by his parents to the United States. He obtained his education

in the common schools of Old Forge, and at an early age became engaged in the production of coal, in which branch of industry he filled various positions. In 1887 he became the proprietor of a hotel, and in 1890 erected the Hotel Keogh, of which he has since been the popular host. The building is one of the most noticeable on Main avenue, is equipped with all the latest modern improvements and is conducted in the best manner and on strictly legal principles. Mr. Keogh possesses the full confidence of his fellow-citizens, and is now serving as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Michael Larkin Club.

Mr. Keogh married in 1892, Delia, daughter of Michael and Delia Joyce, of Old Forge. Five children have been born to them: Jennie, Charles, Lawrence, Michael and Marie.

**FLEMING F. HUNTER.** One of the most industrious and stirring men of Old Forge borough is Fleming F. Hunter, a son of John and Margaret (Boomer) Hunter, natives of Nova Scotia, where the former was a prosperous farmer. Of their ten children Fleming F. was the only one who emigrated to the United States.

Fleming F. Hunter was born in 1834, in Nova Scotia, and in 1879 emigrated to the United States. He settled first in New Jersey, and in 1883 went to Sibley, where he entered the service of the Sibley Company as fireman. This position he held for fourteen years, and in 1898 turned his attention to the ice business. He carries on an extensive and growing trade, handling during the season over twelve hundred tons of ice. This ice is of the best and purest, coming from the Pocono Mountain, and is the purest spring-water ice on the market. Mr. Hunter is the owner of seven teams which the demands of his business oblige him to keep in constant use. Since he became a resident of Sibley he built five houses, a number of which he has sold.

Mr. Hunter married Sophia Hughes, born in 1847, in Wales, but was then a resident of Nova Scotia, and nine children were born to them, all but one of whom are now living: John W., married a Miss Williams; Margaret M., Gordon N., James G., married Edith Rogers; Herbert J., Elliott, Robert, and Ira. Mr. Hunter is a man in whom his neighbors place implicit confidence.

**JOHN B. FISK.** One of those worthy and respected citizens of Lackawanna county whose names now belong to the past was John B. Fisk,

whose entire life, with the exception of its earliest years, was identified with the history of Abington township.

John Fisk, one of the sons of Nathan Fisk, was born in 1786, in Rhode Island, and in 1830 migrated to Pennsylvania, settling in Abington township, where he bought a large tract of land. His wife was Polly Franklin, and among their children was a son, John B., mentioned herein-after. Mr. Fisk resided continuously in Abington township until his death, which occurred in 1862. His memory and that of his excellent wife are cherished by their descendants and by their surviving friends.

John B. Fisk, son of John and Polly (Franklin) Fisk, was born July, 1826, in Rhode Island, and was but four years of age when brought by his parents to Abington township. Here he attended school and at the same time assisted his father in the labors of the farm. So thoroughly skilled did he become in every department of agriculture and so strong was his attachment to the abode of his ancestors, that in later life he took entire charge of his father's farming interests and passed his whole life on the homestead. Mr. Fisk married, July 4, 1850, Cornelia M., daughter of Calvin and Melia (Tiffany) Corse, and four daughters were born to them: Celestia E. and Celestine A. (twins); Josephine, married Levi P. Rice, and is now deceased; and Artless V., who on February 22, 1881, became the wife of Delvin D. Franklin. Six children were born to them, three of whom are living: Walter B., salesman in Scranton; and Pearl J. and Paul L. (twins). Mr. Franklin, the father, died in 1892.

Mr. Fisk, whose life was in all respects a blessing to his family, his friends and the community at large, passed away in 1861, at the early age of thirty-five years. His widow then moved to Dalton, where she purchased the home in which she resided until her death, which occurred in 1900. Her life was an example of the domestic virtues. The home is now presided over by Miss Celestia E. Fisk, and is shared by her widowed sister, Mrs. Franklin.

HENRY J. SEELY, youngest son of Jacob and Leah (Keen) Seely, was born in Salem township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 1847, in the house in which he now resides, which was built by his maternal grandfather, Frederick Keen, in 1837, on ground which was formerly the property of Nathan Beach, one of the early settlers of the township, and which

has descended from grandfather to mother, and from mother to son.

He was reared and educated in his native township, attended the common schools thereof, and upon laying aside his school books chose for himself the career of a farmer as being most fitting for a man who loves freedom and independence. For a number of years he conducted general farming, his property consisting of one hundred and twenty-five acres of choice farm land, but of late years he has turned his attention principally to dairying, in which he has been most successful. His large herd of Jersey cows are not easily surpassed and rarely equalled, and the produce thereof, being of a superior quality, finds a ready sale and commands a high figure. Mr. Seely has always manifested a keen interest in local affairs, especially along educational lines, and has held various township offices, among them being auditor, in which capacity he is now serving (1905), and for nine consecutive years he was a member of the school board. He is a member of the Knights of Malta, and the Grange, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

In 1868 Mr. Seely married Mary Seibert, born in Salem township, 1847, daughter of Reuben and Lydia Seibert, and a descendant of an old and honored family who were among the early settlers of Salem township. Their children are as follows: Reuben, married for his first wife Anna Clark, who bore him one child, and for his second wife Mary Pritchard, who bore him four children. Edwin. Anna H., wife of George Henry. Fred H., married Fannie Seely. Harry O. Ella E. Arthur J., married Edith Henry. Ada M. Frances M., and Laura M. Mr. Seely and his family are members of the Lutheran church. A detailed history of the ancestors of Mr. Seely will be found in the sketch of Hon. Philip H. Seely, which appears elsewhere in this work.

JOHN W. THORNTON. The coal industry of the Lackawanna Valley has no more energetic and trustworthy representative than John W. Thornton, of Old Forge. He is the son of Hall Thornton, who was born in England, and spent fourteen years in Germany as a mining engineer, having been sent to that country by English capitalists who required his services there. In 1868 he emigrated to the United States, where he has had varied experiences as an expert miner. As a contractor he sunk many shafts, among them the Roaring Brook shaft, and held

the position of fire boss with the Roaring Brook Company. At one time he visited British Columbia, but shortened his stay there on account of the uncongenial climate. Since his arrival in this country he has been a resident of Dunmore, where he still makes his home, despite the fact that he is now constructing a tunnel at Manunka Chunk, New Jersey, for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company. He married Barbara Allison, also a native of England, and their children are: Mary E., John W., mentioned hereinafter; Joseph F., Septia M., and Allison H.

John W. Thornton, son of Hall and Barbara (Allison) Thornton, was born in 1868, in Germany, and the same year was brought by his parents to the United States. He received his education in the common schools of Dunmore, and his first employment was in a brickyard, where he gave proof of his willingness to work. His introduction to the mines was at Troop. He was at one time in the service of the Fuller Coal Company as a pumper, but was finally given an engine. Subsequently he operated an engine for Mr. Stutler. During five years he was in charge of pump engines, and now holds the position of engineer at the William Connell colliery, where he has served in this capacity for fifteen years. He also looks after the supplies and has charge of the fan that supplies fresh air to the mines and of the compressed air used for drill and pump work. In 1889 he moved to Old Forge, and in 1896 a well-constructed and comfortable dwelling which he erected for himself and which he has since made his home testified to his financial prosperity. He is a member of the Old Forge school board and has served as its treasurer. The Knights of Pythias and the Foresters of America are the fraternal organizations in which he holds membership.

Mr. Thornton married, September, 1871, Isabella, daughter of William and Ann Rumford, natives of England, where their daughter was born in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are the parents of three children: William H., Allison H., and Zellma L.

**EMORY STONE.** In the ranks of those venerable residents of Lackawanna county who can look back upon more than half a century of industrious devotion to their chosen callings and of faithful service as public-spirited citizens Emory Stone, of Clark's Green, occupies a foremost place. Mr. Stone is descended from New England ancestors, from whom he has inherited

many of the traits of character which have made him what he is.

James Stone was born in Rhode Island, and about 1815 moved to Pennsylvania, making his home in the Lackawanna Valley. His wife was Polona Green, also a native of Rhode Island, and the following children were born to them: Merrit, Lemuel, Robert, Alfred, Emory, mentioned hereafter; and Nancy. After the death of his wife, the mother of these children, Mr. Stone married Catherine Ackerly, by whom he became the father of the following children: William H., Benirey, Samuel, Eliza A., Melissa, and Milo. Of these twelve children Emory and Milo are the sole survivors.

Emory Stone, son of James and Polona (Green) Stone, was born February 17, 1823, in North Abington township, and when about twenty years of age left home and went to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he worked on a farm for two summers and for twenty-five years was employed in railroad building. For some time he had an interest in a tannery. In the spring of 1863 he sold his property in Wayne county and bought the farm in Lackawanna county, which has since been his home. He is the owner of one hundred acres of the finest farming land in the township, on which he has erected all the necessary buildings and on which for many years he carried on a dairy and stock business. His herd of Jersey cows cannot be surpassed. The business is now conducted by two of his sons, Charles and Oscar. For sixty years Mr. Stone's interest and participation in public affairs has been unflagging. His first ballot was cast in 1844, when he voted the Whig ticket. On the birth of the Republican party he identified himself with it and for many years labored in its ranks. When Governor St. John was nominated for president on the Prohibition ticket Mr. Stone's attention was called to that movement, and he at once identified himself with the party pledged to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants and warmly advocated its principles. He has since returned to the ranks of the Republicans. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he holds the office of steward.

Mr. Stone married, August 11, 1847, Catherine S. Jusup, and ten children have been born to them, eight of whom are living: Frank, who is married and has two children; Gertrude M., Eva, wife of Dr. G. Fike and has six children; Arthur, lives in Scranton, is married and has two children; Charles; Oscar; Henry, who is in

business in Scranton; Bertie, resides at home, is married, and has one child.

Mrs. Stone is the granddaughter of Sylvanus Jusup, who was a native of New York and one of the pioneers of Carbondale, where he held the position of paymaster for the Delaware & Hudson Company. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he held the office of deacon. His wife was Margaret Stansbury, and they were the parents of nine children, one of whom, a son named Oscar, was the father of Mrs. Stone. He was a carpenter by trade and was in the service of the Delaware & Hudson Company. His children were: Mary A., Samuel, Helen, Julia, Arthur, Hiram, and Catherine S., who became the wife of Emory Stone, as mentioned above.

**CHARLES D. BELLES.** Few of the men in Lackawanna county now engaged in the production of coal are more thoroughly conversant with their business than is Charles D. Belles, of Old Forge. Mr. Belles comes of old Pennsylvania stock. His paternal great-grandfather was a resident of Union township, as was his grandfather, Anthony Belles. The latter was a farmer and the owner of two hundred and twenty-five acres of land. He married Susan Benscoter, a member of the old families of the county, and their children were: William, Isaac, Jacob, Shadrach A., mentioned hereinafter; Lucy, Susan A., and another who died in early youth.

Shadrach A. Belles, son of Anthony and Susan (Benscoter) Belles, was born in Union township, and early in life was engaged in teaching. He subsequently became a successful farmer, owning about seventy-five acres of good land. He was active as a citizen and held several offices, among them those of assessor and school director. He married Hulda B. Benscoter, also a native of Union township, and their children were: Alice (Mrs. Miller), Anna S. (Mrs. Hartman), Charles D., mentioned hereinafter; Dora (Mrs. Arnold), Estella E., Lillian V., a teacher of some prominence; Edward V., also a well-known teacher; and Lucy, deceased. The parents of these children now reside at Shickshinny, Pennsylvania.

Charles D. Belles, son of Shadrach A. and Hulda B. (Benscoter) Belles, was born December 24, 1867, in Union township, where he received his primary education in the public schools. Subsequently he took a course in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, and by reading and observation has become a thoroughly well-informed man. In early life

he engaged in farming and afterward worked at the carpenter's trade. Later he entered the service of the Lehigh Valley Company, with whom he remained until 1902. He cannot then be said to have left them, inasmuch as in that year he became outside foreman of what was known as the Lawrence colliery, formerly the William Connell property, and now operated by the Lehigh Valley Company. They operate one slope, two tunnels and a shaft one hundred and ninety-eight feet deep. Mr. Belles has entire control of all the company's property above ground, and has one hundred and sixty men under his direction. His administration of the duties of his office is in the highest degree satisfactory both to the company and to the men. He has prospered financially and is the owner of a farm of sixty acres situated in Hornbuck township, Luzerne county. The Improved Order of Red Men claims him as a worthy member.

Mr. Belles married in 1886, Sophia B., daughter of Isaac and Margaret Hartman, of Muhlenburg, Pennsylvania, and three children have been born to them: Daisy, a graduate of the Duryea high school; Margaret R., deceased, and Frederick V.

**MAURICE LAWRENCE THOMAS.** Lackawanna county, as is well known, abounds in enterprising young men, and of this class no worthier representative can be found than Maurice L. Thomas, of Old Forge. Mr. Thomas is a typical Welshman, possessing no small share of the native ability and force of character which have made his countrymen a power in the Keystone state.

David Thomas was born in South Wales and followed the calling of a miner. In 1882 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Win Run, near Sugar Notch, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. There he was for many years engaged in contract mining, being particularly experienced in rock work in both shafts and tunnels. His wife was Maria Maurice, also a native of South Wales, and eleven children were born to them, five of whom are living: David, John, Richard, Thomas, and Maurice L., mentioned hereafter. Mrs. Thomas, the faithful wife and mother, passed away in 1901, and her husband, despite his many years of labor, survives at the age of eighty.

Maurice L. Thomas, son of David and Maria (Maurice) Thomas, was born September 27, 1874, in South Wales, and was eight years of age when brought by his parents to the United States. In 1890 he entered the service of the Lehigh Val-



ley Railway Company as trainman, a position which he retained until 1898. In 1899 he became conductor for the Wyoming Valley Traction Company and in 1902 turned his attention to the hotel business, in which he has ever since been engaged. His first venture was at Durvea, where he remained one year, moving at the end of that time to Old Forge, where for another year he conducted the Mitchell Hotel. His business career was interrupted by the Spanish-American war. He was then a member of the National Guard, but volunteered for service at the seat of war. He was transferred to Company D, Ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three years. He served in this command till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1904 he became the proprietor of the Babylon Hotel, which he purchased from John Surber, its former owner. This is the oldest hotel between Pittston and Taylor and has been the principal stopping-place on that road for over one hundred years. The present building is spacious and commodious, and the establishment is well regulated and extremely popular. Mr. Thomas is a good citizen, and while living at Win Run served on the police force. He was at one time a resident of Wilkes-Barre, during which period he was a member of the police force of that city, his post of duty being Music Hall. Subsequently he became "property man" for the same place, a position which he held for some time. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, Castle No. 195, and holds the rank of past chief.

**FRANK BERGER.** Among the foreign-born citizens of Lackawanna county there is none more loyal and patriotic than Frank Berger, of Old Forge. While faithful to his duties as an adopted American, Mr. Berger has not ceased to be a true son of his native land across the sea.

Frank Berger, a native of Austria, emigrated to the United States in 1871, and settled at Priceburg, Pennsylvania. After remaining there some time he moved to Old Forge, which is now his home. He married before leaving his native land Justina Rudish, and they had children: John, Amelia, Justina, Fanny, Rudolph, Elvira, and Frank, mentioned hereafter. Mr. Berger, the father, is a miner and a truly worthy man.

Frank Berger, son of Frank and Justina (Rudish) Berger, was born in 1872, in Bohemia, Austria, and in 1889 emigrated to the United States. On his arrival in the Lackawanna Valley he became a miner, and for ten years was engaged in the production of coal. During this

time he purchased an attractive home, a fact which testifies to his financial prosperity. In 1901 he engaged in business as a meat-dealer, and has developed an extensive and profitable trade. Mr. Berger is extremely popular as a citizen, and in 1904 was elected justice of the peace. He is a member of the Mystic Chain and the Golden Eagle. Mr. Berger married in 1900, Elvira Reese, a native of Austria, and they have one child, Freeda M., born September 27, 1904.

**HON. P. F. CALPIN,** senator for twentieth district, comprising Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, is one of the rising young men of his native city, where he is honored and respected by all who come in contact with him, whether in business, political or social affairs. He is a son of Patrick M. and Mary (Conway) Calpin, and his birth occurred March 25, 1872.

Patrick M. Calpin (father) was born in Ireland, and like the majority of native-born sons of that isle possessed the characteristics of industry and perseverance which were exemplified fully in his career. About the year 1865 he emigrated to the United States, locating in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and making his home in what is now the sixth ward. He gained a comfortable livelihood by following the occupation of mining. He was a man of worth and stood high in the community in which he resided for many years, this fact being evidenced by his election to the office of assessor of the sixth ward in 1880. His death occurred in October, 1881. His wife, Mary (Conway) Calpin, also a native of Ireland, who died in January, 1902, bore him nine children, four of whom died in childhood, and the surviving members of the family are as follows: Mrs. John Flynn, P. F., mentioned at length hereafter; James A., Mrs. M. J. Noone, and Thomas.

The educational advantages enjoyed by P. F. Calpin were gained by attendance at the public schools and Woods' Business College in Scranton. Like all young men reared in a mining town, he was employed in various capacities about the mines up to 1890. He then became apprenticed to the carpenter trade, and after thoroughly mastering all the details followed it for a number of years, achieving large financial gain. In 1894 he established a business for himself as contractor and builder, and this line of work he has conducted successfully up to the present time (1906). In 1898 he was elected a member of the common council of Scranton, and in 1900 and 1902 was re-elected without opposition, serving in the capacity of president of the same during the years 1900 and 1901. Owing to his record in



council and reputation for adherence to Democratic principles he was nominated for the senate in 1900 to succeed the late Senator Vaughan, a Republican, who was elected in 1894 by nearly 4,000 majority, and in 1898 by 3,400 majority, and against these tremendous odds he entered the fight to overcome those large Republican majorities, and when the votes were counted it was found that he had defeated his Republican opponent by the enormous majority of 4,172. Of the poll of 16,199 votes there were 8,511 in the Democratic column and in the anti-machine column 7,688, a mighty tribute to his worth and popularity. Not only had Mr. Calpin to contend against a naturally large Republican senatorial majority, but a decision by the Dauphin county court adverse to the Democratic candidate for congress in the Lackawanna district had introduced further political complications threatening Democratic success. At the session of 1903 he was a member of the following committees: Centennial affairs, city passenger railways, congressional apportionment, federal relations, finance, judicial appointments, municipal affairs, public grounds and buildings, public supply of light and heat, and public roads and highways. He is a member of the Order of Elks, the John Mitchell Club and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Mr. Calpin married, January 22, 1902, Jennie Clark, daughter of Miles and Mary Clark, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, who had been residents of the Lackawanna Valley for more than a half century. Mr. Clark was a rail inspector of the South Works. One of his sons, M. E. Clark, was a member of the select council of Scranton from 1890 to 1896.

EDWARD PARKER PHILLIPS, for many years a leading manufacturer and business man in Wilkes-Barre, is a native Pennsylvania, born in the city of Philadelphia, April 26, 1847. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth Phillips, who were of English ancestry. The father was born about 1818, and died in 1851; he was a manufacturer of leather goods (pocket books, etc.); the mother outlived her husband about ten years, dying in 1861. Three of their children came to maturity: George, who served in the army during the Civil war; Edward Parker, see forward; and Thomas, a resident of Wilkes-Barre.

Edward Parker Phillips, second of the children above named, received an education in the ordinary English branches in Philadelphia, and when fourteen years old accepted a position with a furniture firm in that city, where he gained a practical knowledge of the various departments

of the business. He subsequently, in turn, took employment with the Seaman & Yourgens furniture house, where he learned striping and ornamentation, and with the Boggs furniture house, where he learned furniture finishing. With this ample preparation for his chosen calling, in 1867 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he took charge of the ornamental finishing in the furniture manufactory of Kastenbach & Sittig. His relations with this house were pleasantly maintained for about a year, when (in 1868) he determined to go into business on his own account, and he purchased the Joseph Shermer chair factory, and engaged in the manufacturing of all kinds of wood seat chairs, rockers and settees. In the course of two years his business had expanded to such a degree as to require larger facilities, and he removed his factory to Franklin street, to the present site of his residence. In 1873 he opened his retail store on South Main street, where he has since carried on a business of large proportions, not surpassed in extent by any similar establishment in the entire valley. In connection therewith he conducts an extensive undertaking business, and it is worthy of note that he was the first in the city to practice the art of embalming. He is recognized as a man of excellent business abilities, of the highest integrity, and as an accomplished artisan.

Mr. Phillips is prominent in various phases of the community life, and has borne a large share in the advancement of its higher interests. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. He has taken high rank in the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the following bodies of that order: Landmark Lodge, No. 442, F. and A. M.; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182; R. A. M.; Mount Horeb Council, R. and S. M.; he is also a member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Garfield Lodge, No. 74, Sons of St. George; and John Knox Commandery, Knights of Malta.

Mr. Phillips married, June 25, 1868, Miss Emily J. Jacobs, born April 12, 1852, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jane (Turner) Jacobs. The father was born September 21, 1817, and the mother was born August 18, 1821, in Cumberland Valley, and died September 15, 1858. They were married July 24, 1838, and their children were: Emerson Boyd, born 1845; Mary, October 27, 1847; Charles, November 4, 1849; Emily J., before mentioned as the wife of Edward P. Phillips; John Jacobs, born July 4, 1858.

To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born the following children: Ida May, born June 16, 1869,

died 1871. Emily Elizabeth, married Dr. Walter Davis, of Wilkes-Barre, three children: Emily M., Harriet A. and Francis K. Davis. Walter R., born August 30, 1874, graduate of Lafayette College, 1898, was formerly a member of Company A, Ninth Regiment, went into Spanish-American war and served all through the war, and after retiring was elected captain of Company A. He married Mary Eitel. Harry. Carrie E., graduate of Wilson College at Chambersburg, 1902. Alice B., graduate of Wellesley College, 1904. Ruby E., graduate of Wyoming Seminary, and then spent one year in Drexel Art School, Philadelphia.

**HENRY J. SWARTZ.** Throughout Lackawanna county the name of Henry J. Swartz, of Dunmore, is familiar as that of a leading business man and worthy citizen. Mr. Swartz is descended from German ancestors, who were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Baltzer Swartz married a Miss Hoffman, a native of Holland, and their children were: John, Baltzer, Henry, Maggie, George, Lydia, and a daughter who married a Mr. Frey.

Henry Swartz, son of Baltzer Swartz, was born in 1806. He learned the trade of moulding, which he followed very successfully, being a thorough business man. He also owned and managed a farm. He married Melissa, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Philips) Miller, whose family consisted of six sons and six daughters. Susanna Philips in her youth passed through a very exciting experience; at the time of the massacre in the Wyoming Valley she was one of a party who escaped from the Indians, and by some accident cut her finger, which in the precipitation of the flight could not be dressed and during the pursuit became very painful, causing great apprehensions for the safety of her hand which, however, proved groundless, as no serious results followed. Mr. and Mrs. Swartz were the parents of the following children: Leander, deceased; Mary J., William P., Henry J., mentioned hereafter; Olive E., Harriet R., Helen O., and James W. Mrs. Swartz, the mother of these children, died in 1882, at the age of seventy-nine, and her husband passed away in 1896, having attained the very advanced age of ninety years. Both were sincerely loved and respected by all who knew them for their friendly dispositions and conscientious, upright lives.

Henry J. Swartz, son of Henry and Melissa (Miller) Swartz, was born October 20, 1836, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and obtained his education in the common schools of Green Ridge. In

early youth he left home and spent nine years in travelling, his wanderings extending over the greater part of the world. Having become conversant with the manners and customs of foreign climes, he returned with undiminished affection to the land of his birth. His patriotism, when subjected to the supreme test of the Civil war, was not found wanting, and in 1863 he enlisted in Company D, First Regiment, New Jersey Cavalry, and for his gallant conduct was promoted to the rank of corporal. He was present at all the battles in which his regiment took part, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. On his return to civil life he built a sawmill at Schultzville, which he operated for a short time, and in 1867 moved to Pittston, Pennsylvania. In 1869 he removed to Kansas, where he remained until 1872, and in that year went to Buffalo, where he was employed as collector. In 1875 he returned to Lackawanna county and settled at Scranton, where he had formerly worked at the carpenter's trade. Until 1888 he was engaged in manufacturing a stove polish, which he subsequently sold to Burr & Black. He then went into business as a contractor, in which he was very successful and in which he is still engaged. He has superintended the erection of a number of houses in Scranton and its vicinity, including Dunmore, Green Ridge, Hyde Park and other adjacent towns.

Mr. Swartz married in 1865, Louisa A. (Simonds) Burdick, and the following children have been born to them: Grace, Bertha M., Samuel L., Jessie M., Edmund J., Taylor H., Louis K., deceased; and Rexford K.

Mrs. Swartz is the granddaughter of Timothy Simonds, a native of Connecticut and a farmer, who was one of the first settlers in Susquehanna county. He married Salome Toby, and of their children those who reached maturity were: Charles, Harriet, Louisa, Lorenzo D., mentioned hereinafter; Lucy A., Christopher, Christina; the total number, including those deceased, being thirteen. Lorenzo D. Simonds, son of Timothy and Salome (Toby) Simonds, married Clarissa, daughter of Samuel and Betsey (Baker) Payne, natives of Massachusetts, who were parents of thirteen children, five of whom died in infancy. The others were: Louis, Samuel, Edmund, Elizabeth, Clarissa, mentioned above as the wife of Lorenzo D. Simonds; Elvira, and Lucinda. Mr. and Mrs. Simonds were the parents of a number of children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Louisa M., born October 23, 1840, in Ararat, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, educated at the common schools of Carbondale, mar-

ried Albion M. Burdick, who died January 26, 1863, of a disease contracted while serving in the army during the Civil war, and subsequently became the wife of Henry J. Swartz, as mentioned above; Mary E., Lizzie J., Clara J., Lorenzo, Edmund J., Mrs. Hattie L. Knowlton, and Mrs. Francis A. Hibbs, all of whom are deceased.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Swartz are: 1. Grace E., wife of William H. Brown, an electrician in Atlanta, Georgia, where they reside. Their children are: Wilfred L., Helen Louisa, Bertha Mildred and Herbert Judson Brown. 2. Bertha M., wife of H. B. Collins, who is connected with the department of justice in Washington, D. C., in which city they reside. 3. Samuel L., at home. 4. Jessie M., a stenographer at Atlanta, Georgia. 5. Edmund J., married Winnie Swartz, and they were the parents of four children, among whom were Alfred E., Rexford C. and Caroline C. Swartz. 6. Taylor H., a printer at Dunmore; he married Jessie Wagner, and they have one son, Kenneth Swartz. 7. Louis K., deceased. 8. Rexford K., connected with the International Text Book Company, of Scranton, in Atlanta, Georgia.

**HUGH H. HUGHES**, a well known and highly respected citizen of Luzerne, where he was born January 27, 1854, is a son of Charles and Esther (Pettebone) Hughes, and grandson on the paternal side of James Hughes, and on the maternal side of Joshua and Ellen (Swetland) Pettebone.

Charles Hughes (father) was born in Luzerne, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1821. He was educated in the common schools, after which he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. About 1885 he moved to Catawissa, Columbia county, where he now resides. He married, March 1, 1849, Esther Pettebone, born February 24, 1827, daughter of Joshua and Ellen (Swetland) Pettebone and their children were as follows: George P., born January 6, 1850, a resident of Luzerne county; Mary E., born April 10, 1852, a resident of Scranton; Hugh H., born January 27, 1854, mentioned hereinafter; Gordon S., born November 15, 1855, a resident of Luzerne; Charles, born September 25, 1859, a resident of Luzerne; Joshua, born August 8, 1857, died May 24, 1859; and Isabel S., born September 15, 1866, wife of E. R. Pettebone. The mother of these children died February 20, 1874, and her remains were interred at Forty Fort. January 1, 1878, a resident of Larksville Corners; Jennie widow of Stephen Millich, and daughter of Daniel Sutliff, and the issue of this marriage was the

following children: Margaret, born October 24, 1878, a resident of Larksville Corners; Jennie, born October 25, 1879, a resident of Kingston; Stephen, born August 29, 1881, a resident of Catawissa; Stanley, born November 4, 1885, a resident of Catawissa; Maybury, born May 30, 1884, deceased; and Caroline, born June 25, 1887, a resident of Catawissa.

Hugh H. Hughes attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and worked on the farm with his father until he attained his majority. He then took up his residence in Catawissa, Columbia county, and engaged in farming for six years. The following five years he followed the same occupation in Bloomsburg, after which he came to Luzerne and worked in the mines of the Waddell Coal Company for two years. He then moved to Edwardsville and drove a team for Isaac Rice & Son for two years, and in 1888 returned to Luzerne and engaged in the livery and general teaming business, which he still follows, and in which he has met with good success.

Mr. Hughes married, November 1, 1874, Maria Scott, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Davis) Scott, whose family consisted of the following children: Maria, born December 31, 1852; Andrew, born December 2, 1854, a resident of Colorado; John, born March 1, 1857, deceased; George, born December 9, 1859, deceased; William, born May 17, 1861, a resident of Luzerne; Annie, born January 26, 1863, a resident of Larksville; Mary, born February 18, 1865, a resident of Plymouth township; David, born February 7, 1867, died February 27, 1867; Rachel, born March 16, 1868, resides at Royalville; James, born November 2, 1870, resides at Royalville; Walter, born December 10, 1872, resides at Larksville; and Robert, born December 7, 1874, died May 27, 1876. Henry Scott, father of these children, was born at Plymouth township, May 4, 1829, died April 7, 1895, buried at Forty Fort. His wife, Margaret (Davis) Scott, was born May 18, 1834, died November 27, 1884. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes: Charles, March 9, 1876, married Jennie Hill, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Blackman) Hill, and their children are: Audrey, Orrine, and Gaylord C. Frank L., born April 23, 1878, married Hortense Barnes, daughter of O. Barnes, of Lovington; two children were born to them: Hazel, and Genevieve. Stella, born December 5, 1878, died August 15, 1879. Gaylord M., born March 8, 1880, married Nettie Shiffer, daughter of George and Martha Shiffer, and their children are: Hugh, born December 20, 1889; Alice, born August 5, 1903, and Karl M., born April

11, 1905. Anna S., born July 4, 1881, died April 27, 1892. Mary P., born November 9, 1882, died November 17, 1882.

**MICHAEL C. HALLORAN.** There is little doubt that few of the men now engaged in the production of coal have had longer or more varied experience than has fallen to the lot of Michael C. Halloran, of Avoca. Mr. Halloran is the son of James Halloran, who was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States about 1852. He was a farmer by occupation, and after coming here followed work about the mines until his death.

Michael C. Halloran, son of James and Mary (Murray) Halloran, was born in 1847, in county Clare, Ireland, and was five years old when his parents moved to the Lackawanna Valley, settling in Scranton. It was in the schools of that city that he obtained his education, after which he began to work in the mines as a breaker-boy for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. He served them twenty-seven years in various capacities, from slate-boy to carpenter boss. He then came to the position of outside-foreman at the Langcliffe colliery, operated now by the Delaware & Hudson Company, and has held that constantly since. There are three tunnels, one slope and one shaft; the latter was sunk about 1874 and is one hundred and forty-seven feet deep. The company employs about three hundred and thirty men in the mines and one hundred and twenty outside. The latter are under the charge of Mr. Halloran, who is thoroughly conversant with the management of men as well as the production of coal, and is moreover conscientiously considerate of the welfare of the men and the interests of the company.

Mr. Halloran married, in 1868, Catherine Sammon, and their children are: Patrick J., a carpenter; Michael C., deceased; John T., a plumber; Charles J., an engineer; Mame, Ella, Emma, a teacher; Frank, an engineer; Ambrose, an engineer; William, deceased; and Joseph, also deceased.

**WINFIELD SCOTT BONHAM**, one of the well known and highly respected citizens of Luzerne, is a native thereof, born May 16, 1848, son of Henderson and Martha S. (Raub) Bonham, and grandson (on the paternal side) of Solomon and Electa Bonham, and (on the maternal side) of Andrew and Maria (Medler) Raub. Solomon and Electa Bonham, whose remains are interred at Forty Fort, were the parents of ten children: Millburn, Ambrose, Jeriah,

Lambert, Huldah, Henderson, James and Barnes, (twins) of Forty Fort; Andrew; and Fuller, of Dorrison. Andrew and Maria (Medler) Raub were the parents of ten children: Thomas, Nancy, Surrender, Andrew, Fields, Samuel, Lena Ann, Martha S., Mary, and Deborah, born June 25, 1835.

Henderson Bonham (father) was born at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1819. He received a common school education, after which he learned the trade of miller and engaged in the same until his retirement from active pursuits. He began his operations in Hancock, from there moved to Nanticoke where he operated a mill, later located in Trucksville and there operated a mill for a number of years, and subsequently came to Luzerne and milled for Samuel Raub, his brother-in-law, about three years, and for the same period of time milled for Mr. Atherholtz, since which time he has led a retired life, surrounded with peace and plenty, and realizing to the full that there is no reward so satisfactory as the consciousness of a life well spent. In 1841 he married Martha S. Raub, born December 25, 1827, daughter of Andrew and Maria (Medler) Raub, the former named having been one of the earliest settlers of Luzerne, and an active, business man of that place. Three children were the issue of this union: Winfield Scott, mentioned hereafter; Charles, died in childhood; and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hunlock, of Wyoming, and mother of two children: Fred, and Fannie, wife of Benton Smith, of Wyoming. Henderson Bonham (father) has attained (1906) the advanced age of eighty-seven years, but is still very active, and his wife was also very active for her years up to the beginning of 1905, when she fractured one of her limbs, this causing her considerable pain and inconvenience. They are without doubt the oldest married couple in Luzerne borough, and their home life has been such as to be well worthy of emulation. They are Christians in the true sense of the word, and they have exerted an influence for good not only in their own family but throughout the community. They are consistent members of the Presbyterian church of Luzerne.

Winfield S. Bonham attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, thereby obtaining a practical education which prepared him for an active and useful career. The first three years of his business life were spent with his father in the milling trade. He then turned his attention to prospecting for coal, there being at that time only two mines opened in the immediate locality of Luzerne—Kingston No. 1, and



the East Boston mine. After prospecting for a short period of time with more or less success, he accepted a position as brakeman and fireman on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, in which capacity he served two years. In 1866 he accepted a position as fireman with David Morgan, the man that sunk the shaft, and in 1869 the business changed hands, Charles Hutchins taking the mines, and in 1872 William G. Payne, the present operator, took charge. Mr. Bonham has been employed in the plant over thirty-nine years, was one of the very first if not the first name on the pay rolls, and is the only employe left that began with the industry. He began work as fireman, and after two years service was promoted to engineer, in which capacity he has since served, seldom being a day off duty during all that long period of time. He has served his employers in a manner that has brought great honor to him, and he has the distinction of being one of the oldest engineers in the valley. His position is one of great responsibility, as he has hundreds of lives in his keeping daily, and during his long term of service he has never had an accident of any consequence, but has had some great experiences. The mine has an output of five hundred cars of coal per day, this being brought from a distance of from five hundred to six hundred feet in depth. There is no man in the community more highly esteemed among his fellow-men than Mr. Bonham. He is a member of Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Wilkes-Barre Chapter, No. 182, Wilkes-Barre Commandery, No. 45, and Irem Temple, Free and Accepted Masons, which organization he joined in 1867. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Bonham is unmarried.

JOHN McCABE, actively and prominently identified with the commercial, political and social interests of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he has resided during his entire life-time with the exception of the first six months, was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1846, a son of Alexander and Julia (Rehill) McCabe, natives of Ireland, which country has given to the world great and good men and women. Whether we study her history or watch the careers of her sons at home or abroad, their heroism, as shown under the "Iron Duke" at Waterloo, their bravery, patriotism and devotion to our own country, or their hardships and privations in its early settlement, we must give her credit for their manly character and devotion to the cause they espouse. Today America has no better citizens, and none who have done more to defend

"Old Glory" in time of danger or to maintain the integrity of the Union than the sons of Ireland.

Alexander McCabe (father) was born in county Cavan, Ireland, early in the year 1800. He was reared and educated in his native land, and on attaining manhood married Julia Rehill, also a native of Ireland, to whom three children were born in their native country, namely: Patrick, Hon. Charles A., now a resident of Washington state, and Mrs. Mary Clume, matron of the Carbondale Alms House. In 1846 Mr. McCabe, accompanied by his wife, Julia McCabe, and their son, Patrick McCabe, emigrated to America, reaching their adopted country on January 6, 1847. They located at No. 5, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and shortly afterward Alexander McCabe found employment with the Delaware and Hudson Company, in whose employ he remained up to his death, which occurred in 1866. He was an honest, upright man, and possessed the happy faculty of making and retaining a number of friends. The sons have followed the counsel and example of their venerable father, and are numbered among the active and influential citizens of whatever community they reside in.

John McCabe was reared in Carbondale, whither his parents removed when he was six months of age, and in the common schools of that town received a practical education which prepared him for a life of usefulness. When he was old enough he entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company, where he remained for twenty-eight consecutive years, and was regarded as one of their most trustworthy men. He subsequently assisted his mother in the management of her store, which she established in 1854. Mrs. McCabe was a most estimable and remarkable woman, whom to know was to admire, and during her residence in the Wyoming Valley won an enviable reputation for her sterling qualities and business methods. Her death occurred in the year 1893, since which time John McCabe, her son, has succeeded her in business. The business was inaugurated on a small scale, but it has now reached the magnitude of a large general store, its sales amounting to twelve thousand dollars per year. Mr. McCabe is thoroughly practical in his business methods, attends personally to the purchasing of stock, and in the management of the business is ably seconded by his daughters, who are competent sales-ladies. While Mr. McCabe is a Democrat in his political views, yet he is popular enough with his Republican friends to defeat a prominent candidate of that party in a Repub-

lican ward. He served as a director of the poor for five years, and for eighteen years he was a member of the election board. He is a man well qualified to fill any office in the city, but his business is too extensive to allow him to enter into the political arena.

Mr. McCabe was married twice. His first wife, whose maiden name was Bridget McDermott, whom he married August 21, 1872, bore him nine children, as follows: Mrs. Mary Cotter, Mrs. Mark Brennon, Margaret, Alexander, a clerk in his father's store, and also delivers the goods; Charles, a railroad employee; Loretta; William, deceased; Julia, and Francis McCabe. The mother of these children died January 13, 1894. For his second wife Mr. McCabe married Margaret Manly, the ceremony being performed January 8, 1895, and to this marriage were born three children: Florence, Lucy, and Ann McCabe. The family are worthy members of the Roman Catholic church, and command the respect and confidence of their numerous friends.

ALEX SHLANTA, postmaster of Mayfield, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, is widely and favorably known in that locality, having resided there since his emigration to this country from his native land, Austria, in 1882. During this period of twenty-two years he has witnessed its gradual growth and development, and has himself contributed to its advancement.

He was born in Austria, April 7, 1866. He received a practical education in the public schools, and remained a resident of his native land until he attained young manhood. In 1882 he emigrated to the United States, arriving here on May 2, and he at once located in Mayfield, Pennsylvania, where he operated a store on his own account for four years with marked success. In 1900, in company with several of his countrymen, a company store was formed which was known as the Russian Store Company. This enterprise met with success from the beginning, and at the present time (1905) they are conducting a business which amounts to four thousand dollars per month. In addition to his interest in this company store, Mr. Shlanta conducts a small store which is attached to his own dwelling, this being the most imposing structure in the neighborhood. He is agent for many of the ocean steamship lines, and he also conducts a large banking business.

Mr. Shlanta has served in the capacity of postmaster since 1897, and during this period the duties of the office have been performed in a highly creditable and efficient manner. He was

also a member of the council of Mayfield borough for six years, and a member of the school board for a number of years. He is a strong adherent of the Slavonian Organization. He is president instrumental in the naturalization of over two hundred foreigners. He is a member of the Russian Catholic church, of which he is a trustee; a member of St. John the Baptist Society; a member of the Russian Brotherhood; and a member of the Slavonian Organization. He is president of the "Pravda," a Russian publishing company that furnishes the Russians in the country with their own literature.

In 1890 Mr. Shlanta married Martha Kawsman, of Jermyn, Pennsylvania, born in that town in 1877. Their children are: Walter, born 1893; Myra, born 1899; Olga, born 1901; and Barbara, born 1903.

THOMAS J. ARNER. One of the self-made men of Lackawanna county is Thomas J. Arner of Scranton. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Arner emigrated from Holland more than a century ago. The grandson of this ancestor was David Arner, a carpenter. He was the father of five children, among them, Harrison, mentioned hereafter, David, and Kate A.

Harrison Arner, son of David Arner, was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and like his father followed the carpenter's trade. He married Brehita Schnell, also a native of Carbon county, and of the children born to them the following are living: Thomas J., mentioned hereafter, Anius, and Sarah. Mr. Arner, who was a worthy man, died while his children were still young, and his widow subsequently married again. Of this marriage one son was born who is still living.

Thomas J. Arner, son of Harrison and Brehita (Schnell) Arner, was born August 17, 1862, in Lehighton, Carbon county, Pennsylvania. Owing to the death of his father his education was somewhat neglected, and in 1875 he left his native county and went to Wilkes-Barre, where he engaged in various pursuits. In 1889 he moved to Scranton, where for a short time he worked for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company. On leaving their service he established himself in business as a green grocer with a capital of forty-five cents. By adhering strictly to the principles of honesty he met with the success which his enterprising and courageous spirit merited, and built up a flourishing business. For nine years he conducted his store, prospering beyond his most sanguine expectations. As a result of this prosperity he was able



to build the comfortable and attractive residence which he now occupies. Mr. Arner had always been an ardent lover and close student of nature, and had thus acquired an extensive and thorough knowledge of botany. In 1888 he established himself in business as a florist and landscape gardener, and is today in the enjoyment of an extensive and constantly increasing patronage. Not only is Mr. Arner a self-made man along financial lines, but along educational lines also, having studied to good purpose books as well as men.

Mr. Arner married in 1887, Carrie, daughter of Miles and Caroline Frey, and one child was born to them, Ira E., who died in infancy. The death of Mrs. Arner occurred January 2, 1891. In 1892 Mr. Arner married Bertha, who was born in 1871, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry and Catherine Warner, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Ashley, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Arner are without children.

JOHN E. REGAN. Success is not a matter of spontaneity, but is methodical and consecutive, representing the well deserved results of well directed effort. He to whom this sketch is dedicated has risen to success through his own labors and energy, and in his career is represented the marked transaction from a boy working in the coal breakers of the mines of Lackawanna county to the prestige implied in being one of the successful and influential business men of the city of Scranton, where he is engaged in the livery and undertaking business, his finely equipped establishment being located at 434 Railroad avenue.

Mr. Regan is a native of England, where he was born May 11, 1861, being the eldest of the seven children of Edward and Catherine (Rogers) Regan. The other children were all born in what is now the sixth ward of the city of Scranton, formerly the borough of Hyde Park. Their names in order of birth are as follows: Michael, Martin, Edward, Mary, Ella and Delia. The parents were born and reared in county Mayo, Ireland, whence they removed to England, where their marriage was solemnized and where they continued to reside until 1864, when they came to America, arriving in November. They forthwith came to Lackawanna county and located in the borough of Hyde Park, or the present sixth ward of Scranton, and the father secured employment in connection with the great coal mining industry, with which he continued to be identified during the remainder of his active career, his death occurring in 1892. He was honest,

upright and industrious, and his life was raised to the full level of its opportunities so that he commanded the respect of his fellowmen. His wife still survives and makes her home in Scranton. She is a devoted communicant of the Catholic church, as was also her husband, and the latter was a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities.

John E. Regan secured his educational discipline principally in the stern school of adversity, since the family history could well be summed up in the words made memorable by the martyred Lincoln: "The short and simple annals of the poor." He attended the parochial schools of Hyde Park borough in an irregular way, and for a time was a pupil in the public schools, but he was called upon to face the practical duties and responsibilities of life when a mere child, since he became an employee about the coal breakers when about seven years of age. Every person reared in a mining town knows what such an introduction implies, and the boyhood days of Mr. Regan were given over to much work and little play. He passed through the various grades of promotion for which boys are eligible in a coal mine, having been doortender, driver, etc., and having finally risen to the position of driver boss, while he continued to be in active service in and about the mines for a period of nineteen years. It seems almost impossible that under these conditions could have been evolved that energy and ambition which led him to seek a wider and more independent field of action, but his success in his present line of enterprise best indicates the self-reliance and initiative ability of the man. At the time of severing his connection with the mining industry he was about twenty-six years of age, and his frugality and provident methods during his long years of service had enabled him to save the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and this served as the nucleus on which he has built up his present prosperous and important livery and undertaking business. He has large and well equipped stables, and the livery department of his enterprises secures a representative support, while the undertaking department is confined to the furnishing of hearses and other concomitant equipments. He has not abated his energy and determination, but has made his success cumulative in character, being at the present time the owner of three residence properties in Scranton, besides other realty and valuable personal property, his valuation in financial way being placed at twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Regan is a loyal and public-spirited citi-

zen, and in politics is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party. For ten years he has represented his ward in the city council, having been four years in the common council and having since been a member of the select council, of which position he is incumbent at the time of this writing (1905). He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Improved Order of Heptasophs, St. Peter's Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Catholic Benevolent Association.

Mr. Regan married, November 27, 1884, Ellen Moffitt, daughter of John and Catherine Moffitt, of Scranton, and of the eleven children of this union we record that only three are living—Agnes, born 1885; Frances, born 1900; and Edward, born 1902.

JOSEPH MORGAN. Among engineers of the very first class Joseph Morgan, of Scranton, easily takes his place. He is the son of Isaac Morgan, a native of Wales, who came to the United States in 1868, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he made a home for his family, who joined him in 1869. He was a master mechanic and had charge of all the inside machinery of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. This machinery is for pumping purposes and must be kept in perfect repair in order to prevent the mines from being flooded. This very responsible position was held by Mr. Morgan for fifteen years. He was a member of the Welsh Baptist Church and a staunch supporter of its doctrines. His wife was Letitia Davis, who was also born in Wales, and their children were: Thomas, Joseph, mentioned hereinafter; Matilda, Moses, Jacob, who was killed in the mines; Sarah and Rachel. Mrs. Morgan, the excellent mother of these children, died in 1886, and the father closed his well-spent life in 1899.

Joseph Morgan, son of Isaac and Letitia (Davis) Morgan, was born in 1853, in Wales, where he received his education. He was sixteen years old when the family came to this country, and the same year he went to work in the central shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. He began as fireman, and was subsequently promoted to run small engines, until he became capable of managing a double hoisting engine. In his thirty-two years of engineering Mr. Morgan never made a mistake in operating these engines. His present post of duty is at the central shaft, where he began his career. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance and responsibility of his office, in-

asmuch as on his steadiness and coolness hang the lives of the men who are employed in the shaft. Mr. Morgan has shown his thrift by becoming the owner of the comfortable and pleasant house in which he makes his home. He is a worthy citizen and enjoys the full confidence of his neighbors. He is a member of the Foresters of America.

Mr. Morgan married, January 13, 1876, Mary Jones, also a native of Wales, and they are the parents of one daughter: Sarah, who is the wife of William A. Benor, of Scranton.

CLARENCE F. DRAKE, a promising young business man who has established himself in the confidence of the people of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he is actively engaged in the dairy business, which to him is both pleasurable and profitable, is a native of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, born April 5, 1879, a son of Peter A. and Amelia (Murphy) Drake.

Peter A. Drake (father) was also a native of Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He is the owner of two hundred and twenty-five acres of choice land situated at Waymart, is one of the most practical and progressive farmers in his county, and his land being well tilled and cultivated, produces the best crops and yields a goodly return for his labors. By his marriage to Amelia Murphy, whose father was the owner of four hundred acres of good farming land in Hemlock Hollow, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and whose brother, Dick Murphy, was sheriff of Wayne county one term, and a man of considerable influence in his community, the following named children were born: Clarence F., Herbert E., Raymond, Russell and Daisy G. Drake. The members of the Drake and Murphy families have ever been true, loyal and influential citizens of whatever state they took up their residence in.

Clarence F. Drake attended the common schools in his native town of Waymart, wherein he received a liberal and practical education. His early life was spent in agricultural pursuits and lumbering, and this training thoroughly qualified him for a useful and industrious life. In 1898 he established himself in his present business at Carbondale, where he has purchased a handsome and commodious home, and has all the facilities for a first-class dairy. He handles about two hundred and fifty quarts per day of the purest milk and the richest cream, which he disposes of to the residents of Carbondale. His cows are of a fine breed, are well fed and carefully attended to. The genuine interest that he feels in his native township and the public

spirit that he manifests are among his noticeable traits of character.

In 1900 Mr. Drake married Sadie Faatz, a native of Wayne county, and a very estimable lady, and to this union was born one daughter, Thelma Drake, in 1902.

JASON J. MILLS is one of the representative young business men of the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, and is known as a skilled mechanic. His independent business career in his present connection dates back to the year 1902, when he established himself in a well equipped machine shop at 823 North Wyoming avenue, where he has the best of facilities for repair work of all kinds, while he is rapidly building up a substantial enterprise, receiving a representative support. He learned his trade in the shops of the Eli E. Hendricks Company, of Carbondale, this state, remaining in the employ of this concern for seven years.

Mr. Mills was born in Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, 1875, being a son of William and Julia (Baker) Mills, both of whom were born and bred in Carbondale, Lackawanna county. William Mills was for twenty years superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Hawley, and was a master mechanic of fine ability. In 1889 he returned to his native city, Carbondale, where he remained in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company until his death. His wife died in 1894. Of their five children we record that Burtis W. is a railroad conductor; Edgar E., Jason J. and George W. are skilled machinists, and ——— is the wife of C. A. Ford. The father was a member of the Knights of Honor.

Jacob J. Mills secured his early education in the public and select schools of his native town, and he was fourteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Carbondale, where he continued to attend school for some time. Later he entered upon an apprenticeship in the shops of the Eli E. Hendricks Company, well known manufacturers of engines and other machinery, and in due course of time, by making good use of his opportunities, became a skilled artisan. During the progress of the Spanish-American war the company sent him to superintend the installing and operation of an ice freezer on one of the government steamships, and in this connection he instructed the ship engineers in the operating of the machines. He made the trip to Cuba on this vessel and was absent for three months. In 1897 Mr. Mills came to Scranton,

and here he secured employment in the Finch shops, while a few months later he secured the position of toolmaker, retaining this position three years and up to the time of engaging in business on his own responsibility, as noted earlier in this sketch. On August 7, 1904, he admitted John O'Tool to partnership, and they have since continued the enterprise under the firm name of Mills & O'Tool, both members being expert workmen and being young men of energy and sterling character, so that their success is certain to be cumulative in character.

COLONEL ROBERT BOLLING, the first of the name in Virginia, was the son of John and Mary Bolling, of All Hallows, Barkin parish, Tower street, London. John was of the Bollings of Bolling Hall, near Bradford, England, who trace their descent from Robert Bolling, Esquire, who in the reign of Edward IV owned that beautiful seat, and who, dying in 1485, was buried in the family vault in Bradford Church. His coat-of-arms is affixed on his tomb, and being the only one in the church he was presumably the builder or chief benefactor of it.

(I) Col. Robert Bolling, born 1646, died 1709, came to Virginia in 1660, when not yet fifteen years of age, seems to have early attained to fortune and prominence, and at twenty-nine married Jane Rolfe, died 1676, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Poythress) Rolfe, and granddaughter of John Rolfe, first secretary and recorder general of Virginia, and a member of the council, who married Pocahontas, the daughter of the Indian chief Powhatan. Robert Bolling lived and died at "Kippax," a fine seat on the James river, below Petersburg, now in ruins. He had one son.

(II) Col. John Bolling, born 1676, died 1729, married Mary Kennon, daughter of Dr. Kennon, of Virginia. John Bolling was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, 1710, 1718, 1723, 1726. His eldest son was

(III) Major John Bolling, born 1700, died September 6, 1757, married, August 1, 1728, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Archibald Blair, founder of William and Mary College. Major John Bolling inherited his father's love of pleasure and his business qualifications, but without his appetite for trade. His energy and sagacity were displayed in long (and in those days perilous) journeys through a wilderness country, and the judicious choice of valuable unappropriated lands, with which he afterwards richly endowed his large family. He was "fond of fine

horses, hounds, hunting, fishing, fowling, feasting and dancing, yet noted on his wife and children," was of an even temperance in all things, as well as of an admirable vein of humor, public-spirited, hospitable and popular. Major Bolling was county lieutenant of Chesterfield county, and as such commanded the militia. He was also a justice of the peace, and for thirty years represented his county in the house of burgesses.

(IV) Archibald Bolling, born March 20, 1750, married (first) Sarah Cary, 1770; (second), February, 1774, Jane Randolph; (third), Widow Byrd, 1797; (fourth), Widow Clark, 1802. He had by his second wife

(V) Captain Blair Bolling, born 1792. He was a captain in the state guard. He married (first) M. A. Webster; (second), Penelope Storrs, 1827. His son

(VI) John Bolling, married (first), October 1855, Maria Page Armistead; (second) Julia B. Tinsley.

GOMER GAMES. One of those thoroughly capable and perfectly trustworthy men, who whatever may be the position they hold are felt to be indispensable, is Gomer Games, of Scranton. By birth and ancestry Mr. Games is a Welshman. He is the son of David Games, who was born in South Wales and came to the United States in 1860. His calling was that of a butcher which, on settling in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, he abandoned for mining, becoming a contract miner. He was a loyal citizen of his adopted country. He was an active member of the Miners' Union, of which for a number of years he was president. His wife was Margaret Morris, also a native of South Wales, and their children were: David W., ———, who became the wife of ——— Banfield; Gomer, mentioned hereinafter; and two others who are deceased. The mother of the family died in 1863, some of her children being little more than infants when they sustained this great loss. The father survived his wife many years, passing to the spirit world in 1886.

Gomer Games, son of David and Margaret (Morris) Games, was born February 28, 1857, in South Wales, and was but three years of age when brought by his parents to their new home. At the age of ten he began to work for the Delaware & Hudson Company as a breaker-boy. In a short time he was promoted to the post of doortender in the mines, subsequently becoming a driver. While holding this position he was transferred from the Leggett's Creek colliery to the Van Storch colliery, where for two years he was

employed in the same capacity. He then worked at the Cayuga colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, but soon returned to the service of the Delaware & Hudson Company, for whom he worked a few years, and was then induced to enter the service of John Jermyn, by whom he was employed as pumper. This position he filled until 1881, and then went to Piceburg with Mr. Jermyn, where he was engaged until 1883 in running a slope engine. He then for a short time operated a pump engine, and in 1884 was appointed engineer at Van Storch colliery. The shaft is six hundred feet deep and is the property of the Delaware & Hudson Company, who purchased it from the Van Storchs in 1858. In this position Mr. Games has for many years served the company faithfully and well, his value meeting with the high appreciation which it deserves. He has prospered to such a degree as to be the owner, not only of the house in which he lives, but of an entire lot. He is a faithful citizen, always acting with due regard to the best interests of the community. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and the Brotherhood of Odd Fellows. His political affiliations are with the Republicans. He attends the Baptist church.

Mr. Games married, August 17, 1881, Elizabeth M. Baker, of Cornwall, England, and their children are: Hattie, deceased; David W., born February 22, 1885, an electrician; and Irene, born May, 1893.

JOEL BRENTON, who for fifty years has been engaged in painting and decorating in Pittston, Pennsylvania, was born in Cornwall, England, December 4, 1829, whence he came to America in 1848. After spending a short time at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, he went to New York City, where he learned the trade of painting and decorating, after which he went to Port Jervis, New York, where he followed his chosen vocation for a year. In 1854 he came to Pittston, Pennsylvania, and as a painter and decorator he has carried on business for fifty years, being one of the oldest artisans in this part of the state still in active business. Mr. Brenton is a Mason and became a charter member of Valley Lodge, No. 499, Free and Accepted Masons. He also belongs to Gahonta Lodge, No. 314, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs.

In February, 1853, Mr. Brenton married Alice Stewart, of Sussex county, New Jersey, born 1831, and they have six children: 1. Frank, born December 11, 1853, is chief accountant for the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, at

Scranton, Pennsylvania, married Laura Balliet; four children, Helen, Raymond, Alice, Walter. 2. Willis L. 3. Eva G., the wife of Archibald F. Law, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; two children, Frank and Grace. 4. Carrie M., the wife of John Flanagan, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; one child, Edwin. 5. Ada L., who died at the age of twenty years. 6. Amelia, who died in infancy.

**COLONEL JACOB F. GRAEBER**, one of the successful business men of Shickshinny, was born in 1856, in Tuscarora township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, the son of Hon. Conrad and Catherine (Mouse) Graeber. His father, Hon. Conrad Graeber, was an extensive coal operator, a man prominently and actively interested in community affairs, and was twice elected to a seat in the state legislature. He married (first) Catherine Mouse, and (second) Sarah Myers, of Pottsville, and was the father of the following children: Jacob F., George C., cashier of the First National Bank of Shamokin; Charles A., a merchant of Salt Lake City, Utah; Minnie (Mrs. P. Brew), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Frederick R., retired.

Jacob F. Graeber acquired his early educational training in the common schools of his native town, and subsequently attended St. Vincent's College, at Latrobe, Pennsylvania. He devoted special attention to civil and mining engineering, and after leaving the school room became identified with the Locust Gap colliery, of which he was appointed superintendent. Mr. Graeber occupied this position for eight years and during that time was the first to introduce the product of that colliery to the Baltimore market. He next turned his attention to mining engineering, and engaged extensively in prospecting for various minerals in Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Washington State, California and British Columbia. For five years he was occupied in prospecting in Alaska, and reported on several iron mines which are successful producers to-day. During these years of travel and exploring Colonel Graeber held the offices of president and general manager of the Northumberland Dredging and Mining Company, president of the Lasardargus Mining Company of Mexico and manager of the Graves Kimball Coal Company. He is a man of large and varied experience, having crossed the continent eighteen times, and was a passenger on the first regular train to run from Omaha to California. Colonel Graeber afterwards became a successful stock speculator, and through his instrumentality

many of his friends have succeeded along that line.

In 1904 Colonel Graeber purchased the establishment known as the "Union Hotel" in Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, then conducted by Charles Simpson. The hotel had been unsuccessfully carried on by various proprietors up to the time of its purchase by Colonel Graeber, who reconstructed and remodeled it from cellar to garret, naming it the "Shickshinny Inn." The house accommodates thirty guests, and is one of the best equipped and most successful houses in that section of the country. In connection with Shickshinny Inn there is a commodious stable which accommodates sixty horses and several automobiles.

Colonel Graeber was twice married. Of his first marriage eight children were born, six of whom are living, namely: Mary M., Charles R., who is in service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; James B. D., a lieutenant on board the battleship "Ohio," United States navy; George G., Florence and Catherine. In 1904 Colonel Graeber took for his second wife Mrs. Catherine E. Creasey, (nee Haas) daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Haas. Mrs. Graeber is prominently interested in the wholesale liquor and bottling works which her former husband successfully conducted for ten years in Shickshinny, and which is now under the management of her father, Conrad Haas.

**JOHN A. HILDEBRANT.** The Hildebrants came to America from Germany probably more than a century and a half ago, and settled in New Jersey, whence some of their descendants removed into the territory of Pennsylvania. Giles Hildebrant, grandfather of John A. Hildebrant, served with the Americans in the Revolutionary war and was killed at the battle and massacre of Wyoming in July, 1778. His son, Conrad Hildebrant, lived and died on the old home farm in Hope, Warren county, New Jersey, which appears to have been the ancient seat of the family in this country. John T. Hildebrant was a son of Conrad Hildebrant, who married Mary Swazey, and had children, among them being John A. Hildebrant, born in Hope, June 23, 1824. Mary Swazey's father was William Swazey, who was a captain in the American service during the second war with Great Britain.

John A. Hildebrant was brought up on his father's farm in Hope, and was educated in the common schools. When old enough to begin work for himself he found employment at farm-



ing, after which he rented a farm, and in 1859 purchased a tract of land and became a proprietor. This land, however, he sold in 1866, and came from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, locating in the old township of Dallas, in Luzerne county, in the historic Wyoming Valley. His farm in Dallas, which is still a part of his possessions, is situated a little more than a mile from Dallas borough, and is one of the best farms in either that township or Luzerne county; and whatever it is has been the result of its owner's persevering effort. Mr. Hildebrant has been successful in his business endeavors, and has deserved all the success which has rewarded his labors. In the township he is a man of influence and is respected by his fellowmen wherever his acquaintance extends. He is a Republican, and has served as member of the school board, poormaster, auditor, supervisor, and several times inspector on boards of elections.

Mr. Hildebrant has been twice married, and is a widower. His first wife was Mary Shannon, daughter of David Shannon, a veteran of the war of 1812-15. Five children were born of this marriage: David, of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; John B. of Dallas; Mary Catherine, wife of Clark Smith, of Walton, Warren county, New Jersey; James, of Lake township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; and Angeline, widow of John Garcham, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Hildebrant married (second) Mary Decker, daughter of Richard Decker, of Warren county, New Jersey. One child has been born of this marriage—Sherman W. Hildebrant, of Dallas township. Mary Decker Hildebrant died February 2, 1899.

**CHARLES W. BOOTH.** The aggressive element in the coal industry of Lackawanna county is well represented by Charles W. Booth, of Dunmore. Mr. Booth belongs to one of the old families of New York state, the members of which have been known for their large landed possessions and also for the many proofs of devoted patriotism given by them at crises in our national history, when every citizen was called upon to testify to his loyalty.

Moses H. Booth was born in New York, where he owns seven hundred acres of valuable land, two hundred of which are under cultivation. He is one of the most extensive agriculturists in his part of the state. He is a public-spirited citizen and exercises much influence in his township. He married Henrietta, also a native of New York state, daughter of J. L. Smith, an experienced engineer, who served on steamships plying between the United States and European

ports, and subsequently on vessels navigating the Hudson river. Mr. and Mrs. Booth have children: John, James, William, Alfred, Charles W., mentioned hereinafter, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, and Annie.

Charles W. Booth, son of Moses H. and Henrietta (Smith) Booth, was born December 11, 1876, in Dutchess county, New York, where he received his education in the common schools. He learned the machinist's trade in Newburg, New York, in 1898 moved to Scranton, and the same year found employment with the Erie Company. The best possible tribute to his capability and faithfulness is found in the fact that he remained in the service of the company for six years, and in 1904 was made foreman of the round-house repair shop, a position for which his thorough knowledge of his trade fits him in a high degree.

Mr. Booth married in 1897, Selina, daughter of Joseph S. and Ann (Collon) Edwards. Mrs. Booth and her parents are natives of London, England, where Mr. Edwards was a coal merchant. He was a man of great intelligence and some influence, and was strongly interested in the labor question. His attitude in this controversy was one cause of his emigration to the United States, which took place in 1884. He settled first in Northampton, Orange county, New York, and subsequently moved to Newburg, in the same county and state, where he engaged in the manufacture of paper, having formerly been employed as a machinist and also as a mechanical draughtsman. Mr. Booth is a man for whom further advancement in his line of business is confidently predicted by all who know him.

**PROFESSOR MORGAN J. LLOYD,** supervising principal of the schools of the borough of Taylor, which number eight, with a corps of twenty-one teachers, which office he has held since 1902, is in point of active and successful labors one of the recognized educators in the Lackawanna Valley. He was born in Wales in 1858, a son of Frederick and Ann (Evans) Lloyd, who emigrated to the United States, locating at Olyphant, Pennsylvania. Frederick Lloyd was one of the pioneers of that town, and was also one of its most worthy citizens. He was closely identified with the Welsh Baptist church of Olyphant, in which he served as deacon. His decease occurred in 1896. His widow survives him, as do also his children, namely: Morgan J., George, Edwin, Fred and William.

When one and a half years of age Morgan



J. Lloyd was brought to this country by his parents, and his early life was spent in Olyphant, Pennsylvania. Like most boys reared in a mining town he began work in the breaker and subsequently in the mines, around the engines. He was of a mechanical turn of mind and took great interest in machinery. In the meantime he was ambitious to obtain an education and came under the influence of that master teacher, Robert J. Leighton, under whom he studied specially in the night school. By dint of close study and the utilization of privileges within his reach he prepared for the State Normal school at Mansfield, where he was graduated in 1887, and the following year was appointed assistant in the public schools of Jermyn. Here he remained for one year, but developed such qualifications for the position, that when Professor Cummings was chosen as principal in Olyphant, he was elected as his successor in Priceburg. He entered upon his duties there with high ambitions and aspirations. Throop was then a part of Dickson City borough, which has three distinct public schools with three principals. He was principal of No. 1 school. At that time there was no centralization of the school idea, but by 1892 he had so worked up the true thought of concentrating the school work that he was made the supervising principal of all the schools, a position which he has filled ever since with honor to himself and credit to all concerned. Subsequently Throop became a separate borough, which took its school out from this supervision. Since then the improvement in the school buildings is very marked. No. 3 is a new building and an ornament to any community. No. 1 is practically a new building, while No. 2 is so changed as to have kept with the pace. The proportion of foreign born or foreign speaking children in Nos. 1 and 2, is twenty per cent and in No. 3 it is ninety-five per cent. Professor Lloyd as a leader, director and organizer, has proved himself equal to these conditions. He has found this class of pupils sturdy by nature, and capable of hard work and advancement. He has kept stepping upwards himself and has kept his schools on the upgrade, so that the graduates from the high school department are occupying today important positions in the business and professional world. In 1902 he was chosen for the office of superintendent of the schools of the borough of Taylor, and his acceptance of the position was a public loss to Dickson City borough.

The success which Professor Lloyd has attained in his chosen vocation has been brought

about by his feeling a profound pride in his profession, by being a close and wide reader of books, and a careful observer of those elements which are so essential in an educator. He has always had a remarkable inspiring and moulding influence over his pupils, which has made him of inestimable value to them, and a great host who are out in the world today honor him for what he has done for them. His name has been prominently mentioned for county superintendent, a position for which he is eminently well fitted. Under the new law in the state he has been twice appointed a member of the committee of three by the state department at Harrisburg to examine parties applying for a certificate to teach. In his younger manhood Professor Lloyd was for many years superintendent of the Welsh Baptist Sunday-school in Olyphant, and for a number of years was an esteemed member of the Blakely Baptist Church. He is a member of the Order of Heptasophs.

In December, 1893, Professor Lloyd married Minnie Thomas, of Taylor, Pennsylvania, a lady of fine culture and of a distinguished ancestry. Her father was one of the great students in the Lackawanna Valley; her brother, Talley G. Thomas, is an artist of note; another brother, William H. Thomas, is at the head of the music department in the schools at Taylor, and her kindred have been noted for their extended and long line of Christian ministers in the family. Both Professor and Mrs. Lloyd are deeply interested in music and he by study has made himself a master of the German zither. They are both members of the Calvary Baptist Church of Taylor. Three children have been the issue of this union: Mildred, Theodosia, and Carl B. Lloyd.

FRANK D. BRUNDAGE, Incumbent of the responsible position of special agent of the financial department of the National Express Company in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, Mr. Brundage is recognized as one of the representative business men of the younger generation in the "Electric City," while he is held in high esteem in social circles as well as those of business, and his official preferment indicates the appreciative estimate placed upon his services by the company in whose employ he has been retained for nearly a decade and a half.

Mr. Brundage is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in South Gibson, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 1871, and being a son of Stephen S. and Alice (Gillett) Brundage, both of whom were born and reared in Susquehanna county, where the father was

prominently identified with agricultural pursuits and other industrial enterprises for many years, having been a man of influence and prominence in his community and having commanded unqualified confidence and regard. He was twice married, and of the first union were born two sons, Monroe and Norman, and two sons were born of the second union, Garfield and Frank D. The honored father died at the age of seventy-six years, and his widow still maintains her home in Susquehanna county. The Brundage family was founded in Susquehanna county in the pioneer epoch of its history, and the name has long stood for the highest type of citizenship in that section of the commonwealth. Dr. Edward Brundage, grandfather of Frank D. Brundage, was a representative physician and surgeon of that county, and his vocation was the same as that of his father, who was an early member of the medical profession in the county.

Frank D. Brundage, to whom this sketch is dedicated, passed his boyhood days on the home farm, and in the public schools of his native county secured his early educational training, making good use of the advantages afforded him. In 1890 he severed the home ties and set forth to initiate his independent career as one of the world's workers. Energy and determination have ever been dominating attributes of the man, and these proved the factors which have conserved his success and advancement. He went to the city of Wilkes-Barre, where he secured a position as deliverer for the National Express Company. This very subordinate position he retained for two years, after which he was employed in the local office of the company for an equal period, while he had in the meanwhile so signally demonstrated his fidelity and ability that he was in line for promotion. In 1894 his company sent him to Scranton, where he became paymaster, retaining this office until 1905, when he was advanced to his present responsible office of special agent of the company's financial department. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

Mr. Brundage married, in November, 1894, Elizabeth Hughes, born and reared in this state, being a daughter of William and Jane Hughes. The children of this union are Alice and Edna. Mrs. Brundage is a distinctive favorite in Scranton social circles, and has gained a high reputation, of more than local order, as a musician of marked talent, especially as a vocalist. She is known as one of the best sopranos of this section of the state, and her interpretations have

gained the unqualified commendation of the best musical critics. She is of Welsh lineage and thus comes of a singing nation as well as a musical family, her father having been well known as a talented vocalist. Mrs. Brundage has a voice of excellent register and marked purity of timbre, well calculated for grand-opera or oratorio work, since the voice has been developed through most effective cultivation and its charms heightened through naturally sympathetic utilization. She has appeared in numerous musical contests and has never failed to win honors in the connection, having taken a first prize at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, and having also secured the highest honors and award in the contest held in Scranton in 1901, while she has competed in several other contests in this and other states.

**WILLIAM W. REESE.** The life of the miner is fraught with risk and is liable to accident when least expected. There is danger from water, cave-ins, fire, gas and other sources of which the experienced miner is conversant. To guard against these accidents by which so many miners lose their lives a man is selected from his fellows with certain qualifications which fit him in a peculiar manner for the responsibility reposed in him. His work is to visit the mines four hours prior to the entrance of the miners and inspect every avenue, crevice and chamber to see that there is no gas in the mines and that the roof is secure. This man, in mining parlance, is known as the fire boss. This responsible position in the Pine colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company is held by William W. Reese, who has faithfully discharged the duties for twenty-two years, during which long period of time no loss of life has occurred attributable to his neglect of duty. He has been in the employ of the same company for thirty-five years and enjoys the entire confidence of his employers.

William W. Reese was born in Wales, in 1839. He engaged in the same line of work in his native country, filling the same responsible position. In 1862, attracted by the possibilities offered to young men in the United States, he emigrated thither and at once located in the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he remained seven years, then removed to Taylor, where he has since resided. He is the only son and living member of the family born to William and Mary (Thomas) Reese, of Wales, where the latter died. By industry and close application to business he accumulated sufficient capital to pur-

chase several lots in Taylor, on two of which he erected houses, from which he now derives a goodly income. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Iverites, a Welsh society.

In August, 1859, Mr. Reese married Sarah Morgans, a native of Wales, and their children are: Thomas W., Mary J., William, deceased; William (2) deceased; Morgan, deceased; John deceased; Sarah, deceased; Elizabeth, and Henry. In 1904 Mr. Reese and his wife enjoyed a trip of two months' duration in their native country, during which time they renewed the old acquaintances and friendships of former years.

A. B. KLINE conducts a successful blacksmithing and carriage-making business at 527 Birch street, Scranton, where he has a well equipped establishment, having succeeded the late C. Peil. Mr. Kline is a general iron worker and practical horse-shoer, and in his present quarters has the best of facilities for all work in his line, including the repairing of all kinds of vehicles, and he gives employment to eight skilled mechanics, so that the work turned out is of the highest grade.

A. B. Kline was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, 1872, a son of A. H. and Mary (Bomboy) Kline, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that county. The father followed the blacksmith trade in his native county until 1879, when he removed to Columbia county, this state. Of the six children in the family A. B. is the eldest, and all the others remain residents of Columbia county, their names being as follows: Gertrude, Mabel, Pierce, Mazie, and Charles.

A. B. Kline was a lad of about seven years at the time of his parents' removal from Schuylkill to Columbia county, in the public schools of which latter place he completed his educational discipline, while he early began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade under the careful direction of his honored father, becoming in due time a skilled artisan in all departments of his vocation. He continued a resident of Columbia county until 1897, when he came to Scranton, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has achieved a worthy success in his business operations. He has never been active in political work, though ever mindful of the duties of citizenship. Mr. Kline married Mary C. Johnson, a daughter of Hurd Johnson.

LEWIS MORSE. The family of which Lewis Morse, an honored and influential resident

of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is a worthy representative, was founded in this country by two brothers—Samuel and David—natives of England, who settled in Massachusetts at an early date in the nation's history. The next in line of descent was Daniel, who had a son Anthony, who had a son James, who in turn had a son Deacon James Morse (grandfather), who was a resident of Milford, Massachusetts, was a farmer, held various township offices, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and performed valuable service in guarding the public stores. It was written of him, that he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, was gifted with a good command of language, served as moderator of the town meetings, was frequently delegated to counsellor to churches, had charge of the drafting of soldiers, and was a champion of freedom. He was small of stature, but possessed of great energy, was patriotic and aggressive, spiritual and devout, and of sound faith. It was somewhat proverbial in Medway that "if the little Morse was present all would move again." He was united in marriage to Hannah Daniel, who bore him seven children.

Deacon Henry Morse (father), son of Deacon James and Hannah (Daniel) Morse, was born April 25, 1766, at Milford, Massachusetts, and was there reared and educated. Later he removed to Paxton, Worcester county, where he conducted agricultural pursuits and also successfully operated a mill. He held membership in the Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his decease was serving in the capacity of deacon. Mr. Morse was married three times. His first wife, Eleanor (Clark) Morse, bore him three children. His second wife, Betsy (Taft) Morse, bore him three children. His third wife, Esther (Whitney) Morse, also bore him three children, namely: Eunice, married Rev. John C. Smith, a missionary to Ceylon, and in that country her death occurred. Henry, married Lucinda Barlow, of Massachusetts, who bore him two children: Eunice and Clarence. Henry Morse was engaged in business in Boston, Massachusetts, and his death occurred in that city. Lewis, mentioned hereafter. Hon. James K. Morse, a distinguished lawyer of Mississippi, who lacked but three votes of being elected governor of that state, was an uncle of Mr. Morse, and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Higgins, a wealthy and celebrated philanthropist, late of Chicago, was an aunt of Mr. Morse.

Lewis Morse, son of Deacon Henry and Esther (Whitney) Morse, was born in Paxton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 24,



1822. He removed from his native town to Binghamton, New York, and during his younger days was a miller, but later turned his attention to lumbering. From Binghamton he removed to Great Bend, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1861, when he located in Scranton, Pennsylvania. In 1864 he opened a bottling establishment on a small scale, using a handcart in his delivery, and conducted the same alone until 1879, a period of fifteen years, during which time there was a steady growth in the business, the reasons for which were that he manufactured the best material then on the market and that he dealt squarely with all men, two vital points to be considered by all business men. In the latter named year his sons—Alfred M. and Eugene B.—took hold of the business under the style of Lewis Morse's Sons, and since then it has grown to extensive dimensions and has prospered to an unusual degree. In 1884 they erected their present building adjoining the site of the old one. They manufacture exclusively soda water which is compounded from the best materials. They employ a force of seven men, have four teams constantly on the road to deliver their numerous orders, and as business men they enjoy the full confidence of their patrons and fellow citizens at large. Mr. Lewis Morse served in the capacity of councilman of the fourth ward of Scranton one term, discharging his duties in a highly efficient and capable manner.

In 1843 Mr. Morse married Eliza L. Parnell, who was born in Milford, Massachusetts, January 24, 1822. On December 12, 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Morse celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their wedding. This was an enjoyable occasion and was participated in by a host of friends, who tendered their well wishes to the happy, aged couple. Mr. Morse is remarkably well preserved for a man of his years—eighty-two—and equals in energy and vitality many men twenty years his junior. He is still active and is constantly engaged in the business established many years ago, being about in all sorts and conditions of weather. He is a man of robust constitution and great strength, and an excellent representative of the sturdy type of that rugged race that made the pioneers of our country famous, but a race that is fast passing away. He is also a man of strong character and personality, and ably represents the best citizenship of the city of Scranton. His mind is no less active than his body, and with faculties unimpaired he keeps thoroughly in touch with the swift march of the great happenings of the times. His wife, still at his side, bearing her three and four-score years

that weigh scarce less lightly, has been indeed a helpmeet throughout the sixty-two years of their wedded life. Active in mind and remarkably agile in body for her years, she enters into everything pertaining to the life and happiness of her husband, children and grandchildren, with the devotion, affection and grace that only one of her beautiful and vigorous years is capable of enjoying. Their children are:

Alfred M., born at Paxton, Massachusetts, December 19, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of Great Bend and Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in a college preparatory school at Great Bend. As a boy he was employed in his father's mill at Binghamton, New York, and Great Bend, Pennsylvania, and remained practically in the employ of his father until 1879, when, in company with his brother, he succeeded him in the bottling business. For a short period of time he worked for the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company, and for a short time during the period of the Civil war was employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. He was a member of the construction corps during the Civil war, employed in the construction of bridges and fortifications in the state of Tennessee. He has served as treasurer of many organizations, including the Franklin Fire Company and the West Side Board of Trade. He was formerly in the famous and still popular band of Scranton, and also served in the capacity of treasurer. He is a member of Lake Park Company, which owns sixty-five acres at that lake, on which are a grist mill, a beautiful grove and several cottages. In February, 1872, Alfred M. Morse married Sarah N. Carpenter, born June 15, 1849, a daughter of Henry Carpenter, of Cohoes, New York, three children: Arthur E., born June 4, 1875, a specialist in advertising, and a musician of considerable ability, holding membership in the famous band of Scranton. He married Miss Fellows, a daughter of ex-Mayor John H. Fellows, Esq.; May E., born February 24, 1879, deceased; Henry, born December 18, 1883, deceased.

Henry D., born June 3, 1852, is a member of the Scranton Carpet & Furniture Company. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He married in 1878, Cora M. Riker, of Scranton, three children: Laura L., born February, 1880, deceased; Edward D., July 27, 1882, and T. Smith, July 23, 1886.

Eugene B., born August 10, 1854. He was educated in the public schools and at Gardner's Business College of Scranton. Prior to his becoming a member of the firm of Lewis Morse's



Sons he was employed by his father. For many years he was a member of Bauers' Brass Band of Scranton, of which he was one of the organizers. He is a member of the Rolay Arcanum. He married, October 14, 1879, Ella Christman, and their children are: Lester D., born June 7, 1881; Cinderella, April 7, 1884; and Clinton, September 14, 1894.

**FRANK COOPER.** It is a melancholy but too frequently attested fact that descendants of a worthy lineage are sometimes false to the traditions of their ancestors. This, however, as all who know him can abundantly testify, is not the case with Frank Cooper, of Taylor.

Price Cooper made his home in the Wyoming Valley some time previous to the Revolutionary war. He was one of the first settlers in the valley and also one of the first physicians. There, on the confines of civilization, he practiced his profession and reared his family, among whom was a son, Price, mentioned hereafter. The spot on the Wilkes-Barre side of the river where Dr. Price was buried is still pointed out and possesses a peculiar interest as the grave of one of the pioneer physicians of the Wyoming Valley.

Price Cooper, son of Price Cooper, was born in 1755, and was a member of the Connecticut militia. During the Revolutionary war he served in a mounted troop, Captain Sampson's company, from August, 1776, till November, 1780. He was wounded at the battle of Monmouth. After the close of the war he moved to Tempkins county, New York, where he led the life of a farmer. His wife, Esther Cooper, bore him children: John Price, mentioned hereafter; Henry, Alanson, Alfred, Esther, Mary, Sybil, and Sarah. Mr. Cooper died July 6, 1827, and was buried on his own farm.

John Price Cooper, son of Price and Esther Cooper, was born October 2, 1789, and was a well-to-do farmer. He married, March 27, 1817, Miriam G. Smith, of Waterloo, New York, and their children were: Esther, Mary, Jane, John, Price, and Jabez, mentioned hereafter. The death of Mr. Cooper, who was a man of marked intelligence, occurred May 15, 1830, at Danby, New York.

Jabez Cooper, son of John Price and Miriam G. (Smith) Cooper, was born in New York state, and was a carpenter by occupation. He was a good workman and followed the trade all his life. In 1869 he moved to Taylor, where he made his home for the remainder of his days. He married Elmina Warfield, also a native of New York state; nine children, five of whom are living:

John W., Esther, Jennie, Frank, mentioned hereafter; and Emma. Mr. Cooper died in 1884, while still in the prime of life, and his widow passed away December 1, 1895.

Frank Cooper, son of Jabez and Elmina (Warfield) Cooper, was born July 2, 1860, in Wayne county, New York, and was nine years old when the family moved to Taylor. In the common schools of that town he received his education, and at an early age entered the mines, beginning as a slate-picker and rising gradually by force of ability and merit. For thirty-five years he has been in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company and now holds the position of engineer at the Taylor mines. This office he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers for twenty years. He is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Cooper married, November 9, 1887, Johanna Clarey; three children: Elmina, Willard, and Harry. In 1880 Mr. Cooper became by purchase the possessor of property which is now the comfortable and attractive family residence. The parents of Mrs. Cooper, William and Johanna Clarey, both lived from early life in the Lackawanna Valley. Here they were married, and of the children born to them two are now living: Johanna, born 1866, wife of Frank Cooper, as mentioned above; and Mrs. Apger.

**JOHN R. FRANCIS.** Throughout the county there can be found no more faithful and efficient man connected with the production of coal than John R. Francis, of Taylor, a son of John Francis, who was born in Wales, and in 1861 emigrated to the United States. He intended to remain and to send for his family, but his wife so greatly dreaded a sea voyage that he was compelled to return and pass the remainder of his life in his native land. His wife was Hannah Francis, and their children were: Annie, Mary, Elizabeth, David, and John R., mentioned hereafter, and the sole survivor of the family.

John R. Francis, son of John and Hannah Francis, was born May 14, 1854, in Wales, and received his education in his native country. There also he worked in the mines, in the position of fireman and engineer. In 1880 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Dilroy, Ohio, where he remained two years, engaged in the production of bituminous coal. In 1882 he moved to Taylor, where he has since resided. He worked as a miner until 1889, when he was appointed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & West-



ern Company to the very responsible position of fire boss. For the last seven years his post of duty has been at the Taylor mines. On the faithfulness of the fire boss depend the lives of the miners. His duty is to descend into the mines every morning at three o'clock, and to make a thorough inspection of every chamber, avenue and crevice in order to assure himself that no lurking gas or fire-damp threatens the lives of the workers. The length of time during which Mr. Francis has held this office proves sufficiently his strict fidelity to duty. His financial success is attested by the fact that he is the owner of four dwelling-houses, in addition to a building lot. The Improved Order of Red Men claims him as a worthy member. He belongs to the Welsh Baptist Church, of which he has been chorister for a number of years, possessing as he does a fine tenor voice, no unusual gift among his countrymen.

Mr. Francis married, October 18, 1884, Amelia Lewis. Of this marriage there is no issue. Mrs. Francis is a daughter of David and Ann Lewis, natives of Wales, who in 1860 emigrated to the United States and settled in Taylor. Mr. Lewis was by occupation a miner. He and his wife had children: Gwinnie, Amelia, born January 30, 1858, and became the wife of John R. Francis, as mentioned above; and Jennie. Both parents are deceased.

**HARRY MORGANS.** One of the enterprising and successful dairy farmers of the Lackawanna Valley is Harry Morgans, of Scranton. Mr. Morgans is by birth and ancestry a Welshman. His father, John D. Morgans, came to the United States in 1808 and settled in Scranton, making his home in what is now Eynon street. Mr. Morgans was an oil dealer, and gas at that time being scarce and electricity still far in the future, oil was much in demand and Mr. Morgans found his business profitable. His wife was Rachel Morgans, and they were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Harry, mentioned at length hereafter; Mary A., John J., Martha, Arthur, and George. The death of Mr. Morgans occurred in 1886. He was an honest and industrious man, highly respected by all who knew him. His widow, who is also a native of Wales, is still living.

Harry Morgans, son of John D. and Rachel (Morgans) Morgans, was born January 4, 1868, in Wales, and was but four months old when brought by his parents to the United States. He received his education in the common schools of Scranton, and like all youths who are brought

up in a mining town he was made acquainted with a breaker. This acquaintance lasted for about two years, and he then entered the mines as door-boy, serving in that capacity for another two years. He ran the first electric motor ever operated in the anthracite coal region. In 1885 he left the mines and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about seven years. In 1892 he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, but after a few years abandoned them in order to return to his old occupation of mining. Since 1900 he has been engaged in the dairy business, in which he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. In 1898 he built for himself a most attractive residence on Lincoln Heights, thereby adding greatly to the beauty of that part of the city. He and his wife attend the Presbyterian Church, in the benevolent work of which they are actively engaged.

Mr. Morgans married, June 16, 1897, Clara Davis, and two children have been born to them: Olwin and Rachel. Mrs. Morgans is a descendant of Samuel Davis, who with his wife and five children emigrated from Wales in 1831, and settled in Pike township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where they prospered. One of their children, John S. Davis, married Catherine Evans, also a native of Wales, and their family consisted of nine children, five of whom are living: Samuel J.; Kate, who is the wife of David Jones; Ann, who married William C. Jones; Jane, who became the wife of Edgar Jones; and John J. Samuel J. Davis, mentioned above, married Mary J. Spofford, whose grandfather, John Spofford, was a native of Massachusetts, a member of a family which traces its origin from the time of William the Conqueror, and was transplanted from England to Massachusetts in 1638. Milton Spofford, son of John Spofford, married in 1837, Lucy Sheldon, of Friendsville, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Milton, born 1838; Abijah, born 1840; Lucy E., born 1842; Henry C., born 1844; Mary J., born June 27, 1847, and mentioned above as the wife of Samuel J. Davis; and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of two daughters: Clara, who was born August 1, 1872, in Pike township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and became the wife of Harry Morgans, as mentioned above; and Lucy Catherine, who married George Ledyard, a farmer, resides in East Lenox, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Mary Isabel Ledyard.

**CHARLES H. SHIPPEY.** One of the most respected citizens of Scranton is Charles H.

Shippey. On the paternal side Mr. Shippey is a representative of one of the old families of the Lackawanna Valley, while through his mother he belongs to a well-known family of New York state. His ancestors on both sides rendered distinguished service in the struggle for independence.

Charles Shippey, son of Joseph Shippey, a soldier in the patriot army of the Revolution, was born in Greene county, New York, and was a farmer in comfortable circumstances. In 1827 he moved to Pennsylvania and settled in Blakely township, where he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land. He took a contract for the building of a portion of the D. & H. track between Carbondale and Honesdale, and also took a contract to furnish timber building a saw-mill for the purpose. He had learned and thoroughly understood the trade of a millwright. As a citizen he was much respected and was elected to several township offices. He served in the War of 1812 with the rank of first lieutenant. He married Hannah, born in 1798, daughter of Amos Allen, who was a soldier in the Continental army, and was killed while facing the enemy's guns at the battle of Fort Ticonderoga. He was a kinsman of Ethan Allen, the valiant leader of the enterprise which resulted in the capture of the fort. Mr. and Mrs. Shippey were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, among whom were: Polly, who became the wife of J. Hall; Sarah, who died in December, 1904; she was the wife of Thomas Mattocks; James A., who died in September, 1905; Charles H., mentioned at length hereinafter; and John T., who was killed in July, 1905. Mrs. Shippey, the mother of this large family, died in 1861 at the age of sixty-three years. Her death took place in Wyoming county, as did that of her husband, who expired in 1879 at the advanced age of eighty-eight. He left an honored name.

Charles H. Shippey, son of Charles and Hannah (Allen) Shippey, was born in 1833, in Blakely township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and in 1842 was taken by his parents to Wyoming county. He learned the carpenter's trade, but had not practiced it long when the outbreak of the Civil war aroused within him the fighting blood of his ancestors. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Mine Run, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Richmond, Cold Harbor, and Trevilian Station. At the last named place he was wounded and taken prisoner, and after re-

maining six months in captivity succeeded, in company with a comrade, in escaping to the Union lines. In August, 1864, he was honorably discharged. On returning to civil life he took up agricultural pursuits in conjunction with his trade, and in 1869 entered the service of the Lehigh Valley Company as a carpenter. He remained with the company twenty years, and from 1889 to 1901 was employed by the firm of Westcott & Kingsley, breaker builders. July 7, 1903, he entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company as boss carpenter, which position he still holds. He is a loyal member of the G. A. R. Mr. Shippey married, in 1868, Augusta Oister, and six children were born to them, namely: Helen Amelia, wife of Edward Beals, a broker; they reside in New York city. Samuel J. Josephine, wife of E. R. Lacy; they reside in Scranton. Frederick F., who married Minnie Jones, issue, one son, Frederick. Lulu M., died 1889 at the age of seventeen years. Katie, died 1893, aged twenty-one years, six months and seventeen days.

FRANK ZIMMERMAN. Among the many men identified with the great anthracite coal industry in Lackawanna county there is none who is more highly respected or better known in and around the city of Scranton than Mr. Zimmerman, who is the oldest mine foreman in active service now in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. He has held this responsible office for the long term of thirty-two consecutive years, and his record is one notable for faithfulness and ability in the discharge of duty, while to him is accorded the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact during these long years of active identification with one of the leading industrial enterprises of the old Keystone state. He began to work for the above mentioned company in 1867, in the old Bellevue colliery, where he remained until 1873, when he was transferred to the Brishin mines, where he has since served as mine foreman. He has charge of the work of five hundred operatives, all of whom are subject to his orders and who respect him for his manly and humane character and his abiding interest in them, while they realize that with him there is no subordinating of his fidelity to the great corporation in whose employ he has so long been retained. He began to work in the mines when a mere boy, and his rise to his present responsible position has been the result of his zeal and fidelity and his marked executive ability. He is an authority in all details of the practical mining business, and this pres-

tige comes through the strenuous training which he has received as one of the world's grand army of workers.

Mr. Zimmerman comes of staunch German ancestry and is a native son of the Keystone state, having been born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1843, being a son of Henry and Julie Zimmerman. He was reared to maturity in his native county and there worked in the mines from his boyhood up, as has been already intimated. He was there residing at the time of the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, and in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers he enlisted, in 1863, as a member of Company E, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the South, and later transferred to the Army of the James. His regiment was first attached to the Tenth Army Corps, was later transferred to the Eighteenth and was finally consolidated with the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. He was with his command during the great campaign of 1864, including the siege and capture of Petersburg, while previously he had taken part in the various battles in which his regiment was involved. At the battle of Hatcher's Run, March 31, 1865, he received a severe wound, a rifle ball passing entirely through his body. He continued in the service until the close of the war, having received his honorable discharge August 31, 1865, as corporal of his company. He then returned to his native state, where his career has ever since been identified with the coal mining industry, as already stated, while he has been a resident of Scranton since 1867. He is a member of Hyde Park Lodge, No. 339, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge, No. 976, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is one of the honored comrades of Ezra Griffin Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic, being proud to take his stand among the veterans of this noble organization, whose ranks are rapidly being decimated by the one invincible foe, death. In politics he has ever accorded a stalwart support to the Republican party, of whose principles he is an earnest advocate. In August, 1867, Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage to Rachel Hughes, of Schuylkill county, and of their eleven children only five are living: Margaret A., Susan, Jessie, Inez and Maud. Mrs. Zimmerman was summoned into eternal rest in 1887, having been a faithful helpmeet and wife and a devoted mother. In 1889 Mr. Zimmerman married his present wife, whose maiden name was Isabelle Stevenson, and they have one son, David.

JAMES W. MUSKETT. No resident of Scranton is better entitled to be called a useful citizen than is James W. Muskett. Mr. Muskett is a son of Henry Muskett, who was born in England and is a machinist by trade. In 1883 he emigrated to America, landing in Montreal, Canada, where he remained but a short time, and then moved to Scranton. There he found employment in the Scranton Steel Works. His wife was Martha Heaton, also a native of England, and their family consisted of the following children: Agnes; James W., mentioned at length hereafter; Elizabeth; Gertrude; and Thomas H. Mr. and Mrs. Muskett, the parents of these children, are now residents of Scranton.

James W. Muskett, son of Henry and Martha (Heaton) Muskett, was born December 23, 1872, in Manchester, England, and was in his eleventh year when the family sought a home across the sea. He received his primary education in the common schools of Scranton, and afterward took a course in the Scranton International Correspondence School, which included mechanical drawing. At the age of eleven years he entered the mines as door-tender, being perhaps the youngest miner then in the anthracite belt. The work, however, was uncongenial, and after the lapse of one year he found employment in the Steel mills on the south side, and during his term of service there was engaged in operating the generator which furnished the plant with electricity. Since 1900 he has been employed by the James Simpson Silk Mill Company, of Scranton, as machinist. Mr. Muskett is possessed of much inventive genius, and on February 10, 1903, had issued letters patent, No. 720,373, on an improvement on the little giant ratchet wrench, which simplifies and cheapens the original. On May 31, 1904, he had issued letters patent, No. 761,389, on a pipe wrench, which for simplicity and durability excels anything of its kind in the market. He has now in process a barn windmill, which promises to be in all respects a decided improvement on its predecessors. In 1899 Mr. Muskett built for himself a commodious and attractive home, furnished with every improvement and convenience. In the cellar are two machinists' lathes, a forge and a gasoline engine of four horse power. Here Mr. Muskett does all his experimenting and brings to perfection his different inventions. He is a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. Mr. Muskett married, August 25, 1897, Lizzie Schwin of Scranton, and they have one son and three daughters: Martha May, born May 11, 1898;

Herbert W., born March 25, 1900; Mildred E., born September 28, 1901; and Ada G., born May 4, 1903.

**OWEN D. JOHN.** No man was ever more thoroughly identified with the best interests of the community in which he lived than is Owen D. John with all that makes for progress and improvement in the city of Scranton. To say that by birth and parentage Mr. John is a Welshman is equivalent to saying that his nationality is one which has done and is still doing much to shape the future and mould the destinies of the ancient province of Penn.

Daniel John was born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, and subsequently moved to Caermarthenshire. His life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He married Frances Davis, also a native of Pembrokeshire, and they were the parents of ten children, the youngest of whom was Owen D., mentioned at length hereafter. Mrs. John, the mother of this large family, died at the comparatively early age of fifty-six. She was survived many years by her husband, who at the time of his death was eighty-six years of age.

Owen D. John, youngest child of Daniel and Frances (Davis) John, was born September 6, 1834, near St. Clair, Caermarthenshire, Wales, and at the age of thirteen went to work in the mines of Glamorganshire. In 1856 he left Liverpool on the sailing-vessel "John Bright," and after a pleasant voyage of thirty-five days landed in New York. Thence he proceeded to St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the mines, but within a year was engaged in mining coal on contract. He carried on a jobbing business until October, 1859, when he moved to Scranton, where he secured a position in the Hampton mines. Since that time he has chiefly engaged in the production of coal, having been employed twenty-four years by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company in Diamond shaft. In 1884 he relinquished the labors of mining, and has since then devoted himself to a variety of interests. His fellow-citizens have frequently called upon him to serve them in different capacities, and have always found their confidence more than justified. In 1884 he was appointed by the council of Hyde Park to collect bounty taxes to the amount of several thousand dollars, and in the fourth and fourteenth wards this difficult task was successfully accomplished in the years 1884, 1885 and 1887. Meanwhile he was chosen assessor or collector of county taxes, an office which he held until 1890. Mr. John has also served as a member of the common

council from the fourth ward, having held office two years and a half. In 1890 he was appointed census enumerator for a portion of the same ward, and in 1894 received from this ward the Republican nomination for alderman in opposition to the Democratic incumbent. He was elected by a majority of two to one and took oath in May of that year. His tenure of the office, which has lasted till the present time, is a sufficient testimony to the ability with which he has discharged its duties. In his intervals of leisure he has contributed aid in compiling city directories. Mr. John has been for many years prominently identified with fraternal organizations. He holds the rank of past grand in Silurian Lodge, I. O. O. F., and in 1884 acted as delegate to the Grand Lodge. In 1862 he was largely instrumental in organizing the American Ivorites, calling the lodge No. 1, but hearing of an older one changed the designation to No. 2. In this lodge he has been honored with every office of importance. Mr. John married Mary A. Pembridge, a native of Monmouthshire, Wales, who at the age of eight years was brought to this country by her parents, who settled near Scranton. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John: Daniel A., deceased; Sarah A., deceased; Ellsworth E.; Horace G.; Alfred C.; and Gertrude, who died in 1902. The two elder sons are machinists, and Alfred C. holds a position on the *Scranton Tribune*.

**JOHN W. BAYLEY.** This well known and highly respected citizen of Scranton, Lackawanna county, has had a simple but somewhat unique career since he initiated his independent efforts as one of the world's workers. He has been a resident of Scranton since 1867, is known as a loyal and worthy citizen, and holds the position of engineer in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, in whose service he has been retained for the long period of forty-two years, within which it has been his good fortune to avoid all accidents save one which occurred in September, 1872, while his labors have been consecutive save for the period of his service in the Civil war. The notable feature in his career is that he has never received compensation from any firm or individual save the company by whom he is now employed, while otherwise his only remuneration was that received from the federal government during his valiant service as a soldier in the Union ranks. Both of these statements are of significance as indicating the fidelity and ability of the man.

Mr. Bayley was born at Elk Lake, Wayne

county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1846, and is a son of William and Eleanor (McMullen) Bayley, the former of whom was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and the latter in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. The father of John W. Bayley was likewise a valiant soldier in the Union ranks during the war of the Rebellion, having served as lieutenant in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and having been incapacitated by a wound in the hand, so that he received his honorable discharge before the close of the war. He was a musician of much talent, and for a number of years devoted no little attention to the teaching of both vocal and instrumental music, while he was also a successful teacher in the common schools. He removed to Elk Lake, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, when a young man and was there married. He removed from Elk Lake to Waymart, Wayne county in 1850, where he was principal of the academy for a period of thirty years. During his residence there he was for some time incumbent of the office of chief burgess, and was also a member of the borough council. In the early eighties he removed to Scranton where he became principal of one of the public schools, which position he held for fourteen years, making a total of forty-four years as teacher. William Bayley died May 17, 1892; Eleanor Bayley died April 30, 1902. William and Eleanor Bayley became the parents of seven children, four of whom are living, namely: John W., Anson W., Judson O., and Nellie, who is the wife of Charles Shook.

The paternal grandparents of John W. Bayley were Rev. John and Mary (Cleary) Bayley, both of whom were born and reared in Newburyport, Massachusetts, while the former was an honored member of the clergy of the Congregational Church, to whose faith the greater number of his descendants have adhered. The Bayley family has been identified with American history from the earliest colonial epoch, since the original ancestors came over in the historic "Mayflower," and were numbered among the founders of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Representatives of the name have had charge of the church music in that town for more than a century. The father of John W. Bayley was the only son of Rev. John and Mary Bayley, and a brother of this revered clergyman was a captain in the state militia of Massachusetts. The first representative of the Bayley family to leave the ancestral home in Newburyport was Captain William Bayley, who removed to Elk Lake, in 1814, journeying three hundred miles on foot. John W. Bayley, great-

grandfather of John W. Bayley, was a sea captain, sailing out of Newburyport, and had the distinction of entertaining at his home General Washington on the occasion of one of the latter's visits to Newburyport. The bed in which General Washington slept is still owned by the Bayleys of Newburyport and is in a fine state of preservation. John W. Bayley, while on a visit to the ancestral home, in 1904, had the privilege and honor of sleeping in this historic bed.

John W. Bayley, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a child at the time of his parents' removal to Waymart, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and in this town he secured his early education and was reared to maturity, while he early identified himself with railroading interests, entering the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company in 1862, when sixteen years of age, while he has ever since continued in the service of this corporation, as previously noted, and is one of its trusted and veteran locomotive engineers. On March 12, 1864, when but eighteen years of age, Mr. Bayley tendered his aid in defense of the Union, whose integrity was still in jeopardy through the rebellion of the Confederacy. He enlisted as a private in Company A, Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, with which he was on active duty until the close of the war, having participated in many spirited battles and skirmishes during 1864-65, including engagements on the James and Chickahominy rivers, including that of Bermuda Hundred and the capture of Fort Fisher. At one time he was detailed to duty on the United States gunboat "Mosswood," which plied the James river as far as Richmond, but save for this period he was continuously with his command until the war closed. He received his honorable discharge, July 11, 1865, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. He signifies his interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Bayley is affiliated with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and for a number of years rendered most effective service as engineer in the volunteer fire department of Scranton. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

On June 25, 1874, Mr. Bayley was united in marriage to Miss Clara S. Robbins, who was born and reared in Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Mertice A.

JOSEPH HEIL. One of the most respected among the old residents of Scranton is Joseph



Heil. He is a son of Henry Heil, who was born in Germany and about 1845 emigrated to the United States. After spending two years in New York he moved to the Lackawanna Valley, making the journey from Honesdale to Slocum Hollow (Scranton) on a canal boat. At that time the only street in Slocum Hollow was Petticoat street. Mr. Heil had been a weaver in his own country, but abandoned his trade on coming to the United States. He settled with his family on Shanty Hill, and found employment in the old rolling mill on the south side. About 1854 he moved to Petersburg, where he purchased ten lots at twenty-five dollars per lot. He and his wife were members of the German Roman Catholic Church. His wife was Mary Kilbush, also a native of Germany, and their children were: Margaret, John, Joseph, mentioned hereafter; Mary, Kate, Frank, and one who died in infancy. Frank accidentally shot and killed himself near Carterville, Illinois, in 1884, leaving a wife and one son, Henry, now of Scranton. He is married and has a daughter, Helena.

Joseph Heil, son of Henry and Mary (Kilbush) Heil, was born July 4, 1840, in Germany, and was five years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He received his education in the schools of Scranton and vicinity, and for many years was employed in the steel mills on the south side. He purchased the old homestead in Petersburg, but subsequently sold it and in 1869 moved to his present place of abode. He was at one time a member of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. In politics he is an Independent.

Mr. Heil married Mary Dishler, a native of Germany, and fourteen children were born to them, ten of whom are living: Elizabeth, married William Hans, and is the mother of four children. Joseph T., married Luzetta Arandt and has four children: Charles, Lydia, Edwin and Weynot. Frank, married Gerty Brown. Mary, wife of Fred Buttermann, and has four children. Henry, married Margaret Kline and has four children. Christina, wife of Benjamin Loeh, and has one son. Peter, unmarried. John, unmarried. Louisa, unmarried. Leo, unmarried. Eight of the number are residents of Scranton. The house in which Mr. Heil resides was built under his personal supervision. He has relinquished active labor and is living in retirement, reaping the fruits of his industry and entering heartily into the enjoyment of field sports and fishing, in which he has been the winner of many trophies.

ALEXANDER G. BENNETT. Throughout the length and breadth of Luzerne county no more enterprising or efficient mining engineer could be found than Alexander G. Bennett, of Scranton. He comes of English stock. His ancestors emigrated to the American colonies before the Revolutionary war, in which they participated, striking many a blow in the cause of independence.

Stewart Bennett was born in New Jersey, but passed a great part of his life in Pennsylvania, conducting for a number of years an extensive building business in Wilkes-Barre. As a business man he had a high reputation both for sagacity and rectitude, being notably just and fair in all his dealings. Belonging as he did to a class of men who, in whatever community they may be found, constitute by reason of ability, sound judgment and strict integrity of character a peculiarly and essentially valuable body of citizens, he was frequently urged to accept office, but invariably declined. So unalterable was his decision that when on one occasion his townsmen, despite his opposition, elected him justice of the peace he refused to qualify. He married Mary A. Lyon, a native of New Jersey, and of the seven children born to them only one remains, Alexander G., mentioned hereafter. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have both passed away and have left behind them the memory of sincere, simple and virtuous lives.

Alexander G. Bennett, son of Stewart and Mary A. (Lyon) Bennett, was born in 1867, in Wilkes-Barre, and received his education in the public schools of his native city. At an early age he was appointed clerk in the Wilkes-Barre postoffice, a position which he retained for two years, discharging the duties which it involved in a manner satisfactory alike to the community and to the government. Feeling, however, that the knowledge of some trade was necessary to his financial advancement he applied himself to the acquisition of those branches essential to the calling of a machinist, and having thoroughly mastered the trade followed it assiduously for several years. He then applied for and obtained a position in the engineer corps, which was at that time actively engaged in railroad work. Shortly after he took as his assistant Henry Reese, of Wilkes-Barre. In 1889 he was sent to Alabama to prospect for coal and iron for the Fort Payne Iron & Coal Company, and was given entire charge of the corps. After the completion of this enterprise he took charge for a time of a mining force in Farnsville, Virginia,



where he prospected for coal and iron. In 1893 he returned to his native city, worked as engineer on the Wilkes-Barre & Easton Railroad, and was subsequently employed by the Philadelphia, Honesdale & Albany Railroad, finally going to New York state on another survey. In 1896 he became associated with Simpson & Watkins as superintendent of the forty-first division of the engineer corps, remaining with them for three years. It was in this position that the ability of which he had all along given ample evidence was manifested in a peculiarly striking manner, and in 1898 he was called by the Delaware & Hudson Company to fill his present position of mining engineer of several of their large mines. It is needless to say that this is an office of great responsibility, requiring in its incumbent the precise qualifications of which Mr. Bennett has proved himself possessed. Although taking no active part in public affairs—inheriting in this respect his father's predilection for retirement—Mr. Bennett never forgets to be a good citizen. He is a member of the Civil Engineers' Club of Scranton.

Mr. Bennett married in 1893, Margaret Trichter, of Lehigh, Pennsylvania, and they have three children: Agnes, Jessie and Stewart.

**THOMAS O'CONNOR.** In all Lackawanna county there is no more experienced miner or worthy citizen than Thomas O'Connor, of Scranton. His grandfather, James O'Connor, was a native of Ireland, and in 1801 emigrated to the United States. He was accompanied by two brothers, Thomas and John, both of whom did valiant service in the War of 1812. James O'Connor was a farmer and a worthy citizen. He married Mary Reap, also a native of Ireland, and their children were: Jane, John, Thomas, James, mentioned hereafter; Mary, Kate, and Bridget. Of this number James, Bridget and Thomas are still living.

James O'Connor, son of James and Mary (Reap) O'Connor, was born in 1830, in Carbondale. For thirty years he was in the service of the Delaware & Hudson Company. He married Julia Nolan, also a native of Ireland, and their children were: Thomas, mentioned hereafter; James, John, Stephen, deceased; Mary, Annie, Kate, Julia, Margaret, and Bridget. Mrs. O'Connor, the mother of these children, died in 1885, deeply lamented by her family and friends. Mr. O'Connor is still living, respected by all who know him.

Thomas O'Connor, son of James and Julia (Nolan) O'Connor, was born January 5, 1856,

in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. When he was four years old his parents moved to Providence, where he was educated in the common schools. At an early age he began to work in the mines as breaker-boy for the Delaware & Hudson Company, and after working in this capacity for four years entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, with whom he remained thirty-five years, twenty-five of which he held the position of mine foreman, an office which he now fills with the North-End Coal Company, having two hundred and fifty men under his control. He is perfect master of all departments of the work and is most highly esteemed by his employers. Mr. O'Connor is active as a citizen, and has received from his neighbors various proofs of the confidence which they repose in him. For two years he was a member of the city council and for four years held the office of school director. He is a veteran in the cause of temperance, having been since the age of twelve years a member of the Father Matthew Temperance Society, and as an ardent and indefatigable worker in the cause has won honorable distinction.

Mr. O'Connor married in 1881, Bridget, daughter of Thomas and Bridget Murphy, and their children are: Thomas, Annie, Stephen, Jerrold, Julia, Mary, and Eveline. Mrs. O'Connor is a native of Scranton.

**GEORGE W. POWELL.** Of the many nationalities represented by Scranton citizens none has done more for the advancement of the city than has the Welsh element, and of this type, so numerous and so influential, George W. Powell is a worthy representative.

William Powell was born in Wales and followed the calling of a miner. In middle life he emigrated to the United States and found employment in the mines of Pennsylvania, making his home at Plymouth. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Welsh Baptist church. His wife was Elizabeth Newman, also a native of Wales, and their children were: James, Mary, John W., George W., mentioned hereafter; Sarah A., wife of George T. Tift, of Colorado; and William Henry. With the exception of Mrs. Tift and George W., all these children are now deceased. Mr. Powell, the father, at the age of forty-nine was killed in a mine accident, and his son, James, then a young man of twenty-two, lost his life on the same occasion. The disaster which was of a peculiarly fearful character, occurred April 6, 1890, at Avondale. Mr. Powell

was in all respects a most worthy man. His widow passed away in February, 1877.

George W. Powell, son of William and Elizabeth (Newman) Powell, was born December 28, 1854, in Wales, and was in his fifteenth year when his parents sought a home on this side of the Atlantic. At Plymouth he engaged in mining, which he made the calling of his life, and can now look back upon thirty-five years of service in both valleys. Six years of that time he filled the position of foreman, and for the last three years has been mine foreman at the Holden mines operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. Mr. Powell has under his charge three hundred men, and is equally esteemed by employers and employes. He and his wife are members of the Welsh Congregational church.

Mr. Powell married, October 28, 1874, Sarah J., daughter of William J. and Jane Hughes, both natives of Wales. On their emigration to the United States they settled in Carbondale, where Mr. Hughes was for a number of years track-boss for the Delaware and Hudson Company, his work taking him over a large portion of the Lackawanna Valley. He also held for some years the position of foreman with a company in Northampton county. During the civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. He and his wife were charter members of the Providence Welsh Congregational church. The death of Mr. Hughes was caused by the hardships which he endured while serving in the army. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes two are now living: Lizzie, wife of F. D. Brundage, of Scranton, and the leading soprano in the Presbyterian church; and Sarah J., born in 1856, in Scranton, wife of George W. Powell, as mentioned above. Mrs. Powell leads the singing in the Sunday school, of which she is assistant superintendent and in which she is the teacher of a class of young men. She is a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Relief Corps, No. 37, of Wilkes-Barre, and the Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Powell is an author, whose productions both in prose and verse have met with a favorable reception from the public, to whom she is known as "Murfudd." The home of Mr. and Mrs. Powell is one of the most attractive in Scranton, in which city, as well as in Nanticoke, Mr. Powell is the owner of considerable property.

JACOB WEISSMANN, the able and faithful keeper of the county prison of Lackawanna county, at Scranton, is one of the trusted officials of the county, and one who has been peculiarly successful in his handling of the malefactors assigned to his charge. He has under his care an average of about two hundred and fifty prisoners, and during the summer months gives personal direction to the work of the gangs of prisoners who are employed outside the prison walls. He has served loyally and well under the sheriffs who have had control of the prison for the past eight years.

Mr. Weissmann was born in Germany, 1852, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Wilking) Weissmann, who are now deceased. He duly availed himself of the advantages of the excellent schools of his native land, and there learned the trade of cabinetmaking, of which he is a master and at which he worked for more than a quarter of a century. In 1871, at the age of nineteen years, he immigrated to the United States, first locating in Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained three years. He then went to Alabama and shortly afterward was found located in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, while in 1875 he made his advent in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment at his trade in the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, his superior skill as an artisan enabling him to find a good position with satisfactory pay. He continued in the employ of the company for the long period of twenty years, and this record stands as voucher of his ability and fidelity, as does also his official record since that time. In 1898 Mr. Weissmann was appointed deputy sheriff of Lackawanna county, in which capacity he has served until the present time. He is a Republican in his political adherency, and in a fraternal way is affiliated with the Bavarian Beneficial Society and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which latter he became a member in 1877. He has been provident and industrious and is the owner of a considerable amount of property in Scranton, including his attractive residence, which is located in South Irving avenue. He is one of four children and is the only representative of the family in America.

Mr. Weissmann married, September 15, 1878, Kate Neu, of Germany, and their children are: Annie, Ardi, Jacob, Jr., Lena and Carl.

RICHARD ROBINSON, one of the substantial and highly esteemed citizens of the Green

Ridge division of the city of Scranton, where he has maintained his home for nearly two score years, has gained independence and prosperity through his own well-forward efforts, and he has proven himself worthy of the implicit confidence and regard so uniformly accorded him by his fellowmen. His attractive residence property is located at 1558 Capouse avenue, corner of Green Ridge street, and is one of the fine homes of this section of the city. He has made judicious investments in real estate in this portion of the city, where he is the owner of two valuable residence properties aside from that occupied by himself, while he is known as a loyal citizen and progressive business man.

Richard Robinson is a native of England, born in 1841, a son of Isaac and Mary Robinson, who passed their entire lives in that country, and who were devoted communicants of the Established Church of England. They became the parents of eleven children, Richard being the only one of the number representing the family in America. Mr. Robinson was reared and educated in his native land, where his marriage was solemnized in the year 1866. In November of the following year, accompanied by his young wife, he set forth to seek his fortunes in the United States. He first located on Long Island, New York, where he engaged in gardening, for which pursuit he had a natural predilection, while he had had considerable experience in the line prior to coming to America. He there remained until March, 1868, when he came to Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and took up his residence in Scranton. He secured land in the Green Ridge section, which was then sparsely settled, and there engaged in the horticultural and floricultural business, applying his energies with indefatigable zeal and making the enterprise an unqualified success. He built up a large and prosperous business in this line, cultivating a considerable area of land in supplying vegetables for the local market, and continuing to be actively engaged in this business for about twenty years. He retained marked affection for the industry of cultivating vegetables and flowers, and on his grounds at the present time he has a large and finely equipped hothouse. Bringing to bear excellent judgment Mr. Robinson made good investments from the profits of his business, and thus he has accumulated a competency and is one of the substantial men of the city, being now practically retired from active business, save for superintending his various real estate and capitalistic interests and diverting himself with his vegetables and flowers, in the

successful propagation of which he has no superior in this locality. In politics he is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for office, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Robinson married, in England, 1866, Ann Harrison, and of their five children four are living: Arthur, William H., married a Miss Parmelee, and they have one child, Russell; Elizabeth M., a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of her home city; and Charles.

**JAMES H. BRACE.** The career of this loyal citizen of Scranton shows a mastering of expedients and a rise to a position of responsible order through the application of well directed individual endeavors. Mr. Brace is a skilled machinist in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, in the Scranton shops, and his pleasant residence is located at 531 Garfield avenue.

James H. Brace is a native of Wales, born March 9, 1868, a son of James and Mary (Jones) Brace, both representatives of sterling Welsh families. In 1880 they emigrated to the United States and took up their abode in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where the father devoted his attention to the vocation of miner during the remainder of his active career, his death here occurring in 1902, at which time he was sixty-one years of age. He was a man of the most upright character, was earnest and industrious and his life was one of devotion to his family. His widow survives him and still maintains her home in Scranton. Of their eleven children seven are living, namely: William, James, Mary A., Esau, Sarah E., Samuel and Ruth.

James H. Brace secured his preliminary educational discipline in his native land, and was about twelve years of age at the time of the family immigration to America. Such were the exigencies of the case that he was soon called upon to take up the practical duties of life. After the family located in Scranton he forthwith secured employment as slate picker in the mines of the vicinity, and from this humble position he rose by degrees through various grades of promotion, his fidelity gaining to him this advancement. Realizing that his qualifications were not adequate to enable him to make more than nominal wages, he, in connection with the mining industry, determined to fit himself for further advancement in the connection. This determination was one of action, since he availed

himself of the best advantages accessible, entering the Young Men's Christian Association night school, where he diligently applied himself to study and practical work for a period of two years, devoting himself specially to the studies intended to fit him for the technical work which he was to handle in connection with his chosen vocation, that of mining engineering. After thus equipping himself he secured a position in the Mount Pleasant mine of the Smith & Fuller Coal Company, with whom he remained for the long period of twenty years, during the last four of which he served in the responsible position of fire boss. In 1900 Mr. Brace secured the position of inside foreman for the New York, Ontario & Western Company, retaining this incumbency until May, 1904, when he assumed the duties of his present responsible and profitable office of machinist with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. In politics Mr. Brace is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and in a fraternal way is affiliated with the Slocum Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Brace married, April 27, 1894, Mary Price, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Price, of Scranton. Of the three children of this union Margaret and Alma J. are living, Mary, the second in order of birth, having died at the age of eight months, while Gertrude, an adopted daughter, died in 1904, at the age of sixteen years.

**ABRAHAM F. WIEN.** Among the many to whom the coal industry of Lackawanna county affords employment, none is more competent both in respect to ability and faithfulness to fill the position which he holds than is Abraham F. Wien, of Scranton. His father, Aaron Wien of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, was a carpenter and a first-class mechanic, which accounts for the proficiency which his son afterward attained in that line of business. Mr. Wien moved to Luzerne county, where for fourteen years he held the position of foreman for the firm of Cox Brothers. He was a man in whom his employers had implicit confidence. He married Maria Focht, and of the nine children born to them seven are now living: Clayton, Ella, John, Abraham F., mentioned hereafter; Minnie, Emma, and Henry.

Abraham F. Wien, son of Aaron and Maria (Focht) Wien, was born June 26, 1860, in Reading, Pennsylvania. While he was still an infant his parents moved to Luzerne county, where he was educated in the common schools. His first

employment was with the Cox Brothers as breaker-boy. He was instructed by his father in the carpenter's trade, which served him well in subsequent years. He afterward held for five years the position of locomotive engineer with the same firm. He then entered the service of a contractor and builder at Hazleton, and subsequently became engaged in bridge building. At the end of two years and a half he returned to Cox Brothers, by whom he was employed as breaker carpenter. For two years he worked as carpenter for the Lehigh Valley Company, and for a short time held the position of assistant carpenter foreman with Parker & Company. He then engaged for some time in house building for contractors, by one of whom, M. Christy name, he was sent on a business trip to Mahanoy City. In 1897 he moved to Scranton, where after a short time he was engaged as carpenter by the Delaware and Hudson Company. Subsequently he was employed by the Scranton Coal Company, by whom he was soon promoted to the position of locomotive engineer, which he held until 1903. In that year he was appointed to his present responsible office of outside foreman for the North End Coal Company. This company was organized in 1902, and shipped its first coal April 1, 1903. The openings to the mine are two slopes, one of which is one hundred and fifty feet long and the other twelve hundred feet. The number of men employed on the outside is about eighty, and of these Mr. Wien has entire control. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 16, Free and Accepted Masons, the Patriotic Order Sons of America and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Wien married in 1893, Ruth Kleckner, a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and of their four children three are living: Ralph, Ruth, and Ida. The comfortable and attractive dwelling in which Mr. Wien resides is his own property, and he is justly proud of the fact that he assisted in its erection with his own hands.

**THOMAS GRIFFITH.** Among those residents of Lackawanna county who are selfmade men in the best sense of the term must be numbered Thomas Griffith, of Scranton. He is an Englishman by birth and parentage, although his name would seem to indicate a Welsh ancestry.

Thomas Griffith, who was born in England, emigrated to the United States in 1840, landing in New York on June 4, of that year, after a six weeks' voyage. He settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he worked for the remainder of

his life, his occupation being that of a puddler. He married Margaret Sinkler, also a native of England, and two children were born to them: Nellie, and Thomas, mentioned hereafter. Mrs. Griffith died in 1871, and her husband passed away in 1883. Both were sincerely loved and respected by all who knew them.

Thomas Griffith, son of Thomas and Margaret (Sinkler) Griffith, was born August 5, 1845, in Middlesborough, Yorkshire, England, and was less than four years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He received his education in the common schools of Scranton. At the age of thirteen he entered the service of the Lackawanna Iron Company, being employed in the rolling mills as door-puller at twenty-five cents per day. So diligent and useful was he that his superiors testified to their appreciation of his services by advancing him from time to time until he reached the position of puddler. At the time of the Civil war, although still in his minority, Mr. Griffith felt impelled to offer his services for the preservation of the Union, and accordingly in February, 1865, enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. On his return to civil life Mr. Griffith resumed his work with the Lackawanna Iron Company, retaining his position for eight years. In 1873 he removed to Crown Point, New York, in order to enter the service of the Crown Point Iron Ore Company. With this company he remained seven years, holding after the first three years the position of engineer. Having been offered a similar position by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, he returned to Scranton, and later became engineer for the Surquoit Silk Company, with whom he remained eight years. He then returned for two years to the Lackawanna Railroad Company, and in 1894 became engineer for the Scranton Axle Company, a position which he still holds. He is a member of Griffin Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, James Connell Lodge, No. 170, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs, Roaring Brook Lodge, No. 214. Politically he is a staunch Republican and an ardent supporter of the principles advocated by the organization.

Mr. Griffith married in 1871, Harriet Amelia Burnish, and they have children: Genevieve Margaret, married Richard E. Brown, of Dover, New Jersey; Mary, married Arthur E. Fuller, of Scranton; Guy, Thomas, Henry Burnish, and

Leslie Rupert. Mrs. Griffith is the daughter of Henry and Mary (Jenkins) Burnish, who emigrated from England in the early forties and settled in Scranton. Mr. Burnish was a furnace-builder, and to him belongs the distinction of having erected the first blast furnace ever used in Scranton. He was an able, industrious and worthy man, whose integrity of character commanded the respect of all who knew him. His death occurred in 1884. His estimable wife survived him ten years, passing away in 1894, sincerely lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

**WILLIAM ROBERTSON.** Probably no citizen of Lackawanna county engaged in the mining industry is more admirably fitted for his position than is William Robertson, of Scranton. Mr. Robertson is of Scottish parentage, his ancestors on both sides having been denizens of the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood." Adam Robertson was born in Scotland, December 11, 1832, and in 1864 emigrated to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania and making his home at Dunmore. For fifty-six years, without interruption, he was engaged in mining. He married Margaret Henning, who was born in Scotland, in 1842, and their children numbered twelve, eight of whom are living: Margaret, William, mentioned at length hereinafter; Ann, Florence, Robert, John, Jennie, and Archibald. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, the parents of this family, are living to-day, happy in the memories of well-spent lives and in the affection of their children and grandchildren.

William Robertson, son of Adam and Margaret (Henning) Robertson, was born June 27, 1867, in Scranton, where he received a common school education. At the age of ten years he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company as a slate-picker, and after an experience of one year in the breaker was promoted to the office of door-boy, which he held for six years. He next became a laborer in the mines, and at the end of five years was a full-fledged contract miner. After working for eight years in this capacity he was promoted to one of the most responsible positions in the production of coal, namely that of fire boss. His duty was to enter the mines in advance of the miners and inspect every chamber and avenue for fire-damp or gas, by the explosion of which the life of the miner is endangered. This office he held until August, 1892, and the same year was given his present position, which is that of inside foreman at No. 5 colliery. In addition to having entire



charge of the output of the colliery he has control of the three hundred miners and boys employed therein, and is fitted by his experience of mining in all its branches, his discretion and trustworthiness, for his arduous and responsible office. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 291, F. and A. M., and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Robertson married in 1890 Louise, daughter of Frederick Farber, of Scranton, and four children have been born to them: Minnie, Adam, Louise, who is deceased; and another who died in infancy.

**WILLIAM REPP.** There is probably no name represented in Old Forge which would inspire in that community more sincere respect than the name of William Repp. Mr. Repp is the grandson of Mathias Repp, a native of Prussia, who in 1833 emigrated to the United States, arriving in the city of Baltimore after a three months' voyage in unpleasant weather. He finally settled at Oxford Furnace, New Jersey, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife was Anestina Bremer, and they were the parents of the following children: Henry; Frederick, mentioned at length hereafter; Philip; Catherine; and Mary. After the death of Mr. Repp, which occurred in 1844, his widow and children moved to Slocum Hollow, now the city of Scranton. Mrs. Repp died in 1890, at the venerable age of ninety-one.

Frederick Repp, son of Mathias and Anestina (Bremer) Repp, was born in 1828 in Prussia, and was still a boy at the time of his arrival in this country. He and his brothers were all identified with the development of coal in the Lackawanna Valley, some of them holding responsible positions, such as those of superintendent and district superintendent. Frederick Repp entered the service of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, with whom for twenty-seven years he held the position of foreman. During his experience as a practical miner he sunk several shafts, among them the Marvin shaft for the D. & H. Company, the Roaring Brook shaft at Dunmore, and the Sibley shaft at Old Forge. He also opened the mine under the furnace in Scranton. In 1872 he resigned his position with the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company and thereafter engaged in contract mining, in which he was very successful. Mr. Repp was one of those foreign-born citizens who took up arms in defense of the government of their adopted country. He was a member of Company C, Forty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and in 1863 was one of the emergency men who volunteered

to repel the Confederate invaders from their state. He was honorably discharged August 9, 1863. To Mr. Repp belongs the distinction of having been the first jury commissioner in Scranton, a fact which testifies to the regard in which he was held as a citizen and to his personal popularity. Mr. Repp married Elizabeth Wolfinger, and the following children were born to them: William, mentioned at length hereinafter; Eugene; Sarah, who became the wife of J. M. Rosenkrans; Philip H., who is an inspector at Pittston; Joseph H., who is an engineer; Charles; George W., and Minnie; the two last named being now deceased. Mr. Repp, the father, died March 18, 1902. In all the relations of life he was a thoroughly good and useful man. His widow is still living, being now seventy-five years of age.

William Repp, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Wolfinger) Repp, was born April 7, 1850, in Scranton, and received his education in the schools of his native city. Mr. Repp is one of those men whose activity of mind and desire for knowledge are not to be controlled or thwarted by circumstances, and the limited opportunities of his boyhood served but as a stimulus to larger acquirements in later life. At an early age he began to work in the mines, and has all his life been engaged in the coal industry, having filled every position from that of slate-boy to superintendent. He has been identified with the leading coal companies of the Lackawanna Valley, such as the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, the Roaring Brook Coal Company, the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company, the Lehigh Valley Company and the Old Forge Coal Company, Limited. Since 1874 he has been connected with the Miles Land Company, representing their interest in Old Forge. He is a worthy citizen, and is so esteemed by his neighbors, who have chosen him to fill the offices of school director and township auditor. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

**SILAS GRIFFIN.** None of the residents of Lackawanna county can claim a more honorable ancestry than belongs to those who trace their descent from those sturdy pioneers who laid foundations for the welfare and prosperity of those who were to come after them. Among those who come of this stock none is more worthy of his progenitors than is Silas Griffin, of Chinchilla.

The Griffin family was founded in Pennsylvania by four brothers, Thomas, Joseph, James and Stephen Griffin, natives of Dutchess county,



New York, who migrated to the Lackawanna Valley near the close of the eighteenth century. They were all farmers and prominent men in the communities which they helped to build up. Joseph settled at Hyde Park and was the first representative of Luzerne county. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Thorne, by whom he had one child, Thorne. His second wife bore him eight children: Mary, Elizabeth, Anna, Byron, Henry, John, Adam and Joseph. James was one of the original settlers of Providence, and there married. Among his children was a son, Elias, who was born in 1805, in Providence, and was a practical and successful farmer. He married Esther Clark, of Clark's Green. Of their children the following grew to maturity: Polly A., Emily, Sarah, Elizabeth, Jennie, and Silas, mentioned at length hereinafter. There were two others who died in childhood.

Silas Griffin, son of Elias and Esther (Clark) Griffin, was born August 4, 1843, at Clark's Green, where he received a common school education. In early life he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits which he followed successfully. The outbreak of the Civil war found him ready to respond to the call of his country. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company K, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was honorably discharged in 1864. On his return to civil life he again became a farmer. He is the owner of a fine farm in South Abington township, on which he raises the best product of the soil. In 1887 he entered the service of the Providence Water Company, which was afterward merged into the Scranton Water Company. He has charge of the various reservoirs of the company, being overseer or foreman of their entire water-way. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a strenuous upholder of the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Griffin married Sarah C., daughter of Benjamin Swallow. There were no children by this marriage. Mrs. Griffin died April 3, 1900, sincerely mourned by all who knew her, the many estimable traits of character by which she was distinguished having endeared her to a large circle of friends.

WELDING M. SWALLOW, one of the practical and progressive agriculturists of South Abington township, where he was born in 1854, is a descendant of a long line of sturdy, God-fearing people, noted for their honorable dealings with all men and their unquestioning allegi-

ance to whatever they believe to be the true and right. The earliest ancestor of whom there is any record, was Joseph Swallow, grandfather of Welding M. Swallow, who was one of the pioneer settlers in the Wyoming Valley, a representative of a class of men who endure trials and hardships without number in their endeavor to make for themselves and families a home. He was the father of seven children, namely: Elizabeth, Phebe, Mary A., Minor, George, Benjamin and Daniel.

Daniel Swallow, father of Welding M. Swallow, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1813. Here he was reared, educated and made his home until the year 1853, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres of land in South Abington township, twenty-three acres of which was covered with water, and which was subsequently purchased by the Providence Water Company. About one-half of this land was covered with timber, the tract being a part of the four hundred acres purchased from the government by George Myers. On this land Mr. Swallow erected a fine dwelling and corresponding out-houses, which gave the place the appearance of thrift and comfort. He stood high in the community in which he resided, and was honored by election to several township offices, the duties of which were performed by him in a creditable and satisfactory manner. He was united in marriage to Mary Knapp, who was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, in 1821. Their family consisted of five children: William H., Mrs. Minerva Leach; Welding M., Alberta, deceased; and Webster, deceased. Mr. Swallow died in 1877; his widow is still living (1905).

Welding M. Swallow attended the common schools of South Abington township and the knowledge thus gained was supplemented by a course at the Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. Like his father, he has turned his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits. The farm on which he conducts his operations is one of the finest in the township, made so by the combined efforts of his father and himself. He believes in raising the best of everything, and therefore his crops find a ready sale in the market and realize the highest prices. While his land is devoted to a general line of produce, yet he makes a specialty of fruit growing and dairying, both of which lines of industry he is bringing to a more perfect state. For several years Mr. Swallow was a member of the school board of his township. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and his political al-

legiance is given to the Prohibition party. In 1890 Mr. Swallow was united in marriage to Elizabeth Dean, daughter of Monroe B. and Louise M. Dean, who were the parents of three other children, namely: Jeffrey R., Jennie and John C. Dean. Monroe B. Dean was a son of Jeffrey and Sybil (Hall) Dean, whose family consisted of four children: Mary, Davis, Louise and Monroe B. Dean. Jeffrey Dean was a son of Jonathan Dean, a resident of Rhode Island, from which state in 1803 he removed to Pennsylvania, purchasing there a tract of land consisting of eight hundred acres. He was accompanied by his wife and three sons—James, Ezra and Jeffrey Dean.

**EUGENE A. MYERS.** In recording the history of men and the events which they brought to pass, the name and deeds of George Myers, grandfather of Eugene A. Myers, must not be overlooked. George Myers was a native of Germany, from which country he emigrated to the new world at an early date, settling in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where so many of his countrymen made their home. He was one of the first settlers in Abington township, having purchased four hundred acres of land from the government. He was a thrifty, hardworking man, who during his lifetime accumulated considerable of this world's goods. He was a Democrat in politics. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Bond, a native of Germany, bore him the following named children, all of whom were born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Jacob, John, Samuel, Adam, George, Andrew, Betsy and Peter.

John Myers, second son of George and Susan (Bond) Myers, and father of Eugene A. Myers, was born in the year 1823. Like his father he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he conducted in a practical and scientific manner, and which were therefore highly productive. He was the owner of one hundred and nine acres of land, which he brought under subjection to the plough, and on which he resided up to the time of his decease. He took an active interest in local affairs, was the incumbent of several township offices, including those of supervisor and school director. He married Miranda J. Ross, of Schultsville, Newton township, Pennsylvania, and the issue of this marriage was nine children, all of whom were born in Abington township, in the house in which Eugene A. Myers now resides. Seven of these children attained years of maturity, namely: George, Orpha, deceased; Susan, Eugene A., Otto, Os-

car, deceased; Benjamin, Carrie, deceased; and Elmer E., deceased.

Eugene A. Myers was born as aforesaid in the house in which he now resides, in 1854. He was reared and educated in his native township, and being thoroughly familiar with the duties of farm life by assisting his father during his boyhood days chose the occupation of farming upon attaining years of manhood. Like most of his fellow citizens who followed the plow, his life has been quiet and uneventful. The farm which he cultivates consists of ninety acres of arable land, and is one of the finest and most productive in that vicinity. For three years he has faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of assessor of South Abington township, and for a similar period of time has held the office of register of voters. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows Encampment and Maccabees. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church, the doctrine of which he firmly adheres to, and his political views coincide with those of the Republican party. In 1879 Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Clara Fish, daughter of Elijah and Laura Jane Fish, of Falls, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, who were the parents of eight children, the surviving members of the family being: Clara, Emma, Albert, Ellery, Hubert and Sarah; the deceased members were Halloway and Grace Fish. The Fish family were residents of the valley for a number of years, but finally moved to Falls, Wyoming county. Elijah Fish is a blacksmith by trade, but now devotes his attention to farming. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Grace, the wife of A. F. Staples.

**JAMES H. VANDERBURG,** of Taylor, for many years a progressive agriculturist, but now an employee of the Delaware & Hudson Company, is a descendant of an old and honored family who have been residents of the Wyoming Valley for a number of years.

Jude L. Vanderburg, father of James H. Vanderburg, was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in the year 1814. During his boyhood he came to the Valley, and upon attaining young manhood drove a stage from Wilkes-Barre to Tunkhannock and from Wilkes-Barre to Carbondale, this being before the day when railroads were in operation. He was a tailor by trade, which line of work he followed for a number of years, but later in life turned his attention to farming. His wife, Rachel (Jenkins) Vanderburg, was born in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah

(Tuttle) Jenkins, who were respected and honored by all who knew them, and whose family consisted of nine children: Thomas, Kate, Mary, Sarah, Ellen, Martha, Ada, Rachel, and John S., the latter named being the only surviving member of the family. Twelve children were born to John L. and Rachel Vanderburg, as follows: Samuel, John, Kate, Amos, deceased; James H., Martha, Thomas, deceased; Benjamin, Charles, Henry, Sarah, deceased; and Emma. The father of these children died in 1890, aged seventy-six years, and the mother passed away in 1896.

James H. Vanderburg was born in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1854. He was reared and educated in his native town, and his early life was somewhat uneventful as is the life of the majority of men who follow agricultural pursuits. His farming was conducted principally in what was then Luzerne county, but now Lackawanna county. Later in life he took a trip through the west, thus broadening his views. He returned to the anthracite region again and in 1897 took up his residence in Taylor, where he purchased the property of Mr. Winslow on the corner of Grove and Washington streets, which is one of the most desirable homes in the borough of Taylor. As a citizen he has always been progressive and liberal-spirited, ready and willing to promote all plans for the welfare of the people. In 1887 Mr. Vanderburg married Annie M. Berry, who was born in Ransom township, Lackawanna county, in 1862, and their children are as follows: Mary, Fred, William, Kate, Margaret, and Arthur. The parents of Mrs. Vanderburg were John and Margaret (Ott) Berry, whose family consisted of three children, Mrs. Vanderburg being the only one living at the present time. John Berry was born in Germany, and his wife was a descendant of an old family of Ransom township, now Lackawanna county, who settled there upon their arrival from their native land, Germany.

**J. GEORGE KEHR.** No man in Sibley is more widely known or more highly respected than J. George Kehr, who for twenty-two years has been a continuous resident of that place. He was born in Germany, in 1848, and is a fair representative of the native-born sons of that country, who are noted for thrift, industry and perseverance, and who become loyal and staunch adherents of whatever country they adopt as their own. He is a son of the late John and Sabina Kehr, who were natives of Germany, the former named having been a prosperous

farmer and a most worthy man. Their family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are living at the present time (1905): Frederick, J. George, Anna, Sabina, Harriet, Christian, and Margaret. Frederick and Christian are operating a ranch in Colorado and are among the successful stockmen of that state.

The common schools of his native land afforded J. George Kehr a practical education, which prepared him to take his place in the business world and earn for himself and family a comfortable livelihood. In 1864, at the age of less than sixteen years, he emigrated to the United States, locating in Hyde Park, Pennsylvania, where for many years he successfully followed the occupation of mining. In 1883 he took up his residence in Sibley, and the first two years devoted his attention to the same line of work he had previously followed. He contributed to the growth and development of the town by the erection of a block in 1887, in which he kept a hotel, adding a commodious barn the same year, and this hotel he conducted in conjunction with mining. In 1897 he erected a hotel which he conducted up to 1904, when the building was turned into a dwelling house, from which he derives a goodly profit. During his nineteen years proprietorship of the hotel at Sibley the house was conducted strictly according to the prescribed letter and spirit of the law. He has been honored by his fellow citizens by election to the offices of township clerk, supervisor and tax collector, the duties of which he performed with credit to himself and with satisfaction to all concerned. Whatever success he has achieved and whatever property he has acquired has been the result of his own ambition and effort, and very justly he merits the prominent place accorded him in the community. In 1878 Mr. Kehr was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gusser, who bore him three children: Hannah, Sabina, and Ella. After the death of Mrs. Kehr in July, 1884, he married for his second wife Mrs. Thomas, who bore him six children, but one of whom is living at the present time, Hattie Kehr. The second ceremony was performed in September, 1885.

**JACOB HILDEBRAND.** Probably no better example of thrift and frugality could be exemplified than that displayed in the life of Jacob Hildebrand, a true type of the Americanized German, who, while turning his face toward a new and distant country, brought with him the loyalty and patriotism which he would otherwise have lavished on his own Fatherland. There is

no better citizen today than the Americanized German, as he is honest, trustworthy, economic, industrious, moral, and loyal to his adopted country.

Jacob Hildebrand was born in Germany, April 17, 1846, a son of Frank and Anna C. (Wilhelm) Hildebrand, both natives of Germany, now deceased, whose family consisted of two other children, namely: Yost P. and Henry W. In 1866, at the age of twenty, Jacob Hildebrand emigrated to the United States, locating at Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he was employed by the Delaware and Hudson Company and where he remained up to 1873. On March 4th of that year Mr. Hildebrand removed to Taylorville, now the borough of Taylor, and from then to the present time (1905), a period of thirty-two years, has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He cultivates eighty-six acres of land, pastures and cares for twelve cows and three horses, and has gained a reputation as one of the practical farmers in that section of the Lackawanna Valley. He is a director in the Taylor Building and Loan Association, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is one of the most substantial citizens of the community, is in all respects a conscientious, business-like man, and enjoys the implicit confidence of all with whom he is brought in contact. On June 16, 1867, during his residence in Archbald, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hildebrand was united in marriage to Gertrude Peters, daughter of George P. and Anna D. Peters, and five children were born to them: Kate E., who became the wife of John J. Becker; Anna E., deceased; Frank, who married Anna Seeley, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Dora M., and Henry W. Hildebrand. Mr. Hildebrand and his family are active and worthy members of the German Evangelical church.

JOHN R. JOHNS, who in 1889 was selected by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company to fill the office of mine foreman, an office of trust and responsibility which only the trustworthy and highly recommended men are chosen to fill, is a native of South Wales, born April 5, 1858, a son of David O. and Sarah (Joseph) Johns, and grandson of William and Sarah Johns, the latter named having been a noble and worthy woman, from whom no doubt her descendants inherited their noble traits of character.

David O. Johns (father) was a native of South Wales. He was reared, educated and followed the occupation of miner in his native coun-

try. In 1860 he became a resident of the United States, but in 1865, having in the meantime met with an accident which deprived him of the use of his legs and therefore incapacitated him for further usefulness physically, returned to his native country where he remained up to 1873, when he and his family returned to the United States, he becoming one of its most loyal and worthy citizens. While Mr. Johns was unqualified to perform bodily labor his mind was active. He was not a college educated man, but in his own time and way possessed himself of the mental power and intellectual ability which resulted in his meeting with college men and measuring weapons with them on their own ground. He was an extensive reader, taking up the various scientific subjects such as astronomy, geology, psychology and other deep studies as well as becoming familiar with the classics. This broadened his views and brought him in touch with the best thought of the past ages. He was also a close student of current events, and so stored his fertile brain with living issues that at all times he was ready to put them in a masterly way before the reading public. While a resident of his native land he competed for a prize with a graduate of Oxford and was granted the medal, his essay being far superior to his opponent. He was acknowledged the best essayist in the Welsh language in this country, taking for his subjects geology, physics, astronomy and medicine. He was a man of a very independent spirit, who counted himself second to none and yet was humble and reserved withal. He was a true lover of America and her institutions, and was as loyal a citizen as if born on the soil. He adhered closely to the principles of the Republican party, of which he was an ardent admirer. He was a resident of Wilkes-Barre from 1873 to 1883, and served as alderman of the third ward. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wilkes-Barre. He continued his literary work up to 1880. He was born April 10, 1826, died May 18, 1883, aged fifty-seven years. His wife Sarah was born in Wales, January 21, 1823, and died November 8, 1894. Their children were eight in number, five of whom are living at the present time: David, a musician of considerable repute; John R., mentioned at length hereafter; Thomas, a professor of music; William, a musical director in one of the largest theatres in the city of London, England; and Horace, a native of this country, who is employed as assistant surveyor for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

In 1873, after obtaining a practical education





in the schools of South Wales, John R. Johns emigrated with his parents to the United States, locating at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Shortly afterward he became engaged in the production of coal, an enterprise which he has followed up to the present time. In 1884 he was appointed on the engineer corps of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and at the expiration of two years was appointed assistant foreman in the Taylor mines. In 1888 he was appointed foreman of the Hunt mines, and in March, 1889, was transferred to the Taylor mines, where he is now serving in the capacity of foreman, having under his personal charge two hundred and fifty men. Since Mr. John's residence in Taylor he has been honored by his fellow citizens by election to several offices of trust and responsibility. In 1896 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of councilman, is now (1905) serving the second term and is acting as president of the board. He was a delegate to Harrisburg to represent his party (Republican) at one of the state conventions, and proving a worthy representative well merited the praise of his fellow citizens. December 6, 1882, Mr. Johns was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Stella, born September 25, 1883; Norma, born December 9, 1887, and Hector, born June 20, 1897. James and Elizabeth Evans, parents of Mrs. Johns, moved from Schuylkill county to the Wyoming Valley, locating at Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Evans was a man of sterling qualities and upright character, and was an honored and respected deacon in the Welsh Baptist church.

**AARON T. PARFREY.** Among the many citizens of the county who hold responsible positions in connection with the mining industry none is better fitted, both by training and experience, for the office assigned to him than Aaron T. Parfrey, of Throop. The paternal progenitors of Mr. Parfrey were of English birth, while through his mother he is the descendant of Welsh ancestors.

Timothy Parfrey was born in England, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States. He settled in Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and as he was an experienced miner found no difficulty in obtaining employment. He moved after a time to Peoria, Illinois, where he purchased a farm upon which was discovered a coal mine. This he opened and operated for about six years, and at the end of that time migrated to California, where he spent four years.

He finally returned to Pennsylvania and settled at Dunmore, where he built a house, being employed by G. L. Davis at Roaring Brook. He next went to Oak Hill, near Moosic, where he worked some time, and later moved to Green Ridge, where he was boss of a mine. We next find him in the service of Fisher & Leroy, at Winton, where he made several openings for them in the coal fields. He subsequently went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres, the forty being coal land, and this valuable property is still in his possession. After his many wanderings he returned once more to Pennsylvania and accepted a position as boss for Johnson, at Green Ridge Slope, and some time after he opened a tunnel for S. B. White. In 1888 he abandoned mining altogether. His great experience made his services very valuable, and he was one whose heart was always in his work. He took delight in prospecting for mineral. He is now on the verge of eighty, having been born in 1825, and is enjoying a well-earned rest. He married Margaret Williams, a native of Wales, and their family consisted of eight children, four of whom are living: Mary A., who is the wife of William Cole, of Dunmore; Aaron T., mentioned at length hereafter; Alfred, who is a trainmaster; and Maggie Blanche, who is the wife of James Brown, of Moosic. Aaron T. Parfrey, son of Timothy and Margaret (Williams) Parfrey, was born August 31, 1856, at Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and educated at Peoria, Illinois. He learned the trade of engineer in all its branches, both stationary and locomotive. He began as a fireman, advancing step by step as he gained in knowledge and experience. The first place where he held the position of engineer was at Winton, Lackawanna county, where he remained until 1877. He then went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he operated a pair of upright engines for the Atlas Works, remaining two years in this position. In 1885 he went to Dunmore and entered the service of the Pancoast Coal Company, and since that time has remained with them with the exception of three years spent in South Carolina as locomotive engineer on the South Carolina Railway. That during this long period he has held the position of chief engineer is an all-convincing evidence of his ability and faithfulness. Mr. Parfrey is one of those men who thoroughly understand their business in all its departments and enjoy the full confidence of their employers, and he has in his possession many testimonials of a most gratifying nature. During his residence in Throop he has added to



the growth of the borough by the erection of three houses, one of which he sold. His own residence, which is one of the finest in Throop, was built in 1889. Mr. Parfrey married in 1886, Mary Ann Fallon, of Throop, and two children have been born to them, Blanche and Alfred, both of whom are deceased. In 1897 Mr. and Mrs. Parfrey adopted an infant only six weeks old and named him Roy Parfrey.

MICHAEL D. MANLY is a respected and worthy citizen of Dunmore, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided since he was eight years of age. He is one of the self-made men of his day who met and overcame the adverse circumstances of early life, and by his industry and integrity enjoys a position of trust and responsibility with the Union Cash Store in the borough of Dunmore, with which corporation he has been connected for nine years. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1858, a son of John and Mary (Kelly) Manly, both natives of Ireland. They came to this country prior to their marriage, locating in Baltimore, Maryland, where they were married and resided for several years, removing to Dunmore, Pennsylvania, in 1866. John Manly (father) was employed as mine foreman by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. His death occurred in 1871; he was survived by his wife, who is now (1904) residing in Dunmore. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

Like the majority of young men who are reared in a mining territory Michael D. Manly began the labors of life at the coal breaker, and was subsequently advanced to various positions in and about the mines until 1884, when he took up the mercantile business, which he has followed up to the present time. Mr. Manly is thoroughly devoted to his adopted city, taking a great interest in all that pertains to its advancement and prosperity, and has added to its adornment a beautiful home where he and his family reside, esteemed and respected by their many friends. In 1884 Mr. Manly was united in marriage to Catharine Howard, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of four children: John, Charles, Mary and Frances Manly.

GEORGE TREGELLAS, chief engineer at the Dupont Powder Mill, at Moosic, Pennsylvania, in which capacity he has served since 1877, is a man of courage, careful and methodical habits, sobriety and business ability of a high order, these characteristics being needful in the

discharge of the onerous duties of his position. To all the various callings in life there is more or less danger to life by accident, but to some particular vocations there is greater risk than others and among the latter class we might mention that of powder making. He must necessarily be always on the alert, never off his guard, as other lives as well as property depend on his faithfulness to duty.

George Tregellas was born in Cornwall, England, April 27, 1846, a son of Henry and Nannie (Rogers) Tregellas, whose family consisted of six children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, are living at the present time (1904). The death of Mrs. Tregellas occurred in 1856, and subsequently Mr. Tregellas married again, his second wife bearing him four children. His demise occurred in 1900.

In 1853, when seven years of age, George Tregellas accompanied his parents to this country, they first settling in Schuylkill county, at Minersville, and later located in Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and young George attended the public schools of both towns. He began work at the breaker at the early age of ten years, and the following year abandoned this work to engage in the blacksmith shop with his father, who had charge of the same for the Big Mine Run colliery. With the exception of the winter months when he attended the district school, he remained at that employment until sixteen years old. He then took charge of a blacksmith shop for the same company, remaining for ten years. At this time his father engaged in the mercantile business in Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, and he abandoned his work at the mines in order to assist him, but at the end of one year engaged with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, remaining with them three years. In 1870 he came to Oak Hill and at once secured employment with the Filer Coal Company as engineer, and continued as such until 1877, when he was appointed to his present position, chief engineer at the Dupont Powder Mill. He has under his supervision eleven engines, which supply the mills with motive power, and it is to his credit to say that no accident has occurred in or been traceable to his department. The same cannot be said of the other departments, for in 1892 an explosion occurred in which nine men were killed, and another accident occurred in 1895 when the fatality was less. Mr. Tregellas has always maintained an interest in all matters calculated to promote the welfare of the people of the borough of Moosic, where he erected his home in 1872 and has since re-

sided. He is a charter member of Bennett Lodge, No. 907, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Moose; he is also past noble grand, and has been secretary of the lodge for a quarter of a century. In politics he is a Republican. In 1806 Mr. Tregellas was united in marriage to Delilah M. Stearns, daughter of E. H. and Caroline (Sears) Stearns. Their children are: Jennie (Mrs. Snyder), Etta C. (Mrs. Hines), Blanch L. and Ethel C. Tregellas.

**JOSHUA PALMER HOLLISTER.** Among the many citizens of Lackawanna county who are engaged in the mining industry not one fills his position with greater capability or is more faithful to the trusts and responsibilities devolving upon him than Joshua Palmer Hollister, of Peckville. Mr. Hollister comes of honorable lineage, and is a descendant of one of the oldest American families. John Hollister, the first known in America, was from Somerset county, England; he was Sir John Hollister, Lord of Litchfield Manor, England. He sailed from Bristol and settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in May, 1643, and was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts. In November, 1664, he moved to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and frequently represented that town in the general court. There was a John Hollister in the time of Henry VIII of England, a John Hollister, Lord of Manor of Lincheomb in 1608, and a Dennis Hollister, who was a member of Cromwell's privy council after the Protectorate was established. The name is derived from the two words Holly and terre and means Holly land or place of Holly trees. There is still a place in England bearing the name of Hollister. The Hollisters have a family history and there are more than five thousand American descendants of the first John Hollister, of America. They have the coat of arms, also the family motto, which is: "We have been, and by the grace of God we shall be."

Alpheus Hollister was a cabinetmaker and a man of influence in the community. He was the founder of Hollisterville, and it was in honor of him that the place received its name. He married Mary Palmer, and after her death took for his second wife her sister, Mrs. Parmelia (Palmer) Page, a widow. On being left a widower for the second time he married Sarah Jones, of Lake Ariel, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He was the father of four children, three of whom reached maturity, among them William, mentioned at length hereafter. Alpheus Hollister was a true pioneer, a natural leader, and one of

the men born to make paths for others to walk in.

William Hollister, son of Alpheus Hollister, was born in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and all his life followed the trade of a millwright. He was prosperous in worldly matters, and was a man of the strictest integrity of character, possessing the highest respect and most implicit confidence of his neighbors. He married Nancy Mitchell, a native of Lackawanna county, and the following children were born to them: Gertrude, who became the wife of Arthur West; Joshua Palmer, mentioned at length hereafter; Della; and Earl E.

Joshua Palmer Hollister, son of William and Nancy (Mitchell) Hollister, was born in 1857, in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he obtained his education in the common schools. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He entered the service of the Delaware & Hudson Company as head of the department of carpentry, and after a time was appointed outside foreman of Grassy Island colliery. This position involves the oversight of two shafts of eight hundred and three hundred and fifty feet respectively, in addition to that of two shops fifteen hundred feet in length and one hundred and fifty feet in depth. He has under his control no fewer than eight hundred men. For this position Mr. Hollister is peculiarly fitted, possessing as he does tact, discretion and sound judgment. His strong sense of justice and freedom from prejudice cause him to consider with rigid impartiality the interests of employers and employed, and to administer the trusts of his office with strict fidelity to both. He has been in the service of the company twenty-two years, and thus in addition to his other qualifications possesses the inestimable advantage of long experience. During the whole period of his service there has never been any other feeling toward him but that of entire satisfaction either on the part of his superiors or of those under his control. Mr. Hollister is related to the late Dr. Horace Hollister, the author of the *History of Lackawanna County*, and a collector of Indian relics, and is also related to Colonel Watrous, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. After his removal to Peckville Mr. Hollister married Margaret Burrows, of Peckville, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Jessie, Lionel P., and Gerald W.

**EUGENE TAYLOR.** Among the large number of those associated with the Scranton Coal Company none is more respected both for ability and worth of character than Eugene Tay-

lor, of Peckville. He is the son of William Taylor, who was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and followed agricultural pursuits. He married Mary E. Kelly. Mr. Taylor possessed the sincere regard of all who knew him as a man whose conduct was marked by strict adherence to principle.

Eugene Taylor, son of William and Mary E. (Kelly) Taylor, was born April 30, 1851, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he obtained his education in the common schools. During his boyhood and youth he was engaged in farming, and in 1869 went to Kansas where he worked with his brother, who was a carpenter and from whom he learned the trade. At the end of two years he moved to Minnesota, where he worked for three months, and then went to Dakota Territory, where he was engaged for two years in bridge-building for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1872 he returned to Pennsylvania, and for one year again became a farmer. In 1874 he moved to Scranton where he worked as a house carpenter until 1875, when he became carpenter for the Fairlawn Coal Company. In 1876 he moved to Winton and there worked as a carpenter for the Pierce Coal Company, and in 1883 he was made outside foreman, a position which he retained until 1898. In 1900 he entered the service of Dr. J. N. Rice, as outside foreman, who owned and operated the Riverside colliery. In 1903 he was promoted to superintendent of the colliery, inside and out, and held that position until the year 1904. The same year the Scranton Coal Company became owner of the Riverside Colliery, and Mr. Taylor remained as outside foreman. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Taylor married in 1873, Ophelia Collum, and they are the parents of one son; George F., who is now chief clerk for the Hillside Coal & Iron Company at Pittston.

**DANIEL JOHN GILMARTIN.** The general intelligence, high moral character and business ability of Daniel J. Gilmartin, a resident of Archbald, Pennsylvania, and weighmaster for the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, are such as to entitle him to the respect of the entire community and the deeper esteem of those who are brought in contact with him, either in business or social life. He was born in New York city, in 1844, a son of Patrick and Ellen (Cook) Gilmartin, the former named being one of the pioneers of Archbald. Patrick Gilmartin (father) was born in Ross, county Mayo, Ireland, in 1808. He emigrated to the United States in 1830, locating in Maryland. After re-

maining seven years in the country he returned to Ireland in order to marry the lady of his choice, Miss Ellen Cook, and in 1840 he and his wife returned to this country. He resided at various places up to the year 1845, at which time he removed his family, which consisted of his wife and three children, to Archbald, Pennsylvania. He settled in what is now the third ward, and built the first house in town. He also erected three other houses in the town, one of which was subsequently burned, but another was erected in its place by his son, D. J. Gilmartin, and thus he contributed to the growth and development of that section. He was an extensive contractor in the construction of various roads at that time, and on his arrival in Archbald contracted for the construction of the Gravity Railroad and built the Plains No. 1 and No. 2. He was the first weighmaster for the Delaware and Hudson Company, entering their employ in 1846, and was succeeded by James Hosie. For twelve years he was engaged in the mercantile business, and was highly prosperous in his management of a general store, this enterprise being in addition to his other line of work. He was a man of some local influence, as well as an active business man. In 1859 he held the office of supervisor of the township. In 1862 Mr. Gilmartin met his death in a draft riot, in which he took no part whatever. The soldiers, driven to desperation by the acts of violence on the part of the mob, shot promiscuously, killing Patrick Gilmartin and wounding six or seven others, including his wife who was shot through the leg. Mr. Gilmartin was peaceably attending to his work when seven balls passed through his body. His wife, Ellen (Cook) Gilmartin, died on Good Friday of the year 1894. Their family consisted of seven children, as follows: John, born in New York city; Daniel J., mentioned hereafter; Bridget, deceased, was born in Carbondale; Mary, deceased, was also born in Carbondale; William A., born in Archbald; Thomas F., born in Archbald; and Patrick C., also a native of Archbald. All of the above named children were reared in Archbald, are now following various and honorable pursuits, and are worthy citizens of our commonwealth.

Daniel J. Gilmartin obtained a common school education, and subsequently started out to earn a livelihood for himself. Like his father, he served in the capacity of weighmaster for the Delaware and Hudson Company, an office he held for several years and afterward served six years as foreman for Jones, Simpson & Company at Archbald, and he is now filling the position

of weighmaster for the New York, Ontario and Western Company at Archbald. The esteem and confidence in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen is evidenced by the fact that he held the office of school director for nine years, and borough councilman for seven years. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church, Mr. Gilmartin having been the secretary of the building committee during the erection of the edifice in the years 1873-74. Before a house of worship was erected in the town, his father's house was the second place in which the members met for divine service. June 25, 1884, Mr. Gilmartin was married to Catherine Manley, the accomplished daughter of John and Ann Manley, of West Virginia. Their children are: Jenevive A., Bertha C., a graduate of Archbald high school; James A., and Jerome D. Gilmartin.

**H. F. MARSHALL.** It may safely be asserted that no resident of Lackawanna county who is engaged in the coal industry fills his office with more ability than does H. F. Marshall, of Dunmore. He comes of English ancestry, his grandfather, Henry Marshall, having been brought to the United States when an infant.

Edwin A. Marshall, son of Henry Marshall, was born in New York state. He was a carpenter by trade, and in early life moved to Pennsylvania, where he was employed by the Delaware & Hudson Company on the canal. In 1861, on the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, and after three years' service was honorably discharged. After this he was employed until the close of the war by the United States Construction Corps. He then returned to his old place with the Delaware & Hudson Company, where he remained until 1900, when the canal was abandoned. He was popular as a citizen, and was several times elected to the office of school director. He married Mary, a native of White Mills, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and daughter of George and Nancy Armstrong, the former a native of Pennsylvania. Their other children were: Milton, Libbey, William, Lina, Harriet, Charles, deceased; Anna, deceased; and Zerbey, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had children: Cornelia B., Josephine, Charles, Mary, deceased; and H. F., mentioned hereafter. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are now (1906) living in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, enjoying the fruits of well-spent lives.

H. F. Marshall, son of Edwin A. and Mary (Armstrong) Marshall, was born May 9, 1867, in Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He

was educated in his native town, and after leaving the common schools turned his attention to various pursuits until 1887, in which year he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company as weighmaster, an office which he filled until 1891. He was then promoted to the post of station agent at Dunmore, where he remained until 1894. In that year he was made breaker boss at No. 8 breaker, where he remained one year. He was next sent to the freight department in Scranton, and after one year was promoted to the general office of Dunmore. After remaining there as clerk for two years, he was, in 1896, made superintendent of breakers, an office which he held until the company abandoned it. After spending some time in the office he was made superintendent of No. 1 and Gipsy Grove collieries. The latter shaft was sunk about 1870 and the former some years later. The output of these two shafts is twenty-three hundred tons daily. There are under Mr. Marshall's control two hundred and sixty men, and all property on the surface is under his supervision. This responsible position he fills to the entire satisfaction of the company. Mr. Marshall is a faithful citizen, and for four years held the office of borough auditor. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has attained the rank of past grand, and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a steadfast advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and in matters of religion adheres to the Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of elder. Mr. Marshall married, February 23, 1893, Matilda, daughter of James O. and Sarah J. Masters, of Dunmore, and their children are: James E., Cyrus M., and Helen L.

**TIMOTHY McGARRY,** of Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, is a citizen whose integrity and uprightness cannot be gainsaid and whose loyalty to his adopted country is beyond question. He is a native of county Roscommon, Ireland, born June, 1841, a son of Patrick and Mary (Kennedy) McGarry.

Patrick McGarry (father) was also a native of Roscommon, Ireland, born March 20, 1816, and his educational advantages were of the most meager character. In early manhood he emigrated to the United States, accompanied by his wife, Mary (Kennedy) McGarry, also a native of Ireland, and after a voyage of three weeks on a sailing vessel they arrived in New York city, where he secured employment as

watchman for a ship company. Later he located at Morse Tannery in Fell township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where they remained for a period of forty years. For ten years he worked as a coal breaker, and by hard labor and economy accumulated sufficient money to purchase a farm of three hundred acres of land located in Fell township. At that time many Indians frequented the neighborhood and Mr. McGarry associated with them and was on such friendly terms with them as to warrant the nickname of "Chief," which clung to him up to the time of his death. He was a reliable, trustworthy man, commanded the respect of his fellow citizens, and was the incumbent of the offices of justice of the peace, supervisor and school director. He was an active and consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McGarry, namely: Michael, Timothy, Mary, deceased, who was the wife of J. H. Brennan, and Patrick, who is foreman for the D. & H. Company. "Chief" McGarry died at his home in Carbondale, in 1900, at the age of eighty-four years, and his good and faithful wife passed away during the same year, aged eighty-two years. They were respected by all who knew them, and their children have retained the same standing in society, being worthy neighbors and loyal citizens whose word is as good as their bond.

Timothy McGarry, second son of Patrick and Mary McGarry, was reared and educated in Fell township, Lackawanna county. At the age of fourteen years he entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company as stable boy, and from that time to the present, a period of forty-three years, has served the same company, being promoted from stable boy to stable boss with a salary commensurate with his position. During that long period of time he has never been absent from his post nor has he received a reproof for neglect of duty. He is one of the men on whom the company can thoroughly depend, and whether the men are on strike or laboring in the mines, Mr. McGarry is always at his post and he has never been interfered with in the discharge of his responsible duties. He cheerfully performs all the obligations of a good citizen, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community. Since the organization of Father Matthew Society, of the Roman Catholic church, Mr. McGarry has been a member, and he is also a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 5.

In 1874 Mr. McGarry married Mary A. McHale, born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, 1848,

daughter of James and Sarah McHale, who were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living at the present time, as follows: Jane, Bridget, Anna, James, and Mary A., aforementioned as the wife of Timothy McGarry. The McHale family are from county Mayo, Ireland, and were among the pioneer settlers of Carbondale. Seven children were the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McGarry, four of whom are living, namely: Mary, born 1879; Joseph, born 1881; Sarah, born 1884; and William, born 1885. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

**JOHN LAVIN.** Comparatively few men have enjoyed the advantage of as thorough an experience in the labors of their chosen calling as has fallen to the lot of John Lavin, of Olyphant. To quote his own words, he has "done everything that is done under ground." His father, Thomas Lavin, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States and made his home in Pennsylvania. His wife was Ann McHall, born in 1822, in Ireland, and they were the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Thomas, Michael, John, mentioned hereafter; and Alice. Mr. Lavin, who is now deceased, was an honest, upright and industrious man. His widow is still living at the advanced age of eighty-two.

John Lavin, son of Thomas and Ann (McHall) Lavin, was born in 1859, in Throop, and received his education in his native town, where he has resided ever since. He entered the service of the Delaware & Hudson Company as breaker-boy, and rose step by step until he reached the position of fire boss, which he held for eleven years. This is one of the most important and responsible offices connected with the mining of coal, for on the fidelity of the fire boss hang the lives of hundreds of men. In 1889, while serving in this capacity, Mr. Lavin had a most perilous and memorable experience. In company with four other officials he was examining a mine when there was an explosion of gas. He was the only one of the party who escaped. In justice to Mr. Lavin it should be stated that he was not at that time fire boss of that particular mine. In 1896 Mr. Lavin became foreman, and in 1898 was placed in charge of Olyphant mine, belonging to the Delaware & Hudson Company, in whose service he has been for thirty-five years. This mine is four hundred feet below the surface. Mr. Lavin has under his control four hundred men and boys, and fills his position to the entire satisfaction of his employers, who place implicit



confidence in him. He is a good citizen, and has served the borough of Throop as a member of the school board. He belongs to the C. M. B. A. Society, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Lavin married, April 27, 1884, Sarah A., daughter of Patrick Murphy, and they have children: Anna A., a graduate of the East Stroudsburg State Normal School, is now a successful teacher; Clara, a student at the Mansfield State Normal School; Alice, Thomas, and Hortense. Mr. Lavin's residence, which was erected in 1869, adds much to the beauty of the borough.

THOMAS H. JENKINS, one of the trustworthy and esteemed citizens of Taylor, who for thirty-one and a half years served in the capacity of fire boss in the Taylor mines, this office of responsibility requiring men who are sober, courageous and faithful to the trust reposed in them, for upon their faithfulness to duty depends the lives of the miners, was born in Wales, January 19, 1837, a son of James and Rebecca (Davis) Jenkins, natives of Wales, who were the parents of three other children, namely: Priscilla, George and William, Thomas H. being the only survivor at the present time.

Thomas H. Jenkins was reared and educated in his native country, and for fifteen years after the completion of his studies filled the position of stationary engineer. In 1863 he emigrated to the United States, locating at Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where for three years he engaged in the production of coal. In 1869 he removed to Taylor, erecting a residence for himself in 1882, and from June, 1869, to October, 1900, was employed in the Taylor mines by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. This mine has been the most gaseous in the valley and on that account demanded more careful attention from the fire boss, and during the thirty-one years of Mr. Jenkins' service as such he never met with any accident attributable to his carelessness, being one of the few men whose record is clear of reproach. The dangers to which miners are exposed from the various causes, whether fire, water or gas, require the closest attention and the most careful security on the part of the operators of mines, and the state law is strict in the enforcement of certain rules being carried out in the inspection of mines before the men are allowed to enter. No man could have been more faithful or given better satisfaction in guarding against any possibility of danger than did Thomas H. Jenkins, who, were it not for his advanced age, would be in the same position to-

day. He was appointed a member of the council of the borough of Taylor, and this office he filled with credit to himself and profit to his fellow citizens.

In 1860 Mr. Jenkins married Catherine Davis, a native of Wales, born in 1840, and died in 1899. Their children were: Priscilla, born in Wales, became the wife of William Hoskins, and their children are: William, Lydia, Thomas, Arthur, Roy and Olivette Hoskins. William G., born in Wales, deceased. Rebecca, who became the wife of B. O. Jones, and one child was born of this union, William Jones. Sarah J., who became the wife of Joseph Francis, issue, ten children: Maud, Martha, Rebecca, Margaret, Eva, Catherine, Thomas and three deceased. Gwinnie, who became the wife of William N. Williams, issue, three children: Douglas, Verne and William Williams. George W., who married Linnie Jenkins, and their family consisted of three children: Fred, Catherine and Priscilla Jenkins. Mary, who became the wife of Watkin D. Morgan, and their children are: Daniel and Rhea Morgan. Mattie, deceased. Richard, and an unnamed infant. The surviving children of this family reside in Taylor.

EVAN C. DAVIES. A list of the experienced miners of the Lackawanna Valley would be incomplete without the name of Evan C. Davies, of Taylor. The statement that Mr. Davies comes of Welsh ancestry is equivalent to the declaration that he has achieved success in the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Thomas C. Davies was born in Wales, and in 1858 emigrated to the United States. After living for a time in Ohio and Indiana he came, in 1873, to Pennsylvania, and took up his abode in Taylor. His wife was Elizabeth Rosser, also a native of Wales, who came to this country in 1861. Five children were born to them, three of whom are living: Nellie, another daughter who is the wife of J. E. Watkins; and Evan C., mentioned hereinafter. The death of Mrs. Davies occurred in 1887, in Colorado, whither she had gone in quest of health.

Evan C. Davies, son of Thomas C. and Elizabeth (Rosser) Davies, was born in 1867, in Meigs county, Ohio, and attended school in his native state, as well as in Indiana and Pennsylvania. At the age of nine years he was employed in a coal breaker, and was subsequently engaged in various pursuits in and about the mines. It must not be supposed, however, that because Mr. Davies began at so early an age to work in the mines he neglected any opportunity



for mental improvement. He was ever a close student of books and an attentive observer of events as well as of the men who brought those events to pass. He acquired an education which fitted him to become, in 1885, a schoolmaster in Taylor. He accompanied his invalid mother to Colorado in 1886, and while in that state took charge of a school. After the death of his mother he returned to Taylor and for a short time edited the *Taylor Journal*. In 1892 he was employed by the Connell Coal Company as chairman of the mine engineering corps, and was soon appointed to the position of mining engineer for the same company. After the Connell Coal Company sold their interest to the Lehigh Valley Company, he remained with the latter organization until 1902. After the great strike of that year he worked for the Stevens Coal Company of West Pittston, from which place he was called by the Connell Coal Company to fill the position of inside superintendent of National colliery. This position Mr. Davies still retains, discharging the important and responsible duties devolving upon him in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to his employers. He has under his control about one hundred and sixty men, and invariably awards an impartial consideration to their interests as well as to those of the company. As a citizen Mr. Davies is active and public-spirited, and has held the office of secretary of the school board.

**PHILIP HEUSER.** There are few men in Lackawanna county whose experiences in the production of coal has been more thorough than that of Philip Heuser, of Old Forge. He is of German nationality, having been born in the Fatherland, January 12, 1840.

In 1859 he emigrated to the United States, settling first in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in stage driving and also in the livery business. In 1867 he moved to the Lackawanna Valley and the following year took up his abode in Old Forge borough, where he has since resided continuously. For thirty years he was successfully engaged in contract mining, and during that period met with but one accident and that not serious. For seventeen years he was employed at the Sibley mines, and later he was in the service of the Jermy Company. In August, 1900, he abandoned mining after a career of more than thirty years, during which time he had reaped the success which was the just reward of his industry, ability and trustworthiness. Mr. Heuser is an active and loyal citizen, who has at heart the best interests of the borough

where for so many years he has made his home.

His sterling traits of character are fully appreciated by his neighbors in response to whose solicitation, enforced by their votes, he filled for one term the office of assistant assessor. In politics Mr. Heuser affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Heuser married, December 8, 1861, Catherine Elrich, a native of Germany, and ten children were born to them, six of whom are now living: Henry; Lizzie, wife of Henry C. Courtwright; William, Frederick, Ella and Emma (twins). Ella is an accomplished teacher in the Old Forge high school, and Emma married in 1898, John Ayers, a book-keeper of Old Forge. The death of Mrs. Heuser, the mother of these children, occurred June 17, 1901. She was an irreparable loss to her family and was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Heuser is the owner of two fine houses, in one of which he makes his home.

**ANDREW J. WIDNER.** Among those who laid the foundations of the prosperity of Lackawanna county must be numbered Andrew J. Widner of Dunmore, one of the pioneers of that borough. On the paternal side Mr. Widner is of German parentage, and through his mother comes of English stock.

Peter Widner was born in Germany, and was by occupation a stone mason. When a young man he emigrated to the United States and settled in New Jersey, where, as he was an excellent mechanic, he had no difficulty in securing employment. He married in 1814, Jane B. Guy, who was born in England, 1792, and came to this country when but fourteen years of age. Their children were: James W., born 1816; Elizabeth, born 1818; Margaret, born 1820; Jane B., born 1822; William, born 1824; Andrew J., mentioned hereafter; and Peter, born 1828, was a carpenter, and migrated to Dunmore with his brother, Andrew J. Of the father and mother of these children it can be truly said that they were good parents, good neighbors and good citizens.

Andrew J. Widner, son of Peter and Jane B. (Guy) Widner, was born May 15, 1826, in Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, and was educated in his native town. He learned the carpenters' trade in the most thorough manner, and in 1847 went to Dunmore, where he entered the service of the Scranton Iron & Coal Company. He remained with them until 1850, when he secured employment with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in whose service he remained

uninterruptedly for forty-five years. During that time he filled his position, which was that of foreman over a carpenter gang, in such a manner as to serve the best interests of both the company and the men. In 1809 he was retired on a pension of ten dollars per month in recognition of nearly half a century of faithful service. Mr. Widner's fidelity in his occupation has been equalled by his disinterested activity as a citizen. He has contributed to the growth and development of Dunmore by the erection of two beautiful dwelling-houses, one of which was built in 1853, and which he has since made his home. His townsmen testified to their appreciation of his good qualities as a citizen by making him for twelve years assessor of Dunmore. In politics he is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Widner married in 1854, Laura C. Dolph, and their children were: Helen F., who became the wife of Hugh Higgins; Charles, George, Kate E., and Mary J., all deceased. The Dolph family is of French extraction and was founded in this country in New England, whence a branch was transplanted to Pennsylvania. Moses Dolph married Annie McArthur, a native of Scotland, and one of their sons was Alexander, a well-to-do farmer of Blakely township. He owned about two hundred acres of land and was a man of influence in the community, holding several township offices. He married Susan London, and they had children: Eliza, Emeline, Moses, Edward, Alfred, Warren, Laura C., who became the wife of Andrew J. Widner, as mentioned above, and Mary.

**WILLIAM HENRY REYNOLDS.** It is an acknowledged fact that the farmers of Wyoming county in all the elements which go to the making of thorough agriculturists are excelled by none throughout the length and breadth of the Keystone state, and that to their industry, ability and enterprise the county is indebted for no small share of its material prosperity. This important and influential class of the population finds in William Henry Reynolds, of Factoryville, a worthy representative. The ancestors of Mr. Reynolds on both sides were among the pioneers of Wyoming county.

Robert Reynolds, a native of Rhode Island, was one of that band of patriots whose heroism rendered possible the independence of the American colonies. He served with the rank of captain under the command of General Washington. Solomon Reynolds, son of this ancestor of Revolutionary fame, was born in Rhode Island, but

in middle life migrated to Pennsylvania and built the first house ever erected in Factoryville.

Crispin Reynolds, son of Solomon Reynolds, was born in Rhode Island, April 30, 1794, died March 17, 1855. In early life he became a resident of Pennsylvania, and had the happily uneventful career of a prosperous farmer. Like his grandfather, Captain Robert Reynolds, he took up arms in the defense of his country, serving as a soldier during the war of 1812. He married Arba Celinda, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of John Seaman, who shared with Solomon Reynolds the honor of being one of the founders of Factoryville. Here he owned a large farm which he cultivated successfully, at the same time following the shoemaker's trade. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the parents of eight children, two of whom are now living: William Henry, mentioned at length hereafter; and Catherine, who became the wife of B. S. Gardner, and now resides on the old homestead in Benton township, Lackawanna county. Mr. Reynolds, the father, died at the age of sixty-one. Both he and his estimable wife left behind them the memory of good and useful lives.

William Henry Reynolds, son of Crispin and Arba Celinda (Seaman) Reynolds, was born April 26, 1838, in Benton township, Lackawanna county, where he received his education. At the age of fifteen he engaged in farming, which he made his life-work, and in which he met with a gratifying degree of success, reaping as the reward of his labors an honorable reputation as well as pecuniary profit. In the matter of military service Mr. Reynolds has followed in the footsteps of his ancestors. During the Civil war he served nine months in the Union army, and was present at the battle of Antietam, where he received a wound, in consequence of which he was in 1863 honorably discharged on account of disability. Untiring as has been Mr. Reynolds' application to the labors of his chosen calling, he has never been unmindful of the obligations of citizenship, having always been found in the front rank of those public-spirited members of the community who are at the same time progressive and conservative. Every enterprise which commends itself to his judgment as likely to conduce to the welfare of his neighbors receives his ready support and advocacy, while at the same time he guards with vigilant care those methods and institutions which have stood the test of experience. He is a member of Canton Rice Post, No. 211, G. A. R., of Factoryville, in which he has filled all the offices of trust. Politically he is an ardent Republican, and enjoys the

distinction of having voted for every president elected by that organization from Lincoln to Roosevelt.

Mr. Reynolds married, October 14, 1858, Philena M., daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Redrick) Reynolds, and the following children were born to them: Frank L., Hattie J., Katie J., and Mabel. Of these all are now deceased with the exception of the last-named, who is the wife of Charles H. Cox and the mother of two children: Helen Reynolds and Ruth Dimock. Frank L. Reynolds, the eldest of the family, married, March 10, 1897, Mary E. Williams, of Washington, District of Columbia, and two children were born to them: Kenneth M. and Crispin C. The death of this eldest child and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds occurred June 29, 1903. Although Mr. Reynolds has now relinquished the active labors of the farm, he is frequently sought as a counsellor by those engaged in agricultural pursuits, in relation to which his word carries great weight for the reason that he is regarded as an unimpeachable authority on all the details of husbandry.

HENRY H. BURSCHEL, whose connection with the dairy business in the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania, extends over a period of twenty-five years, during which time his success has been beyond his most sanguine expectations, is a worthy representative of the upright and stable German element. Although of foreign birth and with few friends and limited means when he came to Scranton and launched out in this business, yet by close observance of business principles and a strict adherence to honest and upright dealings he has won a high place for himself in the community, and has endeared himself to numberless friends, who commend him for his integrity and worthiness.

Henry H. Burschel was born in Germany, April 22, 1856, a son of John and Christina (Shifler) Burschel, natives of Germany, who reared a family of two sons and one daughter, one son and the daughter residing in the fatherland. John Burschel died a few years ago, followed one year later by his widow, and their remains were interred in their native land.

Henry H. Burschel was indebted to the common schools of his native land for his educational advantages. At the age of seventeen years he emigrated to the United States, arriving in the city of New York in November, 1873. He at once located in Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he followed agricultural pursuits for several years, removing from thence to Scranton, in

1880, where he immediately engaged in his present business. While not an old man by any means, yet he has been for a longer period of time identified with this line of work than any other man in Scranton. Mr. Burschel has been for many years an honored and devoted member of the German Presbyterian church, of which body he has been president for the past eight years. In politics he is an ardent Republican, strenuously advocating its principles of progress and prosperity, to which he attributes his success in business affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Hyde Park Lodge, No. 956; and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, No. 388.

In October, 1880, Mr. Burschel was united in marriage to Henrietta Shifler, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Shifler, and a native of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. Five children were born of this union, three of whom are living, namely: Mamie, Louise and George. Mr. and Mrs. Shifler, parents of Mrs. Burschel, are natives of Germany, from whence they emigrated to the United States in early life, locating in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where they were married and reared a family of children, who became good and loyal citizens of the commonwealth, filling various offices of trust and responsibility.

JOHN S. BOUR, of Scranton, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, is an example of those men who by a close application and strict adherence to the business in hand has made for themselves a place in the confidence and respect of the companies for which they labor. He holds the position of car inspector for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, having held the incumbency for sixteen consecutive years. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1856, a son of John B. and Margaretta (Dufour) Bour, both natives of France, who emigrated to this country in 1853, locating at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where their deaths occurred, respectively, 1875, 1881. John B. Bour (father) was a contractor and builder, well known and highly respected in the various communities in which he resided. Their family consisted of four children, all of whom attained years of maturity, namely: Mary, Margaret, John S. and Sophia.

John S. Bour received a common school education in his native city, Wilkes-Barre, where he remained until 1873, in which year he removed to Scranton, where he has since resided. Like most boys reared in mining towns, his first em-

employment was at the breaker, where he spent some time, but, desiring to improve his condition and hew out for himself a course in life by which he could aspire to a higher and more lucrative position, he turned his attention to the carpenter trade. In 1884 he was employed in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, where he plied his trade four years, and at the expiration of this period of time was promoted to his present position, car inspector. In connection with this for two years he has been joint inspector for the N. Y., O. & W. and the D. & H. companies. In politics he is independent; he has never been actively connected with political affairs, but keeps posted on the subject and takes an interest in matters conducing to the progress of the people. Mr. Bour is a member of the order of Heptasophs, also of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Beneficiary Society.

In 1877 Mr. Bour was united in marriage to Miss Agatha Ramminger, daughter of Lawrence and Susanna (Myers) Ramminger, natives of Germany, who emigrated in the earl fifties and settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Twelve children were the issue of this union: John L., a blacksmith; Lawrence J., an advertising agent; Paul J., a car inspector; Susanna M.; William V., an ornamental plasterer; Louis J., a student at the Pontifical College; Josephinum, located at Columbus, Ohio; Margaretta J.; Joseph J.; Anna M.; Casper J.; Mary T.; and Louisa M. The family is held in high esteem in the community, and have a host of friends.

**JOHN B. SMITH.** One of the chief reliances of every community is that class of truly useful and unostentatiously public-spirited citizens which is worthily represented by John B. Smith, of Scranton. The parents of Mr. Smith, John B. and Sarah (Bradshaw) Smith, natives of England, came in 1806 to the United States and settled at Pittston, where the death of the former occurred in 1864, and where the latter is still living in the home which was the abode of herself and her husband for many years.

John B. Smith, son of John B. and Sarah Smith, was born in 1805, in Manchester, England, and during his early childhood was brought by his parents to the United States. He is an experienced engineer, and for a number of years has been in the service of the Erie Coal Company. He is an honorary member of the Eagle Hose Company of Pittston, and also of the famous drill team of the same company. His political affiliations are with the Republicans, the men and measures advocated and supported by

whom he strongly upholds with his vote and influence. Mr. Smith married, October 30, 1860, Florence Miller, who is widely and favorably known as an exceptionally enlightened and skillful exponent of the principles of massage.

Mrs. Smith belongs to one of the pioneer families of Abington township. Caleb Miller was the father of five sons, four of whom served in the Union army during the Civil war. Of these, Wilson Miller lost his life on the battlefield, and Albert was for some time confined in Libby prison. Frank Miller, who was prevented by the claims of duty from following his soldier brothers to the field, married Hester, daughter of the Reverend Lewis Miller, a brother of Caleb, mentioned above. Of the twelve children born to them eight are now living: James D.; Della, who married Louis Smith; George H.; Wilson E.; Florence L., who became the wife of John B. Smith, as mentioned above; Alice R., who is the wife of John Jermyn; Lou Anne, who married Frederick Pahler; and Earl W., who served during the Spanish-American war in Company C, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mrs. Smith is a native of Susquehanna county, born in 1869.

**MICHAEL J. MACKIN.** In the ranks of the younger men of Lackawanna county who are engaged in the coal industry Michael J. Mackin, of Scranton, fills an honorable place. His father, Patrick Mackin, was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated in 1868 to the United States. He was a miner, and made his home in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, where men of his calling were sure to find employment. His wife was Catherine Grimes, also a native of Ireland, and they were the parents of ten children: John, Mary, Delia, James, Michael J., mentioned at length hereinafter; Patrick H., Sadie, and Anna. Mr. Mackin, the worthy father of this family, lost his life in a mine accident. His widow is still living (1905).

Michael J. Mackin, son of Patrick and Catherine (Grimes) Mackin, was born September 24, 1875, in Minooka, Lackawanna county, and up to his seventh year attended the common schools. Such was his desire for knowledge that from that time until he reached his twenty-third year, he attended night school, where he acquired a fair education. This not satisfying him, he took a course in the Scranton Business College, thereby fitting himself for any offices of trust and responsibility to which he might in the future be appointed. He then took a mechanical course in the International Correspondence

School of Scranton. During all this time he was leading a life of severe physical toil. When but seven years of age he entered the services of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, and passed through the various stages of outside employment, rising step by step until April, 1899, when he was appointed outside foreman of the Bellevue colliery. This colliery was opened in 1854. The number of hands employed is nine hundred, and of this number two hundred and fifty are under the special supervision of Mr. Mackin. All the output of coal and all supplies entering the mine must pass through his hands, or the hands of those who represent him. The importance of the trust involved in such a position will readily be perceived. Mr. Mackin is a stockholder in the Keystone Bank of Scranton, and a director in the Taylor Building and also in the Loan Association. The social affiliations of Mr. Mackin are with the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen of America and the St. Brendon Council, Young Men's Institute of Hyde Park. Mr. Mackin married, June 29, 1905, Kathryn Ruddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Ruddy. Mr. Mackin owns a beautiful home in the Lincoln Heights section of the city in which he resides.

**J. FRED SCHWENK.** The career of J. Fred Schwenk, who is serving in the capacity of register clerk in the Scranton postoffice, is a striking illustration of what may be accomplished by well directed energy, steadfast purpose and never-ceasing effort. He is a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, born August 26, 1864, the youngest child in the family of John Schwenk and his wife Catherine E. Greenburg, nee Schmidt.

John Schwenk (father) was born, reared and educated in Germany, from whence he emigrated to the new world locating in Paterson, New Jersey, in which city he was married. While a resident of Paterson he learned the trade of soap making, which proved a lucrative means of livelihood, and which he followed until failing health compelled him to retire from business responsibilities. In 1880 he removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the manufacture of soap of various kinds, both hard and soft, and also in the manufacture of candles. In 1895 he purchased a block of ground at Washington and Elm streets, whereon he erected a factory and conducted business several years. He is a member of the German Presbyterian church, his wife having also been a member during her lifetime. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He is living at the present time

(1904), aged seventy-six years, having passed the allotted scriptural time of three score years and ten. His wife, who was born in 1823 and died in 1898, bore him three children, as follows: Henry, deceased; Augusta, deceased; and J. Fred, mentioned at length hereafter. She had also one son by a former marriage, namely: Charles F. Greenburg.

J. Fred Schwenk was reared in his native city, Scranton, attended the common and high schools thereof, graduating from Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1884. He then entered the employ of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank in the capacity of clerk, thereby gaining a practical experience in business life. Later he was appointed tax collector, then received the appointment from Mr. Gibbons as clerk to the city treasurer, and finally was appointed register clerk in the Scranton postoffice, which position he still holds. He served as a member of the select council from 1890 to 1896, discharging the duties with the utmost efficiency and credit. He holds membership in the Patriotic Order Sons of America. Mr. Schwenk resides in a modern and commodious house which he erected for his own use, and in addition to this is the owner of several houses, from the rental of which he derives a goodly income.

In 1890 Mr. Schwenk married Metha W. Homeryayer, born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Dorothy Homeryayer. Their children are: Robert E., Alfreida N., Lucinda B., Lydia E., and Dorothy F. Mr. Schwenk and his wife are members of the German Presbyterian church, to the support of which they contribute liberally. They are highly respected in the community in which they reside and enjoy the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends.

**FRANK P. HENDERSON,** of Lincoln Heights, Scranton, Pennsylvania, who during a long and active life has borne a most useful part in the community among whom his years have been passed, is a descendant of one of the old and respected families in the Lackawanna Valley. He was born in Scranton, January 7, 1853, a son of James and Mary J. (Knapp) Henderson.

Mathias Henderson, grandfather of Frank P. Henderson, a native of New Jersey, was a pioneer Methodist preacher, who in addition to preaching the gospel of peace followed the quiet but useful calling of agriculture. He was among the early settlers of Scranton and aided materially in some of the improvements of that section.





among his tasks being that of assisting in the cutting through of the woods of what is now Adams and Jefferson avenues; he also cradled oats on the South Side. He finally moved to Daleville, where he purchased a farm, whereon he resided up to the time of his decease, 1875. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Kindred, a native of New Jersey, bore him the following named children, all of whom are now deceased: Mary, who was the wife of John Travers, of Lincoln street, Scranton; Anna, Harriet, Sally, James, William and John.

James Henderson, father of Frank P. Henderson, was also a native of New Jersey. He removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and resided there up to the time of his decease, August 26, 1900. He was a puddler by trade and worked for the Lackawanna Company for a number of years, subsequently becoming foreman of the Iron and Steel Company. He was an industrious and upright man, and well merited the confidence and respect of his employers, neighbors and friends. By his marriage to Mary J. Knapp, a native of Moosic, Pennsylvania, two children were born: Harriet and Frank P.

The maternal ancestors of Frank P. Henderson, the Knapps, were among the first settlers of the valley, and they owned coal lands upon which a portion of Pittston is now built. The first white man buried in the Marcy Cemetery was Hezekiah Knapp, in 1813, aged seventy-two years. He was a native of the valley, born in the year 1741. The family resided in the valley at the time of the Wyoming massacre, and were on the ground at that time. The name of Knapp can be found inscribed on the monument, a proof that they were there and that some of them were slain by the Indians. Not only the men but the women who resided in the valley during the early days of its history were courageous. A grand-aunt of Frank P. Henderson was known to ride on horseback from Moosic to Carbondale, returning the same night. The adventures through which they passed would make a very interesting history of itself. The Hendersons as well as the Knapps were staunch Republicans in their political views, and adhered to the doctrines of the Methodist Church.

Frank P. Henderson was reared, educated and has resided all his life time in the city of Scranton, where he is well known and respected. He became foreman of the street department, and subsequently was appointed inspector of pavements and sewers. In 1904 he completed the erection of a beautiful and modernly constructed house on Reynolds avenue, Lincoln

Heights, where he and his family reside, and which is noted for the utmost hospitality.

May 2, 1874, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to May Green, of Otego, Otsego county, New York. Two children were born of this union: James, a lineman, a member of the A. B. Dennings Engineer Corps, and John, who lost his life in the South mills.

GARRETT SMITH, a prominent and influential resident of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he has resided for more than half a century, traces his ancestry to a family which originated in England. He was born near Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, September 17, 1830, a son of Jacob and Caroline (Axford) Smith.

Captain John Axford, maternal great-grandfather of Garrett Smith, was born in England, December 22, 1761, and died January 14, 1843, aged eighty-one years, four months and twenty-two days. He emigrated to this country previous to the Revolutionary war, in which he took an active part and received a commission as captain under General Washington. During the progress of the war he made his home at Oxford Furnace, New Jersey, where he owned a large tract of land, and when hostilities ceased this place became his permanent home. He subsequently became a drover, this occupation proving a lucrative means of livelihood. He was an honest and upright man in all his transactions with his fellows, and was universally respected and esteemed. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith, and a staunch Whig in politics. He married Miss Eleanor P. Polhemus, who was born in the colonies, April 7, 1767, and died June 22, 1848, aged eighty-one years. She was a daughter of John Polhemus, of English birth, and granddaughter of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Their children were: Abraham, John, Charles, Montgomery and Eleanor.

John Axford, maternal grandfather of Garrett Smith, was a native of New Jersey, a farmer by occupation, and in 1829 removed from his native state to southern Michigan, locating in Oakland county, that section of the state being nothing then but a wilderness. He purchased six hundred and forty acres in the oak openings, and erected a log house near the center of the section. He was a practical and efficient farmer, and a man of keen business sagacity. Mr. Axford was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Mary De Que, of French extraction, bore him the following named children: Samuel T., John, Abraham, Caroline, Mary and Sarah. His sec-

ond wife, Charity Axford, bore him one son, William J. Axford.

Peter Smith, paternal grandfather of Garrett Smith, was a native of New Jersey. He followed the quiet but useful calling of agriculture, conducting his operations in Warren county, near Oxford Furnace, where he was the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of arable land. At the time of his decease the property came into the possession of one of his sons, and when the latter died Garrett Smith (subject) purchased the land from the heirs, still retaining the same with the exception of a few lots that have been platted in the village of Oxford Furnace, which was named by Captain John Axford, for Oxford, England. Peter Smith died at his home in Belvidere, New Jersey, at the age of eighty-five years.

Jacob Smith, father of Garrett Smith, was born in Warren county, New Jersey. For a number of years he engaged in farming in the vicinity of Belvidere, removing from thence to the vicinity of Oxford Furnace. In 1855 he located in Michigan and purchased a farm near Rochester, Oakland county, where he remained until his death. He was united in marriage to Caroline Axford, who was born in New Jersey in 1810, and died in 1848. Among the children born to them are the following: Garrett, mentioned hereafter; John A., a resident of Oakland county, Michigan; Samuel T., a resident of Rockaway, New Jersey, who served as private in a Pennsylvania company in the Union army; P. J., a resident of Rochelle Park, New Jersey, who was a lieutenant in a New Jersey regiment in the Union army; Eliza, and Caroline, who became the wife of John Cole.

Garrett Smith was indebted to the common schools adjacent to his home for his educational privileges. During his boyhood days he learned the trade of miller. In 1849 he came to Scranton, Pennsylvania, with Mr. Landis, making the journey by wagon and team. This prosperous city was then in an embryonic state, and Mr. Smith well remembers hunting rabbits where the court house now stands. For a few months he was employed on a farm, which was on the present site of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western depot and shops. His next position was in the old Slocum mill, for one year, 1849, which was operated by the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, and afterwards in the bridge mill built by this company, he being appointed its foreman. The mill was built by Thomas P. Harper and for thirty years was run by water power, but finally steam power was introduced

from the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company's rolling mill. The term of Mr. Smith's service in the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company extended over a period of fifty-six years, he retiring from active service in 1901. Mr. Smith resided on one of the old Delaware, Lackawanna & Western farms near Bellevue Heights, where he superintended the two hundred acres comprising the place. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Washburn Street Presbyterian Church for twenty years, and is now president of the board. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party.

Mr. Smith married Mary H. Landis, who was born in Warren county, New Jersey, a daughter of John Landis, in whose company Mr. Smith came from New Jersey to Scranton, and who farmed the land upon which he worked. Mrs. Smith died at her home in Scranton, October 9, 1891, leaving three children: Samuel I., a farmer of Lackawanna township; Lizzie B., wife of Frank H. Freeman; their children are: Mary and Garretta; and Marvin Calvin, who now resides in Buffalo and is in the employ of the Lackawanna Steel Company; he has three children: Mary H., Myrtle, and Garrett.

GEORGE W. EVANS. Among the old and highly respected citizens of Scranton, Pennsylvania, whose business energy and industrious habits have done much to further the interests of the town in every direction, we may mention the name at the head of this sketch.

George W. Evans, son of William and Mary (Reese) Evans, both natives of Wales, was born on a farm named Cwmdyva, in the parish of Llanartheny, in the county of Caermarthen. Caermarthen town, and had the advantage of an excellent education. He was graduated from Evans' College, where the father and three of his brothers taught. He was apprenticed to the carpenter and joiner trade, at which he worked for some time, but later devoted more time and attention to cabinetmaking, this being more to his taste. He learned this latter business at Swansea, and followed it for a number of years. Some time after he had acquired a thorough working knowledge of cabinetmaking he went to London, England, and accepted a position with the firm of Smith & Kelk, Pimlico. He was considered a very fine and accurate workman, and the first work on which he was engaged in London was for seven weeks on the casket wherein rested the remains of the Prince Consort. His work was of such excellence that he was promoted to the position of foreman of the shop, and

he retained this until he left England. He emigrated to the United States in 1805, settling in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Here he became acquainted with Joseph A. Scranton, manager of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company. This gentleman had done much to make Scranton the city of importance which it became. He was the father of W. W. Scranton, the owner of the water and gas works of the city, and it is in their honor that the city received the name which it bears. Mr. Scranton was very conservative in his ideas, and always held to the idea that machinery products could not compete with those turned out by hand. He engaged the services of Mr. Evans as cabinetmaker, and he worked for him for five years as foreman, to their mutual satisfaction. At this time Mr. Evans made a decided change in his business plans. He became the proprietor of what is now known as the Central City Hotel. He moved to Hyde Park in 1868 and there built the French Roof Hotel, of which he was the proprietor. Although he accommodated as many as twenty-five guests at a time, there never was the least irregularity in the conduct of the hotel. This was due to his excellent, systematic management, in which he was ably assisted and seconded by his wife, and which made all the household machinery run smoothly. His hotel was always well-stocked with the best the country and season afforded, and his guests, well satisfied, invariably returned to him when in that vicinity. He retired from this business in January, 1904, feeling that it was beyond his power to continue it without the co-operation of his faithful wife, whose death occurred in 1898. Mr. Evans married Elmira Rounds, born near Uniondale, Pennsylvania, January, 1832, and they had four children: Nellie, married J. F. Dolan; Arthur, Mary A., and George. Of these Nellie is the only one now living.

**CHARLES F. DAKIN.** Few men in Lackawanna county have had wider or more varied experience in powder-making in all its branches than Charles F. Dakin, of Peckville. Mr. Dakin is a representative of a family of English origin which is asserted on good authority to be of noble extraction. The Lackawanna county branch has long been resident in Pennsylvania.

Charles Dakin was born in 1788, in Philadelphia, and married Elizabeth Parent, also a native of that city. Their family consisted of the following children: John, who was a veteran of the Civil war; Thomas, who was also a veteran of that war, having held the rank of sergeant and

received a wound at the battle of the Welden Railroad; Samuel; Peter, who died of disease in the army during the Civil war; Charles, mentioned at length hereafter; and Matilda.

Charles Dakin, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Parent) Dakin, was born in 1825, in Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of ropemaking, which he followed for the greater part of his life. A remarkable testimony to his ability and faithfulness is found in the fact that for fifteen years he was employed by the same establishment. He married Anna Richards, who was born in 1826, in Philadelphia, and of their seven children three arrived at maturity and two are now living: Charles F., mentioned hereafter; and Elmer, who was born in 1862, and since 1883 has been employed as assistant superintendent by the Dupont Powder Company. He married Eliza McMains and they have one son, Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Dakin, the parents, are still living, happy in the affection of their children and grandchildren and the attachment of many friends.

Charles F. Dakin, son of Charles and Anna (Richards) Dakin, was born December 8, 1849, in Philadelphia, and was educated in the common schools of White Haven and Bear Creek, to which places his parents successively removed. As a youth he sought employment in various directions, and at an early age entered the repair shop of the Warrior Run Coal Company, where he was for some time engaged in the repairing of mine cars. After working for a time in Wilkes-Barre he went to Fairview, where he operated a sawmill. He then engaged in business as a millwright in the employ of John Levan who is well known as the builder of nearly all the mills in the county. At the end of seven years he went to Moosic, where he worked as a millwright for the Moosic Powder Company, and after two years entered the service of the Laflin Powder Company. With this organization he remained ten years, from 1872 to 1882, and in the latter year was engaged by the Dupont Powder Company to build their present mill. This structure was begun inside of what are now the city limits, but in consequence of opposition this site was abandoned and the building was erected where it now stands. It is situated on a branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at a place called Storrs Junction. The mill is built on a tract of sixty-nine acres, and on the ground are twelve commodious and comfortable dwellings, including the residence of the superintendent. Mr. Dakin planned and superintended the erection of the mills, and after their completion was appointed to the office of superin-

tendent. Since that time he has been the active and operative head of the establishment, which he has conducted with rare skill and judgment. He has not been exempt from the perils incident to his calling, but the excellent management of the company has rendered accidents in their mills of comparative rare occurrence.

Mr. Dakin married, in 1870, Alice Farringer, of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, and of the six children born to them four are now living: Elmer, who is an engineer in the service of the powder company; John; Estella; and Bertha.

**RICHARD A. HOLLY.** At No. 1617 Caspouse avenue in that section of the city of Scranton which is known as Green Ridge is located the attractive residence of Mr. Holly, who may well be termed one of the pioneers of this portion of the city, since he here erected his handsome residence in 1873, at which time Green Ridge was considered an isolated suburb, "out in the country," being sparsely settled and outside the corporate limits of the city. The district is now considered one of the most attractive and desirable residence sections of Scranton. Mr. Holly is one of the well known and honored citizens of this community, and is well entitled to representation in this compilation.

Richard A. Holly was born in Middletown, Orange county, New York, March 4, 1841, being a son of Daniel T. and Maria (Carpenter) Holly, both of whom were born and reared in that same county, of which the respective families were pioneers, while the lineage on the paternal side is traced to the patrician stock of the Old Dominion state. The father of our subject devoted the major portion of his life to agricultural pursuits, having passed the closing years of his life upon a farm in Benton township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, whither he came from his native county in the year 1857. He died in 1876, and his devoted wife passed away on the same farm in 1882. They were persons of high mentality and sterling traits of character, and were held in respect and confidence by all with whom they came in contact. Their religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics the father was a Republican. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Charles E., Richard A., Moses C. (deceased), Nathaniel (deceased), Ira B., Samuel and Sarah E. Nathaniel sacrificed his life on the altar of his country, having been a member of the One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers in the Civil war, and having lost his life while assisting in the storming of a Confed-

erate stronghold in the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia, in 1864. Richard A. Holly, grandfather of Richard A. Holly, came from Greenbrier, Virginia, when a young man, to Orange county, state of New York, and resided there at the time of his death. The maiden name of his wife was Courtright, and they reared a large family of children. Their descendants may be found in divers sections of the Union, useful and reputable citizens of their respective commonwealths.

Richard A. Holly was reared to maturity in his native county, in whose common schools he secured a good practical education. In his youth he learned the trade of brick mason, to which he continued to devote his attention as a vocation until 1897, when he turned his attention to contract teaming, in which he is still engaged. He has been a resident of Scranton since 1857, having come to the Lackawanna Valley about the same time as did his parents.

He was one of the loyal and patriotic youths who went forth in defense of the Union when its integrity was jeopardized through armed rebellion. In response to the first call for volunteers he tendered his services, enlisting on the 27th of April, 1861, as a private in Company D, Eighteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, his regiment being assigned to the Army of the Potomac and having participated in many of the notable battles of the great internecine conflict. Among the principal engagements in which Mr. Holly thus took part may be mentioned: First Bull Run, Gaines' Mill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was promoted first sergeant of his company for meritorious conduct on the 1st of July, 1862, and as such he received his honorable discharge on the 28th of May, 1863. He maintains a deep interest in his old comrades and signifies the same by his membership in Ezra Griffin Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic, while in a fraternal way he is also identified with Union Lodge, No. 291, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having been raised to the sublime degree of master mason in 1864. In politics he gives an unqualified support to the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On December 2, 1863, Mr. Holly married Estella Reaves, of Middletown, and her death occurred May 30, 1897. She is survived by her two children: Elizabeth, who is the wife of John D. Matteson, of Scranton, and they have three children, Holly, Estella and Guy. Fannie, the younger daughter, is the wife of Grant Lowery,

of Scranton, and they have two children, Hazel and Florence. On March 16, 1870, Mr. Holly consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mary White, who was born and reared in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, Frederick L., who was graduated in the Scranton Business College and who is now book-keeper for the Pennsylvania Telephone Company in Scranton; he married Lucy Ludt, November 28, 1901.

**MICHAEL J. BOURKE**, one of the leading business men of Dunmore, was born March 17, 1847, in Killala, the oldest seaport town in county Mayo, Ireland, and was the only child of Walter J. and Catherine (Dimond) Bourke, both natives of Ireland, who spent their lives and died in that country.

Mr. Bourke learned the tailor's trade, and in 1858 went to England, where for twenty years he was engaged in business. In 1878 he emigrated to the United States, and July 16, of that year arrived in Dunmore, where he has since resided and prospered in his business. During this time he has built three houses, two in the third and one in the sixth ward. Both as a business man and a citizen he is extremely popular, his genial temper and courteous demeanor securing for him hosts of friends. He belongs to the Order of Heptasophs, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Bourke married in 1858 Winifred O'Donnell, a native of Ireland, and the following children have been born to them:

1. John F., deceased 1900, married Frankie Coon, and they had children as follows: May, married and has a daughter; Winifred; Walter, deceased; Lizzie, Ellen, Loretta, Hattie and Fredericka.

2. Mary Ann, married Ralph Harwood, a florist of Dunmore, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work.

3. Kate, married John Lynch, a miner; they reside in Dunmore and have the following children: Joseph, Walter, deceased; Mary, Milton.

4. Hannah, married John Gearity; he is a miner; they have the following children: Mary, Euphrosyne, Winifred.

5. Michael, a tailor by occupation, married Margaret O'Hara, and their children are: Thomas, deceased; Frank, Ray, Helen, Margaret and May. They reside in Scranton.

6. Thomas, who died in childhood.

7. Thomas (2), a tailor by trade, of Carbondale, married Mame Leonard, and they have

three children, namely: Leonard, Thomas and John.

8. Winifred, deceased.

9. Catherine.

**EVAN D. JONES**. One of the oldest, active engineers in the service of the Scranton Coal Company is Evan D. Jones, of Scranton. His father, Evan Jones, emigrated from England to the United States in 1866. His wife was Mary Protheroe. In his native country Mr. Jones was a contractor, and for some time after coming to the United States followed that occupation. Subsequently he was in the service of the Scranton Coal Company. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: George, Alfred, Edward, Evan D., mentioned at length hereafter; and Edith. The mother of these children died in England. The father of the family, who has attained to the venerable age of ninety years, is today in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Evan D. Jones, son of Evan and Mary (Protheroe) Jones, was born December 16, 1848, in England, and was educated in his native country, attending the common schools. He turned his attention to locomotive engineering, which he practiced until 1871, when he emigrated to the United States, arriving on April 14, of that year. He went direct to Scranton, where he was engaged as engineer by the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company. He remained in their service until September 16, 1877, when he entered upon the duties of his present position with the Scranton Coal Company. In all the twenty-seven years during which Mr. Jones has held this responsible office he has never met with an accident. He is highly appreciated by the company for his long and faithful service. He is the owner of three well built houses, which were erected under his personal supervision, and in one of which he makes his home. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he serves on the official board.

Mr. Jones married in 1865, Mary A. Jones, and among the eight children born to them are the following: Alfred, Archibald, George W., and Walter.

**JACOB GROMLICH**. No one abler or more energetic in his chosen calling than Jacob Gromlich, of Dunmore, can be found in all Lackawanna county. The family to which Mr. Gromlich belongs is of German origin, but has been for several generations resident in Pennsylvania.



John Gromlich was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and in early life was a boatman, but subsequently engaged in the lumber business which he followed for his remaining years. He was a member of the firm of Washburn, Norman & Company, lumber manufacturers. He built the first mill beyond Moscow, called Gromlich's and Staples' mill, and owned about eleven hundred acres of timber land which he cleared of the lumber with which it was covered. He enjoyed the reputation of a thoroughgoing and upright business man. He married Sarah Smith, also a native of Bucks county, and they were the parents of twelve children, all of whom are living: John and Jerry (twins); Jacob, mentioned at length hereafter; Alice, Susie, Mary, Annie, Mahlon, David, George, Gertie, and Sadie. Mrs. Gromlich, the mother of these children, died June 7, 1902, deeply lamented by her family and friends. Mr. Gromlich, who has now retired from active life, resides at Maplewood, Pennsylvania.

Jacob Gromlich, son of John and Sarah (Smith) Gromlich, was born June 11, 1862, in Hamburg, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the common schools of Wayne county, whither his parents moved in 1866. In 1884 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and worked on the old Gravity railroad. At the end of a year he was made track hand, and after working in that capacity for three years became a fireman on the same road, which position he held for two years. He was then engaged for four years in running cars, and at the end of that time was given charge of Gipsev Grove and No. 1. colliery and warehouses. These he superintended for six years, and in 1900 was promoted to his present position of outside foreman of No. 5 colliery, situated at Dunmore. This shaft was sunk in 1882, and the breaker built in the following year. The shaft is three hundred feet deep with four veins of coal, and in this mine there are three hundred men employed. In and around the breaker there are eighty-six hands constantly at work, over whom Mr. Gromlich exercises the most humane control, with equal consideration for the rights of employers and employed. Previous to 1894 Mr. Gromlich lived on a farm which in that year he sold, and then became a resident of Dunmore. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Gromlich married, May 20, 1886, Carrie, daughter of Henry Masters, and they are the parents of the following children: William Sadie, who is the wife of Floyd Munson and has

one child, Raymond Munson; Florence, Kenneth, Mabel, Erma, Laura, and Carrie Gromlich.

**NEWTON A. WALLACE.** A worthy type of the prosperous and popular dairy farmer of Lackawanna county is presented in Newton A. Wallace, of Clark's Summit. Mr. Wallace comes of old Pennsylvania stock, his ancestors on both sides having been for a century residents of the Keystone state. William Wallace was born January 3, 1794, in Dutchess county, New York. He was a farmer and also followed the shoemaker's trade. His wife was Miriam Ferris, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary E., John, George, Minerva, Irene, William W., mentioned hereafter; Elmira, Zipron F., and Rebecca J.

William W. Wallace, son of William and Miriam (Ferris) Wallace, was born in Clifford, Pennsylvania, and married Elizabeth Cobb, a native of the same place. Their children were: Sarah A., Ida E., Newton A., mentioned hereafter; and Wallen E.

Newton A. Wallace, son of William W. and Elizabeth (Cobb) Wallace, was born in 1868, in Greenfield township, where he received his education. When his school days were over he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, his fitness for which was soon demonstrated by the success which from the beginning of his career has attended him. He is the owner of a fine dairy farm where he conducts a flourishing business. Mr. Wallace married in 1891, Clara Knapp, and they have two children: Iva, born in February, 1893; and Robert, born in July, 1896.

Mrs. Wallace is the great-granddaughter of Zephaniah and Mary (Fellows) Knapp, natives of England, who emigrated to the United States and settled in New York state, where their son William G. was born. The latter, about 1800, moved to Pennsylvania and made his home in Abington township, where he purchased a large farm. This he maintained in a high state of cultivation, becoming one of the leading farmers of the township. He married Sally Coolbaugh, also a native of New York state, and their children were: Ruia, Niles H., mentioned at length hereafter; and Margaret. Mr. Knapp was a useful and influential citizen, possessing the fullest confidence of his townsmen.

Niles H. Knapp, son of William G. and Sally (Coolbaugh) Knapp, was born in 1838, in South Abington township. He was a practical farmer and his land was always well cultivated and pro-



duced the best crops. He married Anna M. Harrington, a descendant of Andrew Harrington, who came from England prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Connecticut. His children were: Phineas, born in January, 1766; Jesse, born in 1700; Kezia, born in 1772; Abel, born in 1776; Sarah, born in 1782; Sina, born in 1784; and Kezia (second), born in 1794. Anna M. (Harrington) Knapp died in June, 1901.

Abel Harrington, probably a brother of Andrew Harrington, was twice married. His first wife was Isabelle ———, and his second Catherine ———. By his second marriage he was the father of the following children: Phoebe, Lloyd, James, Ezekiel, and Hezekiah. The last-named was the first of the family to emigrate from Connecticut to Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Burton and the following children were born to them: Anna, who became the wife of Niles H. Knapp, as mentioned above; Nancy, Mary, Julia, Harriet, George, and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp were the parents of one daughter, Clara, born in 1808, in South Abington township, and became the wife of Newton A. Wallace, as mentioned above. Mr. Knapp died March 5, 1904, at the age of sixty-six. He was a man whose sterling qualities commanded the respect of all.

**WILLIAM H. SWALLOW.** One of the well-known farmers of South Abington township is William H. Swallow, of Clark's Green. Mr. Swallow belongs to a family of Huguenot origin which was planted in England by ancestors who were forced to flee from the religious persecution to which they were subjected in their native France. Subsequently the family migrated to America.

Joseph Swallow was born in New Jersey, whence, as a young man, he moved to Pennsylvania and settled in what was then Luzerne county, making his home at Inkerman, where he purchased one hundred acres of land. This land was afterward sold to the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Mr. Swallow married Mary Cooper, and they were the parents of the following children: George, Benjamin, Daniel, mentioned at length hereafter; Miner, Elizabeth, Phoebe, Mary Ann, and James. Of this number all are now deceased with the exception of Elizabeth and Mary Ann. Mr. Swallow, the father of the family, died in 1860 at an advanced age.

Daniel Swallow, son of Joseph and Mary (Cooper) Swallow, was born July 13, 1813, in Luzerne county, and in 1854 moved to South Abington township, where he purchased one hundred acres of land upon which he lived dur-

ing the remainder of his life. He was an energetic and prosperous farmer. His wife was Mary Knapp and the following children were born to them: William H., mentioned at length hereinafter; Minerva O., who became the wife of Freeman Leach; Welding M., who is now the owner of the homestead; Clarissa; and Daniel W.; both of whom are deceased. The death of Mr. Swallow, who was a man universally respected for his sterling worth of character, occurred in 1877. His widow is still living.

William H. Swallow, son of Daniel and Mary (Knapp) Swallow, was born in 1842, in Pittston township, and was still a boy when his parents moved to South Abington township, of which he has since been a continuous resident. All his life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and success has uniformly crowned his labors. He has lived on his present farm for the last fourteen years, the fine condition of the estate testifying to the industry and ability of the owner. Mr. Swallow takes a lively interest in all that concerns the well-being of the community in which he resides, and his good qualities as a citizen are highly appreciated by his neighbors, who elected him for four years to the office of supervisor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican, and his church connections are with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Mr. Swallow married in 1881, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hopper) Deacon, and they have one son, Daniel W., who is a student at State College, Centre county, Pennsylvania. The Reverend Silas C. Swallow, who was one of the presidential candidates at the recent election, is cousin to Mr. Swallow, being the son of his father's brother George, mentioned above.

**WILLIAM J. APPLEMAN.** One of the leading men of the borough of Throop is William J. Appleman. His father, Martin V. Appleman, was born in Belvidere, New Jersey, and for nearly thirty years was connected with the Carter axe works. He married Frances C., daughter of James P. Whitley, who was born in England, and in the early fifties emigrated to the United States. He was a contract miner and subsequently became a general contractor, and was a thorough business man. His wife was Sarah P. Easby, a native of Clark's Summit, and a descendant of early settlers in the Lackawanna Valley, in every part of which the family is represented by worthy and loyal citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Whitley were the parents of the following children: Frances C., mentioned above as the

wife of Martin V. Appleman; Alonzo, Angeline, Harriet, and Augusta, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Appleman were the parents of one son, William J., mentioned at length hereafter. They are still living in the enjoyment of the fruits of well-spent lives.

William J. Appleman, son of Martin V. and Frances C. (Whitley) Appleman, was born November 14, 1865, in Providence, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the common schools of his native town. For twenty-three years he has been connected in one capacity or another with the Pancoast Coal Company and the Price Coal Company. In 1886 he became paymaster for the former, and in December, 1900, when its interest was bought out by the latter, retained his position. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and has been honored by his fellow-citizens with various marks of their appreciation. For six years he has served in the council as president of that body, and is now treasurer of the borough of Throop. From 1882 to 1900 he held the office of notary public. In 1901 he was appointed postmaster of Throop, and this office he still retains. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Appleman married, in 1886, Kate, daughter of John and Jemima Davis, and they had one child, Kate D., who was born December 29, 1897. The death of Mrs. Appleman occurred January 6, 1898.

WILLIAM J. BROAD, station agent for the Delaware & Hudson Company, at Jessup, Pennsylvania, is one of the unassuming yet courageous citizens of his borough. For sixteen years Mr. Broad has seen the trains come and go on the road, and he is the second permanent agent to hold that office since the road was opened. He is a native of Fairbury, Illinois, the date of his birth being August 9, 1868. The family are of English extraction, and settled in New York state at an early date in the history of the country.

Jesse Broad (grandfather) was a native of Massachusetts. His wife, Anna (Canfield) Broad, was a daughter of a Mr. Canfield, who participated as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was present at the surrender of General Cornwallis. Jay D. Broad (father) and Matilda (Barns) Broad (mother) are natives of New York state. They were the parents of two children, but William J. is the only survivor. Both Mr. and Mrs. Broad are living at

the present time (1904), and for the past fifteen years have been residents of the Lackawanna valley.

William J. Broad was reared and educated at Wells Bridge, New York. In 1887 he became night operator for the Delaware & Hudson Company, and in 1888 was removed to Peckville, where he has remained a faithful and trusted employee ever since. Previous to 1899 it was no unusual thing for Mr. Broad to find his station broken open on his return to his office in the morning. This was not only a source of annoyance, but a loss as well, for whatever change was left in the depot was stolen. After his patience became exhausted, he placed a burglar alarm in the office and connected it with his house about a mile distant. This alarm aroused him one night, and hastily repairing to his office, accompanied by other men, caught five burglars in the office. They surrounded the depot and demanded a surrender, but instead they received a volley from well loaded but poorly aimed pistols. After a number of shots were exchanged, three burglars were injured, Mr. Broad bringing one down with his gun, but the others escaped in the darkness. Mr. Broad shot him in the right shoulder and made a dangerous wound, but he recovered and served five years for his unlawful act. This episode put a stop to the burglaries in the office of the Delaware & Hudson Company. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Independent Order of Red Men, and chief of the Peckville fire department since 1898, the duties of which he performs in a manner both pleasing and acceptable to all who have an interest in it.

December 24, 1892, Mr. Broad was united in marriage to May L. Taylor, who was born in Peckville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1869, a daughter of the late Daniel P. and Lydia Taylor. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Broad has been blessed with one child, Winfield T., born in 1894.

Daniel P. Taylor, father of Mrs. Broad, was born in Greenfield, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1829, a son of Stephen and Phoebe (Gladden) Taylor, who were the parents of four children, two of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Oakly and Miss Lydia Taylor. Daniel P. Taylor was reared on a farm up to his sixteenth year. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Company as driver on No. 2 curve on the gravity road. He was subsequently transferred to the Blakely train, running between Archbald and Carbondale, and this position he filled for

three years. He was next placed at the head of No. 1 plane at Archbald, after three years he was transferred to the carpenters' gang under Mr. H. L. Corwin, and helped in the survey between Archbald and Olyphant. He also worked with the machinists' gang, putting in the stationery engines. In 1859 he was appointed engineer at plane E, which was located at Peckville, to which place he moved from Archbald. In 1869, at his own request, he was transferred to the carpenters' gang, but on account of failing health was put in charge of Archbald crossing in the year 1895. Mr. Taylor was a member of Hiram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, for over forty years, and for thirty-one years was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1852 Mr. Taylor married Miss Lydia Heirliby, of Scott township, Lackawanna county, and their children were: Frank L., deceased; William H., Ella E., Henry, and Mary L., aforementioned as the wife of William J. Broad. Mr. Taylor died in 1901, his wife in 1903.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS has held the position of outside foreman of one of the seven collieries belonging to the Temple Iron Company since 1899, for which office of trust and responsibility he is eminently qualified both by experience and his expert workmanship. This colliery is situated in the borough of Blakely, but is under the management of the Lackawanna Coal Company. This shaft was sunk in 1881, is two hundred feet deep, and was in operation in 1882. It gives employment to about seven hundred hands, two hundred of whom are under the supervision of Mr. Williams.

Thomas Williams, father of John E. Williams, emigrated to this country from South Wales in 1862. He was a blacksmith by trade, which line of work he followed during his entire active career, and by industry and thrift he was enabled to provide a home for his family wherein they enjoyed all the necessities of life and some of its comforts. His religious views coincided with those of the Baptist Church, in which he held membership, and his political allegiance was given to the Republican party. In 1864, two years subsequent to his arrival in the United States, Mr. Williams sent for his wife—Ann (Davis) Williams—and children, who were anxiously awaiting the summons in their home in South Wales. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, seven of whom attained years of maturity and are now living: Mrs. Elizabeth Reid, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs.

Susanna Ely, Mrs. Elvira McLane, Mrs. Emma Bowman, Thomas, a blacksmith by trade; and John E., mentioned hereafter.

John E. Williams was born in South Wales in 1854, and when ten years of age was brought to this country by his mother to meet his father, who had established a home for them in the borough of Blakely. He attended the public school adjacent to his home and there by close application to his studies acquired a practical education. Like other boys who have been brought up in sight of a breaker, he entered it as the initiatory step in mining. Having decided to follow in the footsteps of his father in business life, he learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked for several years, and then added to it the machinist trade, which he followed for seventeen years, and this practical knowledge made his services indispensable to the company. He has been actively identified with the present company for twenty-two years in the various capacities of blacksmith, machinist and foreman. With the exception of five years spent in blacksmithing in the state of Maryland, his home has been in the Lackawanna valley. He has served on the Blakely borough school board for a period of six years with credit to himself and his fellow-citizens. Politically he adheres to the principles of Republicanism, and fraternally he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1877 Mr. Williams married Emma Thomas, daughter of John and Margaret Thomas, also natives of Wales, the former named having been the first boss employed by the Elkhill Coal and Iron Company in 1861. Eight children were the issue of this marriage, three of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Margaret Lewis, Mrs. Jennie Guard, and Thomas Williams.

A. D. HAINES, store keeper for the Lackawanna Coal Company, whose breaker is situated at Blakely borough, and an active and public-spirited citizen whose private and public life has been marked by the display of those characteristics which are so essential to good citizenship, is a native son of the state in which he now resides, having been born in Moscow, Lackawanna county, in 1869, a son of John M. and Susan J. (Dolph) Haines, the latter named having been a daughter of Alfred Dolph, one of the old settlers of the valley, whose history will be found elsewhere in this work.

John M. Haines (father) was born at Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania, and in that vi-

cinity was reared and obtained a good English education. For several years he conducted an extensive contracting business, during which time he furnished the Delaware & Hudson Company with props for mining purposes. He was a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and a loyal and worthy citizen of this great nation. During the troublesome times of the Civil war he offered his services to the United States government and took an active part in that terrific conflict. He was a member of Company B, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years and three months. For good behavior and meritorious conduct on the field of battle he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his honorable discharge. He participated in many battles and engagements, the principal ones having been: Antietam, where he was severely wounded in the left arm; Cold Harbor, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness. During his term of service he contracted a disease which clung to him all his life, and was finally the means of his death in the year 1880. His wife, Susan J. (Dolph) Haines, bore him two children: Mrs. Lizzie A. Barnett and A. D. Haines.

A. D. Haines and his sister Lizzie A. were sent to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, where they received an education and were discharged therefrom when they reached their sixteenth year, A. D. having been an inmate there for seven years, during which time he availed himself of all the facilities of the institution, which course qualified him for his present life of usefulness and activity. In 1885 he entered the employ of the Lackawanna Coal Company, spending the first three years in the breaker, after which he was transferred to the company store of general merchandise, where he remained for seventeen years and fulfilled the duties with entire satisfaction to the company. In 1901 he was placed in charge of all the mine supplies, which is a most responsible position, but Mr. Haines has proved himself fully competent to cope with every emergency that arises. He is a worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Colfax Encampment of the same order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Republican, elected burgess 1901 and served to 1904, and was auditor of Blakely borough three years prior.

November 26, 1890, occurred the marriage of A. D. Haines and Irene Jones, daughter of Owen and Catherine Jones, of Wales. Mr.

Jones was a resident of Olyphant at his death. Two children were the issue of this happy union: Alfred, who died at two years of age; and Jennie, born in 1897.

JOHN K. BERKHEISER. Probably no citizen of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, is more thoroughly identified with the mining interests of the place than is John K. Berkheiser. His father, William J. Berkheiser, a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, was engaged in mining on a small scale. He married Mary Klinger, born in the same county, and ten children were born to them, eight of whom grew to maturity. Of the latter number six are now living: John K., mentioned at length hereinafter; Kate, Maria, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Frank, who is a resident of Plymouth.

John K. Berkheiser, son of William J. and Mary (Klinger) Berkheiser, was born June 7, 1849, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and passed his boyhood in Weldon, near Pottstown. It was in this place that he received his education in the common schools. At a very early age he began to work in the mines, where one of his first occupations was that of a fan-turner, the fans of to-day being unknown. He was next promoted to the position of mule-driver, after which he became a full-fledged miner. The first company for whom he worked was the Philadelphia & Reading Iron & Coal Company, by whom he was, after filling more than one responsible position, finally promoted to be foreman over a gang of miners. In 1888 he was transferred to the Burnside colliery in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, and in 1889 engaged with the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company at Plymouth. While in the service of this company he became foreman in the Nottingham colliery, a position which he retained for two years.

In 1891 he moved to Blakely, where he became inside foreman for the Lackawanna Coal Company, and in 1895, while retaining this office, accepted the same position with the Johnson Coal Company. When the New York, Ontario & Western Company bought out the Lackawanna and Johnson Companies, Mr. Berkheiser was retained in his old position, the work and responsibility gradually increasing until he became inside foreman for the Riverside, Raymond, Ontario, Richmondale and Johnson mines. The care and responsibility involved in the superintendence of these mines may be estimated when it is remembered that the number of men employed amounts in all to two thousand seven

hundred and seventy-five. The simple fact that Mr. Berkheiser fills this position with satisfaction to his employers and credit to himself is a sufficient testimony to his ability and integrity. In an occupation necessarily involving so much peril it is remarkable that the only accident through which Mr. Berkheiser has passed during a period of forty years was a gas explosion which occurred while he was engaged at Plymouth. The pressure of business leaves him little time for social enjoyments, and the only fraternal organization to which he belongs is the Masonic order. He is a member of Kingsley Lodge, No. 466, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has been master.

Mr. Berkheiser married in 1868, Rebecca A. Spotts, and three children were born to them: Charles; William, who is foreman for the Temple Iron Company; he married a Miss Richards; and Harvey. After the death of his wife Mr. Berkheiser married in 1874 Margaret Patton, and by this marriage became the father of the following children: Catherine, who is the wife of William W. Jones, editor and proprietor of the *Olyphant Gazette*; Alfred L., who is an engineer; and Mary E., who is the wife of James Webb. Mr. Berkheiser has five grandchildren.

FRED A. WRIGHT, the efficient and successful business manager of the Olyphant branch of the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, whose main office is located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, enjoys a reputation for strict integrity, correct business principles and fidelity to all interests entrusted to him. He was born in Afton, Chenango county, New York, October 1, 1874.

William A. Wright, father of Fred A. Wright, is a native of Delaware county, New York, where he was reared and educated. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of sash, blind and door manufacturing, and by persistent and close application to all details became an expert mechanic, thoroughly qualified to fill any position along those lines. He changed his place of residence to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment with the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, performing his duties with the utmost satisfaction. For a number of years he conducted a sash and blind factory at Afton, New York, in which town he now (1904) resides. By his marriage to Sarah A. Pierce, also a native of Delaware county, New York, two children were born: Fred A. and Hannah Wright.

The common schools of Afton, New York,

and the Afton Academy afforded Fred A. Wright ample opportunity for acquiring an excellent preliminary education, and after the removal of his parents to Scranton, Pennsylvania, this was supplemented by attendance at the Scranton Business College, from which he graduated fully equipped for an active business career. In May, 1894, he accepted a position in the Peckville office of the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, where he remained until 1898, during which year the company opened a branch office in Jermy and placed Mr. Wright there as manager. He performed the duties of the office satisfactorily to all concerned, and in February, 1904, was transferred to his present office in Olyphant; this branch of this extensive business was established in 1902 with William W. Peck as manager. The buildings and lumber yard cover several acres of ground, and their stock comprises all kinds of lumber used for building purposes, both inside and out. Mr. Wright is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is unmarried.

BRYCE R. BLAIR, who now occupies the position of city engineer in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, comes from sturdy Scotch stock. Bryce Blair, grandfather of Bryce R. Blair, was born in Scotland, April 4, 1776. He was a weaver by trade, and pursued that occupation all his life in the city of his birth. He married Margaret Clide, born in Edinburgh, December 18, 1778. They had seven children, as follows: William S., Frank, Robert, James Bryce W., Anne and Mary.

William S. Blair, oldest son and child of Bryce and Margaret (Clide) Blair, was born May 24, 1804, in Redfordshire, Scotland. He received a good education in the town of his birth, and while still very young turned his attention to business pursuits. He began as a merchant and manufacturer, and being possessed of great executive ability and keen observing powers was very successful in his choice of a life work. He married Margaret Stewart, born May 24, 1803, in Scotland, daughter of John and Anne Stuart. Mrs. Blair was considered a very talented and clever woman. William and Margaret (Stewart) Blair were the parents of three children: John, Margaret, and Bryce R., of whom only the last named is living.

Bryce R. Blair, son and youngest child of William and Margaret (Stewart) Blair, was born in Scotland, and received his education in the common schools of the city of his birth. He was ambitious and enterprising, and thought that



a better fortune was awaiting him in the new world than he could possibly acquire in the old, so, at the early age of twenty years, he came to the United States and settled in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania. He remained there for some time and then went to Kingston, Pennsylvania, and surveyed the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad, in 1854. This was the first railroad in this section and the work was of the greatest importance. He remained with this company until 1865, when he removed to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and accepted the position of superintendent with the Nottingham Coal Company of that place, and remained with them about four years. In the fall of 1868 he came to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and has since made that city his residence. He was the engineer in charge of the building of the Susquehanna railroad to Susquehanna, and was the chief engineer there for about two years; he then became their supervising engineer. He is now engineer of the city of Carbondale, and is a man whose judgment is considered of great weight. Mr. Blair is very popular socially, and is a member of Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 213, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, being past high priest of this body; he is a member of Plymouth Lodge, No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, is past master of this and is the only surviving charter member; and a member of Crusade Commandery, No. 12, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Blair married, January 17, 1858, in Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, Emma Tubbs, born at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1833, daughter of Williams A. Tubbs, born 1807, and his wife, Elizabeth (Henritzie) Tubbs, born 1812, in Slatington, Pennsylvania. Mr. Tubbs was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, and was a captain in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Colonel E. Dana commanding. Bryce R. Blair and Emma (Tubbs) Blair were the parents of eleven children: 1. William (twin), born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, died in infancy; Maggie (twin), born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, died in infancy; Bryce, born January 26, 1860, at the age of twenty went west and is now living in Colorado; Rev. Williams T. Clyde, born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1862, died 1881; Robert S., born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, 1864, is a machinist in the city of Carbondale and lives at home with his parents; Frank, born April 13, 1865, in Kingston, Pennsylvania, married Mattie Tallman, of that city, and is the father of five children: George, Beatrice, Clyde, Bessie

and Bryce; Frank Blair is the foreman of the Long Island Railroad shops at Richmond Hill, Long Island; Stanley, born 1867, died in infancy; Josephine, born December 30, 1868, died May, 1882; Charles, born August 15, 1871, educated in the schools of that city and is now in Olyphant, Pennsylvania; he married Clara Yarrington, daughter of H. L. Yarrington; Ralph Wadhams, born January, 1873, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, married Carrie Tallman, of Thompson, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; they have one child, Reginald; Ralph Wadhams Blair is a machinist and has his residence in Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Williams T. Blair, third son and fourth child of Bryce R. and Emma (Tubbs) Blair, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1861. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and he received his early education in the common schools of the latter place. He was studiously inclined and proved himself to be possessed of remarkable natural aptitude as a pupil, always striving to be in the front rank and holding that position. Upon leaving the common schools he entered the high school and graduated from that institution with high honors. In 1878 he entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company as a shipping clerk, and remained with that company for a period of about eleven years. He then entered the Wyoming conference and was ordained in 1892. His first field of work was in Bainbridge, Niagara county, New York, where he remained for a year and a half engaged in active work; he then went to Cooperstown, New York, remaining for three years, and from there to Mount Upton, where he labored for five years; he then removed to Whitney Point, New York, remaining for two years, and then to Lehman, Pennsylvania, remaining for one year. In 1901 he received a call to come to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, which he followed. Under his careful supervision the Methodist church has taken a new lease of life. Owing to his energy and enthusiasm funds have been raised sufficient to permit of the remodeling and refitting throughout of the building. Eight thousand dollars were raised for this purpose and the church now has a new organ, is steam heated, and is one of the finest churches in Wyoming valley.

Rev. Williams T. Blair is a man who seems specially fitted for the vocation he has selected. He is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of true religion, and is ever ready to listen to a tale of suffering and to alleviate that suffering as



much as is in his power to do so. His ever-ready sympathy and words full of hope and cheer have helped many an unfortunate and gained for him a host of friends. He is an eloquent preacher, with a ready flow of words and a fine delivery. Rev. Williams T. Blair is a member of Norwich Lodge, No. 302, Norwich, New York; Harmony Chapter, Norwich, New York; Osage Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lehman, Pennsylvania; James F. Clark Camp, Sons of Veterans, Cooperstown, New York; and secretary of the Wyoming Camp Meeting Association, Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

He married, September 13, 1883, Mary J. Strickland, born September 13, 1861, in Roscoe, Illinois, daughter of Hugh and Eliza (Hendrick) Strickland. Mrs. Blair has two sister and one brother, as follows: Mrs. Eva M. Smith, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania; Miss Rose Strickland, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania; James J. Strickland, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Rev. Williams T. and Mary (Strickland) Blair have four children: Josephine S., born January 30, 1884; Alice B., born April 6, 1886; Bryce Wadhams, born April 11, 1889; Mary, born November 20, 1891. Mrs. Williams T. Blair died April 10, 1905, in Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

**THOMAS HOWELL**, deceased, for many years a well known and prosperous contractor of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, making a specialty of drilling and testing for coal and artesian wells, was one of those men whose native energy help to bring wealth and influence to the city in which they dwell.

John J. Howell, father of Thomas Howell, was the founder of this family in America. He came to the United States when very young and settled in Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. He subsequently removed to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He married, before he left Europe, Ann Jane Morriss, born in Europe. They were the parents of six children: 1. John, Jr., deceased, was a soldier in the Civil war; he married and had three daughters and one son and resided in Hyde Park, now Scranton, Pennsylvania. 2. William, deceased, married Mary Jermyn, and had six children, one of whom is deceased: Benjamin Frank, William Lincoln, William Charles, Ida May, Wesley Breese; they resided in West Pittston, Pennsylvania. 3. Daniel, married —, resides at Pittston, Pennsylvania. 4. Thomas, see forward. 5. David, married Jane Airo, and had two children, resides in Pittston. 6. Ann

Jane, married Thomas Thomas, of Hyde Park, and had two children.

Thomas Howell, fourth child and son of John J. and Ann Jane (Morriss) Howell, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1843. His parents removed to Pittston when he was very young, and he spent the greater part of his life there. He attended the public schools of Pittston. After leaving school he became clerk in the general store in Pittston, where he also made himself useful as book-keeper. Later he held a similar position with David Blanchard, also of Pittston, where he continued for about two years. He then entered the lumber business of James Weare, of Pittston, and remained with him for some time. Later he formed a business connection with J. E. Patterson, with whom he continued for about six years, and then for the next six years was superintendent of a pistol factory at Sternerville, Pennsylvania. He then commenced business for himself as drilling contractor, making a specialty of drilling and testing for coal, artesian wells, etc., in the vicinity of Pittston, and continued this business actively until his death, which occurred April 13, 1903, at his home in West Pittston, Pennsylvania. He was a man of great force of character and much natural and acquired executive ability. His close attention to all the details of business, however insignificant, were not without results, as the fortune he amassed conclusively proves. He was deliberate and thorough in all his undertakings, and this conducted not a little to his success. In political faith he affiliated with the Republican party, and was director of the schools of Pittston for a period of three years. He was a member and regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church at West Pittston. He was interred in the Odd Fellows burying ground in West Pittston. He was a member of the Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias and Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Howell married, March 27, 1867, Elinor Cassidy, born December 24, 1840, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Mary (Connor) Cassidy, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy had six children as follows: Mary, died in infancy; Patrick, died at the age of forty-two years in Inkerman, Pennsylvania; Annie, married James Harkins Rindes, resides in Inkerman, Pennsylvania; Elinor, married Thomas Howell; John, whose residence is at Reading, Pennsylvania; James, died in infancy. Mrs. Thomas Howell is a member of the First Presbyterian Church in West Pittston, of the For-

eign and Home Missions, of the Ladies' Aid Society, and of the Sunday school. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howell had the following named children: Clara May, born October 26, 1869; Frank, born February 4, 1871; both reside at home. He was educated in the public schools and the high school of West Pittston, was employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad in the freight department for some years, at Coxton, then in his father's employ in the contract business until the latter's death, when Frank succeeded to the business. He is also associated in partnership with others under the firm name of the Hitchner Bakery Company in West Pittston. His political faith is Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Order of the Elks, and of the Exeter Country Club.

THOMAS JOHNSON BIRKBECK, one of the pioneer settlers of Freeland, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, a promoter of the Freeland water works, and an extensive and successful real estate dealer, was born June 6, 1845, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnson) Birkbeck.

Joseph Birkbeck (father) was a native of Westmoreland, England, born May 2, 1802. He married Elizabeth Johnson, born at Buck Hill, Stainmoor, England, February 12, 1804; the marriage was celebrated at Broough's Church, England, in 1826. They emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City in 1834, whence they immediately proceeded to Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. After about two years residence in this place, during which time Mr. Birkbeck was employed in the mines, they removed to Hazleton, where he sunk the first slope in 1838 for Ario Pardec. Two years later he purchased a tract of land comprising four hundred acres in Denison township from Edward Lynch, which later became Foster township and is now the site of Freeland borough. He constructed a rude log house on this land, into which he and his family removed. The surrounding country was a vast uncultivated wilderness, and Mr. Birkbeck's purchase possessed all the characteristics of a pioneer farm. During the winters the family spent their time in lumbering, clearing the forest, and manufacturing handmade shingles, which were carried to Conyngham, where they were exchanged for the necessities of life, no cash being paid for such transactions at that time. In 1844 Mr. Birkbeck sold fifty acres of his land to Aaron Howey, who was closely followed by many other

settlers, but not until 1866 was the dense forests converted into excellent farming land. Not long after this coal fields were developed in the neighborhood, and new arrangements became a necessity owing to the rapidly increasing population. Mr. Birkbeck surveyed his land, converted it into town lots, which he sold to the newcomers, thus making the first move in laying out the towns of South Heberton and Freeland. Joseph Birkbeck was the first to prove coal at Highland and Upper Lehigh, being well versed in the anthracite coal strata in the vicinity. He was the builder of many roads, and was preeminently the leading figure in the development of the new country. He and his family were subjected to all the trials, hardships and vicissitudes incident to a pioneer life, and a story is told of how Mrs. Birkbeck, during one of those early, trying days, with no other weapon than an axe, killed a full grown buck deer.

The children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnson) Birkbeck are as follows: John, born September 5, 1827, died in infancy; Matthew, born June 28, 1829, deceased; Joseph, born December 27, 1830, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Jane, born October 31, 1832, deceased; John (2), born April 26, 1834, deceased; Matthew (2), born January 7, 1836, deceased; Margrett, born October 6, 1836, wife of William Johnston, of Freeland; Betsey, born May 14, 1840, deceased; William, born October 26, 1843, died February 11, 1846; his was the first death in the town of South Heberton; Mary E., born January 25, 1845, deceased; hers was the first birth in the town of South Heberton; Thomas J., born June 6, 1845, mentioned hereafter; Agnes, born August 4, 1848, deceased; Anna Victoria, born May 12, 1850, deceased. Joseph Birkbeck, the father of these children, died April 19, 1872, and his wife died May 31, 1887.

Thomas J. Birkbeck obtained his educational training at Eckley, attending school during the winter months and assisting with the farm work during the summer. The coal mines were opened at Eckley when Thomas J. was about ten years of age, and there he entered upon his first regular employment, that of picking slate at a salary of twenty-five cents per day. He left the mines in 1850 and entered the employ of Frank Person, a drover, of Troy, Pennsylvania, and for two years worked at driving cattle. At the expiration of this period of time he became associated with his brother, who was then following his trade of butcher in Eckley, and for the following two years was engaged

in learning the butcher business. In June, 1863, when the great Civil war was in progress, Mr. Birkbeck responded to the urgent call for volunteers, enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and serving until the cessation of hostilities. After his return to civil life he was occupied in the blacksmithing business for a short time in Foundryville, from whence he removed to Audenried, where he found employment in the butcher establishment of Herman Hamburger. He embarked in the butcher business on his own account at South Heberton in 1866, and the following year removed his business to Upper Lachigh, where he successfully conducted the same for the long period of twenty-one years. He removed to Freeland in 1886, and for a short period of time was engaged in droving, after which he turned his attention to the hardware business, which he has continued up to the present time (1905) and in which he is eminently successful.

Mr. Birkbeck was one of the promoters of the Freeland water works and the Citizens' Bank of Freeland, in both of which institutions he is a heavy stockholder. In addition to these varied business enterprises Mr. Birkbeck is interested in real estate, being the owner of over forty valuable properties in his section, and having a personal interest in several cottages at the celebrated summer resort, Wildwood, New Jersey. Mr. Birkbeck is pre-eminently a self-made man. Beginning life in a very humble way, with no capital except those success-bringing qualities—honesty, industry and perseverance—he has reached an enviable place in the business world and accumulated for himself and family a handsome competency.

Mr. Birkbeck married, November 1, 1866, Margaret Sneddon, of Audenried, born April 18, 1845, daughter of William and Jessie Sneddon. They are the parents of the following named children: Joseph, William, Thomas, Lillie May, Jessie, Margaret, and Daisy. Mr. Birkbeck is the owner of a beautiful home in St. Augustine, Florida, where he and his family spend the winter months.

**ROBERT KENNEDY LAYCOCK**, of Wyoming, named in honor of Hon. Robert Kennedy, who represented Warren county, New Jersey, in the legislature in 1839, was born in the village of Kennedyville, Warren county, New Jersey, January 24, 1839, died October 27, 1905, son of Jacob and Christianna (Young) Lay-

cock, and grandson of Jacob Laycock, who was a prosperous agriculturist.

Jacob Laycock (father) was also a native of Warren county, New Jersey, born in 1811, and was a descendant of an English ancestry. He was a shoemaker by trade, but for a number of years prior to his death, which occurred in May, 1854, was the proprietor of the "American House," at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. He married Christianna Young, now deceased, a descendant of a German origin, about the year 1827 or 1828, and they were the parents of the following children: Jonathan, born 1829, died 1899; Daniel P., born 1834, died 1868; Henry A., born 1836, deceased; Sarah, deceased, was the wife of the late E. A. Dailey; Robert K., born January 24, 1839, mentioned hereafter; Martha, William, died at the age of sixteen years; Harriet, died at the age of twenty-two years; and Anna Belle, widow of Isaac Fisher, resides at Wyoming.

Robert K. Laycock was educated in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of fourteen years came to Pennsylvania and entered the carriage shops of Hagge, Brown & Wertman, of Milton, where he remained about one year learning the trade of carriage smith. He then located in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and served two months for Strawbridge & Wilson; six months for Mathias Appleman, of Rohrsburg; six months for George Stricker, of Catawissa, at the end of which time he moved to Wyoming borough, Luzerne county, purchased the business of David Pollen, and later formed a partnership with A. J. Crouse for the manufacture and repair of wagons, sleighs, etc., the business being known as the Laycock & Crouse carriage factory. At first they gave employment to four men, but in due course of time the business increased to such an extent that they were obliged to increase their force to meet the demand, later requiring the services of seventeen skilled mechanics. At this time the coal industry was new and for many years, during the hard times of 1873, they kept their plant in operation and their people employed, and this enterprise was considered the main industry in the borough. They manufactured mostly light vehicles, and these being of excellent workmanship they sold on their merits, as they do at the present time (1905). Mr. Laycock served the borough as councilman for three terms, and his administration was marked by the utmost integrity and efficiency. He was an adherent of the principles of Democracy, but in

local affairs cast his vote for the candidate best qualified for office, irrespective of party affiliation. He was at death the only surviving charter member of Wyoming Lodge, No. 468, Free and Accepted Masons, and served all the chairs in the Blue Lodge. He became a Royal Arch Mason, joining Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, at Wilkes-Barre, and Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 5, and was past division commander of that body. He attended the Presbyterian Church of Wyoming.

Mr. Laycock married, December 19, 1867, Mary Elizabeth Church, born July 17, 1842, died February 22, 1895, daughter of Almond and Ruth Ann (Jenkins) Church, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin, and a descendant of Colonel Jenkins, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. One child was the issue of this marriage, Ruth Anne, born March 6, 1877, became the wife of Preistly R. Johnson, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and died September 8, 1898.

WILLIAM J. GARRISON, M. D., D. D. S., was born in Eaton township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1856. On the paternal side he is a descendant of a French lineage and closely related to Lloyd W. Garrison, a great reformer and humanitarian. His parents, Wells and Phoebe A. Garrison, natives of Wyoming county, reared a family of seven children, four of whom are living at the present time (1905): William J., Andrew C., in the west; Minnie, married L. L. Goles, of Chase, Pennsylvania; and Cora A., married C. H. Johnson. Wells Garrison (father) was a veteran of the Civil war and a member of Company F, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded, first at the battle of the Wilderness and again at Hatcher's Run. In 1865 he was captured at Hatcher's Run, but later recaptured by the Union forces. After the close of the war he went west and died in Kansas of typhoid fever. His wife's death was caused by the same disease.

William J. Garrison attended the common schools of his native township, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by the close perusal of books. He took up the study of medicine and dentistry at the same time, took special courses, beginning 1871, but devoted his time principally to dentistry. In 1871 he began the active practice of his professions. For a number of years he practiced in different towns, including Scranton, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre and Mauch Chunk, but in 1903 removed to Nanti-

coke. Dr. Garrison is a Republican in politics.

Dr. Garrison was married three times. His first wife was Mary A. Grish, of Jackson township; one child, now deceased. His second wife was Lizzie Bogart, to whom were born two children: Harry and Millie P. Garrison. His third wife was Mary A. Ziegenfaas, to whom five children were born: John W., Russell, Beatrice, Hazel, and Adam. Harry, his eldest son, is engaged in practice with his father. The Baptist church expresses the Doctor's religious convictions.

G. W. WORDEN. According to tradition Samuel, Peter and Joseph Worden, brothers, emigrated from England about 1760 and settled near New York. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war Peter and Joseph Worden went to Nova Scotia. Samuel Worden, who was a blacksmith, at once joined with the colonists and entered the American army. He was a soldier under General John Sullivan, and was with the famous expedition in 1779 under that brave officer against the offending Indians of the Upper Susquehanna valley, and also against the Seneca Indian country west of Seneca Lake in New York state. Returning down the Susquehanna, Samuel Worden took up his abode in the valley, and died at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, leaving a wife and five children. One of his sons was Nathaniel Worden, a mason by trade, who in 1796 was a taxable inhabitant of Hanover township in Luzerne county. In 1796 Nathaniel married Lana Line, daughter of Conrad Line, by whom he had ten children:

Samuel married Loretta Richards; removed from Dallas, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 1853, and died in Illinois, 1856, leaving five daughters and two sons—Samuel, Jr., and William Worden. William lost a foot in the army, war of 1861-65. John, whose life was passed chiefly in Dallas, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and who had a large family of fourteen children. Two of his sons, John H. and Charles W., died in the service, 1861-65, and are buried in one grave in Dallas. Peter, who died in childhood. Elizabeth, married Joseph Ryman; had eight children; died in Indiana, July, 1866. Abraham, died in Dallas, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1847; married Hannah Spencer;<sup>1</sup> had nine children, four of whom are still living: Benson J., a pianist, living in Plainville, Ohio; Mahala, widow of William Hunter, lives now in Dallas;

1. Hannah Spencer's father was Elam Spencer, who served in the American army throughout the period of the revolution.

George W., of Dallas; and Perry Newtown, of Dallas. Nathaniel, died young. Henry, lived at Falls, Wyoming county. One of his sons died in the Confederate prison at Salisbury, South Carolina. Joseph, died in Lake township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Clarissa, married Joseph Richards; settled in Fremont, Illinois. Agnes, died aged four years.

The other children of Samuel Worden, the Revolutionary patriot, were Peter, died in Hanover at the age of twenty-two years; Samuel, Junior, a hatter by trade, who accumulated a fair property in New York City, lost it by an unfortunate fire, and afterward removed to Virginia; Sally, married Abram Line; and a daughter who died young, name unknown.

When Abraham Worden died all his nine children were living, and only two sons, Sidney and Spencer, were more than six years old, while George was just six years of age. For years they had a struggle for existence, but they worked earnestly and with the true Worden spirit, and by their own efforts, aided and encouraged by their good mother, they kept the old home farm, paid off in due season its encumbrance and then built up comfortable homes and fortunes for themselves; and to-day George Washington Worden and Perry Newton Worden are among the most forehanded and successful farmers in Dallas township. In consequence of the loss of their father these sons were denied the benefits of early and thorough schooling, and such instruction as they were able to obtain was by attending an occasional term of winter school. When they reached manhood George Washington and Sidney (the latter now dead) purchased the homestead farm and worked together many long years, until Sidney's death in 1898. Then George bought his brother's interest in the property and has since conducted the farm alone. He was born in Dallas, March 22, 1841, and has passed his entire life in that vicinity. His efforts in life have been rewarded with substantial success, and he has educated himself by constant reading and by his observation and association with men of understanding. Mr. Worden never married.

**CONRAD HAAS**, a progressive and successful business man of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, was born in Ithaca, New York, in 1852. He is a descendant of Frederick Haas, of Germany, who was a soldier in a Hessian regiment, a man of large stature, being six feet five inches in height, and lived to be eighty years of age. His son, Frederick Haas, grandfather of Con-

rad Haas, was also in the same regiment, whose members must be six feet in height, and he, like his father, filled the requirements as to stature. He married and had a son Conrad, whose mother lived to be one hundred years of age.

Conrad Haas, senior, was a worker in metal, and a first-class mechanic. He married Elizabeth Gilford, who was also a native of Germany. The Gilmfords are supposed to be of English extraction, who in early days emigrated to Germany and became identified with the country. In 1848 Mr. and Mrs. Haas emigrated to America, settling in Ithaca, New York. Three children were born to them, two of whom are living: Charles, of Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and Conrad, junior. Mrs. Haas passed away in her eighty-fourth year, and her husband also lived to a good old age.

Conrad Haas, son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Gilford) Haas, at the age of three years removed with his parents to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. In early life he learned the trade of plumber, gasfitter and boiler maker, and is an expert in metal work of any kind. While learning his trade he worked in four different states and for various firms, thus observing the methods of others and acquiring knowledge that would be valuable to him in later years. In 1880 he opened a hardware store in Hazleton, which he conducted successfully for twenty years. Mr. Haas is now engaged in the wholesale liquor and mineral water business, in which he is eminently successful. Besides his other various business interests he conducted an ice plant, which has proved a profitable business. He is one of the respected and progressive men of the borough, is a member of the Brotherhood of the Union, and while in Hazleton was a member of the council.

In 1871 Mr. Haas married Elizabeth Meikrantz, and their children were Henry, Conrad, Elizabeth and Minnie. In 1900, at the death of his son-in-law, Mr. Creasey, Mr. Haas took charge of his extensive bottling plant, of which he is now manager and part owner.

**WILLIAM TASKER.** The coal industry of the county numbers among its forces no one more trusted and efficient than William Tasker, of Moosic. He is a son of John and Sarah (Horton) Tasker, both natives of England. Their children were: James, Sarah, deceased; William, mentioned hereafter; Kate, and Susan. All the living members of this family came to the United States and reside in Duryea and its



vicinity. Mrs. Tasker, the mother, died in 1870, in her native land, and the father, at the age of seventy-four years emigrated to the United States and now makes his home with his son William.

William Tasker, son of John and Sarah (Horton) Tasker, was born in 1803, in England, and was educated in his native country. In 1883, in company with the other members of the family, he emigrated to the United States and settled in Duryea. For some time he filled various positions in and about the mines, and in 1888 engaged in the grocery business on his own account. In this venture he was successful and for twelve years carried on a thriving trade. In 1900 he disposed of the business and accepted the position of engineer with the Delaware and Hudson Company, his post of duty being at the Spring Brook colliery. The fact that he still retains this position is evidence sufficient of the confidence reposed in him by the company. Mr. Tasker married Sarah Smith, whose death occurred April, 1887. Mr. Tasker married (second), January, 1893, Agnes, daughter of George and Barbara (Wagner) Miller, and they have three children: Barbara, Willie and Violet.

JOHN MCGAHREN was a native of the Empire state, having been born at Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus county, New York, March 8, 1852. His father, Patrick McGahren, came from Cavan, Ireland, in 1846, and locating upon a farm at Wysox, Bradford county, soon took position as one of the substantial citizens of the place. He married Catherine Masterson, daughter of the late Cornelius Masterson, a native of Trim, county Meath, Ireland, but who had emigrated to America and was living at Newark, New Jersey, when Patrick McGahren married his daughter.

John McGahren attended the schools of his native town, and was afterward sent to St. Bonaventure College, Allegany county, New York, whence he graduated in 1872. He soon after applied for a position in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre. His application was successful and he taught two terms, afterward entered upon the study of law in the office of Foster & Lewis. He was admitted to the bar February 14, 1876. For five years he was associated in a legal partnership with Hon. C. D. Foster, and for a still longer term sustained the same relationship to Ex-Judge Garrick M. Harding, and thereby acquired advantages of which he plucked the most that they afforded. His start in life was unaccompanied by any auspicious influences

apart from the mother wit and disposition to industry with which nature had endowed him. His studies were prosecuted without meretricious aids, and at times amid discouragements that would have overcome less ambitious and determined young men, and his admission to the bar and entry upon active practice had only the promise which good abilities and honest use of them will always fulfill. The measure of success he has achieved in his profession equals that of any other member of the bar, and he stands well with his brother professionals and with the community at large. In 1882 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney, and was elected for a term of three years by a vote of 10,358, as against F. M. Nichols, Republican, who had a vote of 9,394. He is a Democrat in politics and did good service on the stump and otherwise for his party whenever called upon. His services in the office of district attorney were profitable to the county and brought him a reputation as a practitioner that stood him in good stead throughout his active career up to the present time. He prosecuted the pleas of the commonwealth with all necessary vigor, and yet not vindictively toward those whose misfortune it was to fall into the clutches of the violated law, and he managed in the pursuit of these methods to secure conviction in almost every case in which justice required it, and yet avoid that persecution which so often follows the unfairly accused. Since the expiration of his term of office, he has filled various positions of trust and confidence. He was appointed by the court, for the term of three years, on the board for the examination of law students who seek admission to the bar. He has been chairman of the county convention, and served for several years on the county committee of the Democratic party. His advice and assistance have always been freely given to his party, and as an appreciation of his services he was at one time tendered the nomination for judge, and again the nomination for congress, which he declined to accept. He has established an extensive and lucrative law practice, and by his legal attainments and industry occupies a leading position at the bar.

In 1889 he married Mary E., a daughter of Matthew McVay, a resident of Philadelphia, who in his lifetime was a warm and intimate friend of the lamented Samuel J. Randall. Mr. McVay was well known throughout Philadelphia as the chief of the Democratic forces in the fifth ward of that city. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McGahren, John M. and Walter Ridgway.





**ORR FAMILY.** The Orr families of the Wyoming Valley, whose several representatives in each succeeding generation for the last three-quarters of a century or more have been prominent factors in the civil, professional, political and business history of that region, are descendants of Joseph Orr, a sturdy son of the north of Ireland, who immigrated to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled first in New Jersey.

Joseph Orr, soon after 1800, removed to the Wyoming Valley, locating in Wilkes-Barre, purchasing land there May 13, 1809. He married twice, the first ceremony was performed near Water Gap, Pennsylvania, and the second in New Jersey, his last wife having been Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Abraham Johnson, of Kingston township. The Johnsons were from Johnsonburg, New Jersey. John Johnson, treasurer of Luzerne county in 1846-47, was a nephew of Abraham Johnson, whose daughter Elizabeth married Joseph Orr, the elder of that name. Joseph Orr subsequently removed with his family to Exeter, later purchased a tract of land in Wilkes-Barre, and afterwards purchased lands where now stands West Pittston. Still later he removed to Dallas, and died in Trucksville, Kingston township, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Joseph Orr, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnson) Orr, was born in New Jersey, March 20, 1792. He came to Wyoming later and lived in Dallas and Kingston townships the greater part of his life. He was a carpenter by trade. He married Mary Tuttle, born April 18, 1791, daughter of John Tuttle and wife Mary Bennett. She was daughter of Thomas Bennett, of Forty Fort, and with two sisters was in the fort at the time of the Wyoming massacre (see Myers family history), and granddaughter of Henry Tuttle, born Baskingridge, New Jersey, November 24, 1733, and settled in Wyoming, near Forty Fort, in 1785. This Henry Tuttle was a farmer and blacksmith, and was a soldier of the Revolution, and his son John was also a blacksmith and fought in the Revolution. The children of Joseph Orr and Mary Tuttle were: Miles Covel, born January 11, 1814; Elizabeth, born September 29, 1810; Ann Maria, born March 8, 1823; Albert Skeer, born January 21, 1829; and Charles S., born January 13, 1831.

Albert Skeer Orr, fourth child and only surviving member of the family of Joseph and Mary (Tuttle) Orr, was born in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1829. During the Civil war

he was sutler of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, also for the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the name of Joseph Athoholdt, and for the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers in the name of his brother, Charles S. Orr. He loaded two vessels for this purpose, and was one-third owner of the goods in a third vessel when Lee surrendered. He also was a wholesale dealer to supply other sutlers, and was purveyor at General Hancock's headquarters. After his return from the service Mr. Orr was postmaster of Wilkes-Barre under President Arthur. January 1, 1872, he was elected superintendent of the Colville Passenger Railroad, which position he held until April 1, 1892. He took out with others, a charter for the Wilkes-Barre and Harvey Lake Railroad, built in 1886. This was later sold to the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He then took out a charter for the Williamsport Railroad from Wilkes-Barre, but in its place was built the Wilkes-Barre and Eastern Railroad, running from Wilkes-Barre to Stroudsburg to connect with the New York, Susquehanna and Western, at that point. He graded about thirty miles of this railroad. He then built the hotel at Dallas, mentioned below. He was actively connected with a number of enterprises in Wilkes-Barre, among which was the laying out of plots and the erection of fourteen houses, and the development of its real estate interests generally. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge No. 61, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Albert Skeer Orr married, May 12, 1851, Priscilla Worden, born in Lowreytown, daughter of John and Susanna (Morrison) Worden, of Dallas, Pennsylvania. Their children were: 1. Nathaniel M., born December 12, 1851, an attorney at Kane, Pennsylvania, and editor of the *Kane Republican*. 2. Emma Delphine, born January 25, 1854, married Charles E. Eberly, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and had William and Charles Eberly. 3. George M., born January 13, 1856, in Erie, Pennsylvania, married Ella East-erline, and had Helen, Priscilla, Prudence, Ralph, Albert, Myron and Charlotte E. Orr. 4. Nellie P., born February 3, 1861, married Leslie McLean Willison, who is engaged in the western grain business in Binghamton, New York, and had Leslie McLean, Priscilla Orr, Thomas Albert, Alexander D., Margaret E., Marion Orr, Kenneth, Donald, Charles A., died at the age of four years. 5. Abraham Johnson, married Elizabeth Baldwin, in Wilkes-Barre, and their daugh-

ter Mary Gertrude married Linden Meagley, in Connecticut. 6. William Grant, mentioned hereafter.

Family tradition has it that Samuel, Peter and Joseph Worden, brothers, ancestors of Mrs. Albert Skeer Orr, came from England about 1760, and settled near New York; that at the beginning of the revolution Peter and Joseph went to Nova Scotia, and that Samuel, who was a blacksmith, and a pronounced Whig, left home and enlisted in the American army, and was with General Sullivan's forces sent against the offending Indians in the memorable campaign of 1779. He thus became acquainted with the Wyoming Valley country. He died at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, leaving a wife and five children: Nathaniel, in 1796, a taxable in Hanover, Luzerne county; Peter, who died in Hanover, aged twenty-two; Samuel, Jr., a hatter by trade; Sally, married Abram Line; and one other daughter. Nathaniel Worden married Lana Line, and had ten children: Samuel; John, married Susanna Morrison, and had fourteen children, among whom was Priscilla, who married Albert Skeer Orr, and John H., and Charles W. Worden, who died in the United States service during the Civil war; Peter, Elizabeth, Abraham, Nathaniel, Henry, Joseph, Clarissa, and Agnes Worden.

William Grant Orr, son of Albert Skeer and Priscilla (Worden) Orr, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1872. He acquired his education in the public schools of that city, the Harry Hillman Academy, and the Nazareth Military Academy, Nazareth, Pennsylvania. He then took up the study of medicine and matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained about a year and then left on account of ill health. Returning to Wilkes-Barre he soon afterward joined with his father in erecting a large sanitarium in Dallas, the son taking charge of the hotel and the mineral water departments until 1900, when he came to Wilkes-Barre and engaged in real estate and bond business, which he is now successfully following.

Mr. Orr married Carrie S. Phillips, daughter of Charles D. and Mary (Thomas) Phillips, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the former named being a wholesale dealer in millinery goods in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Orr are the parents of the following children: Mildred Phillips, born June 7, 1896; William Grant, Jr., born September 13, 1897; Charles Phillips, born April 5, 1899; Leslie Wilson, born May 1, 1900; and Dorothy, born July, 1904.

**BOWMAN FAMILY. I.** The ancestors of the Bowman family in America was Nathaniel Bowman, "Gentleman," who came from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He was one of the early proprietors of Watertown, Massachusetts, his name being on the records in 1836-37, but on account of High Church principles was not admitted freeman until 1636. He removed early to Cambridge Farms (Lexington) and settled on lands purchased of Edward Goffe, situated in the southeasterly part of the town, near Arlington line. He died January 21, 1682. His will bears date October 21, 1679, and was proved April 4, 1682. His real estate was inventoried as follows: House and 10 acres of land, £120; 20 acres of meadow, £50; 70 acres of upland unimproved, £70. He left the homestead to Francis, his eldest child. This house was destroyed by fire April, 1905. "History of Lexington."

**II.** Francis Bowman, born at Lexington, Massachusetts, 1630, died December 16, 1687. Married Martha Sherman, September 26, 1661, daughter of Captain John Sherman and Martha Palmer. He had seven children. "History of Lexington."

**III.** Major Joseph Bowman, fourth son of Francis Bowman, was born in Lexington, May 18, 1674, died April 8, 1762. Married Phebe Barnard, daughter of John Barnard and Sarah Flemming. Joseph was one of the leading and influential men of the town, both in municipal and church affairs. He filled the office of town clerk, assessor, and selectman repeatedly. He was on the board of selectmen fifteen years, and a representative six years. He was also a justice of the peace for many years. He had nine children. "History of Lexington."

**IV.** Captain Thaddeus Bowman, sixth son of Joseph Bowman, born in Lexington, September 2, 1712, died New Braintree, Massachusetts, May 25, 1806. Married, December 2, 1736, Sarah Loring, daughter of Deacon Joseph Loring and Lydia Fiske. Sarah died December 23, 1747. He married (second) February 8, 1753, Sybil Woolson, widow of Isaac Woolson, of Weston. He had thirteen children. He and his seven sons were in the battle of Lexington, "the opening act in the great drama of the war for independence." "History of Lexington."

**V.** Major Joseph Bowman, second son of Thaddeus Bowman, born in Lexington, February 18, 1740, died January 3, 1818, in New Braintree. He married, November 22, 1764, Katharine Munroe, daughter of Colonel William

Munroe and Sarah Mason. Joseph was an ensign of a company of fifty men from the small town of New Braintree who marched to Boston on the report of the attack upon the company at Lexington, on April 19. He soon after joined the army and commanded a battalion at the battle of Bennington, and the other battles which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne. His son Joseph represented the town of New Braintree in the general court fourteen years, between 1807 and 1839. He was a member of the governor's council in 1832-33-34, and senator from the county of Worcester in 1828 and 1829. He was also president of the Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank, chosen annually for twenty-one consecutive years. "Histories of Lexington and Cambridge."

VI. General Isaac Bowman, fourth child of Joseph Bowman, born in New Braintree, December 27, 1773, died in Wilkes-Barre, August 1, 1851. Married, April 9, 1806, Mary Smith, daughter of Obadiah Smith and Sarah Blinn. In 1795, at the instigation of his uncles, Captain Samuel and Ebenezer Bowman, who were permanently located in Wilkes-Barre, he settled there and engaged in the tannery business. He began his military experience in July, 1798, as a non-commissioned officer in the "Wyoming Blues," of Wilkes-Barre, Ebenezer Slocum, Captain. In October, 1798, he became second lieutenant, and in this position served some time. In 1806 he was elected first lieutenant of the "Blues," and subsequently captain. September, 1814, he was elected colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. This regiment became in 1815 the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and was commanded by Colonel Bowman until 1821, in June of which year he was elected brigade inspector of the same brigade, Eighth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, which position he held till 1828. In that year he was elected brigade inspector of the same brigade for seven years. In May, 1810, he was elected a member of the Wilkes-Barre borough council. He was a director of a branch of the Philadelphia Bank, established in Wilkes-Barre in 1810, the first bank in Luzerne county. November 14, 1810, General Bowman was commissioned by Governor Snyder, coroner of Luzerne county for the term of three years. In 1814 he was appointed collector of taxes for Wilkes-Barre. October 19, 1819, he was commissioned by Governor Findley, sheriff of Luzerne county for three years, having been elected to that office as the candidate of the old Federal party, then in its decadence. He was appointed by Governor

Wolf recorder of deeds and registrar of wills of Luzerne county for a term of three years, February 17, 1830; he was reappointed for a second term January 21, 1833; and by Governor Porter for a third term February 3, 1839. For thirty-three years he was a member of Lodge No. 61, Free Masons, serving as senior warden, junior warden, treasurer and worshipful master from the year 1804 till 1827.—Authority Oscar Jewell Harvey, from "A History of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M." (Page 162.)

General Isaac Bowman had six children: Munroe, Horatio Blinn, Joseph, Francis Loring, Samuel, Mary Louise. Munroe graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1832; he was first lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, and died at Fort Wayne, Indian Territory, July, 1839. Horatio Blinn resided in Alton, Illinois, died there September 17, 1889. Joseph died in infancy. Francis Loring, born August 27, 1813, died September, 1856, in Oregon. "He was the organizer and first captain of the Wyoming Artillerists, organized at Wilkes-Barre in the spring of 1842. In the Mexican war he served as major of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. From 1849 to 1855 was brigadier-general of the Second Brigade, Ninth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, the position and rank formerly held by his father. In 1855, through the friendship of Jefferson Davis, then United States secretary of war, he was commissioned captain in the Ninth United States Infantry."—Ref. "History Lodge No. 61."

VII. Colonel Samuel Bowman, fifth son of Isaac Bowman, born in Wilkes-Barre, October 31, 1818, died April 19, 1889. Married, in Philadelphia, by Rev. Mr. Claxton, May 19, 1845, Sarah Titus. They had the following children: Katharine Howell, Horatio, Francis Munroe, Ella Marian, Julia Miner, Sarah Titus. Samuel Bowman was captain of the Wyoming Artillerists, was lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers in the three months' service in the war of the rebellion. In the beginning of the war, June 19, 1861, was taken prisoner by the Confederates on the heights opposite Williamsport, Maryland, was confined fourteen months at Salisbury and Raleigh. Through the influence of family friendship and connection of Jefferson Davis he was released in August, 1862. From December, 1867, to December, 1870, he was clerk of the courts of Luzerne county. Mary Louise, only daughter of Isaac Bowman, was born in Wilkes-Barre, December 31, 1821, died January 11, 1901.

Captain Samuel Bowman, son of Captain

Thaddeus and great-great-grandson of Nathaniel Bowman, was born in Lexington, December 2, 1753, died in Wilkes-Barre, June 25, 1818. Married, in Philadelphia, Eleanor Ledlie, November 3, 1784. Samuel Bowman was one of the minute-men on Lexington common 19th April, 1775. He enlisted in the Continental army January, 1776. He became an ensign in the Third Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Colonel John Groaton, and soon commissioned a lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Infantry, commanded by Colonel Joseph Vose. This position he held until the disbanding of the army on the conclusion of peace in 1783. In September, 1780, he was with his regiment in camp at Tappan, on the Hudson. September 28, Major Andre was brought into camp in charge of Major Benjamin Tallmadge. Lieutenant Bowman was one of the special guards of Major Andre during the last twenty-four hours of his life, and he and Captain Hughes supported him to the place of his execution at noon October 2d. Samuel Bowman became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati soon after its organization, May 3, 1783. At the close of the war he returned to Lexington, Massachusetts, where he remained until the latter part of 1786, when he emigrated to the Wyoming Valley and settled north of the village of Wilkes-Barre on a tract of land covering what is now called "Bowman's Hill." He erected his house on the spot where the residence of the late Colonel A. H. Bowman now stands. In August, 1794, what is known in the history of Pennsylvania as the Whisky Insurrection was beginning to assume threatening and wide-spread proportions and the governor of the commonwealth issued his requisition for organizing and holding in readiness, to march at a moment's warning, a corps of the militia of Pennsylvania, amounting to 5,200 officers and privates. On the 23d of September a meeting of the inhabitants of Luzerne county was held in the Court House at Wilkes-Barre, and a few days after this meeting Captain Bowman marched from Wilkes-Barre, in command of a company of light infantry, to join the army. Order being restored, he returned to Wilkes-Barre in December. In 1799 Gen. Alexander Hamilton had succeeded to the command in chief of the army, on the death of Washington. Captain Bowman was detached from his company and assigned to duty as an aid on General Hamilton's staff. They became warm friends. He returned home in September, 1800. He was elected a member of the first borough council of Wilkes-Barre in 1806, and in 1810 was appointed commissioner of Luzerne county.

He had nine children. Samuel, the fifth child, born May 21, 1800, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, August 8, 1821. Very shortly after he began the study of theology under the direction of Rt. Rev. William White, D. D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was admitted to the holy orders of Deacons by Bishop White at Christ Church, Philadelphia, August 30, 1823, and ordained priest by the same, December 19, 1824. In September, 1823, he took charge of churches in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1825 he became rector of Trinity Church, Easton, Pennsylvania. May 18, 1825, he married Susan, daughter of Samuel Sitgreaves, of Easton. In 1827 he returned to Lancaster county and became assistant rector of St. James' Church. The rector, Rev. Mr. Clarkson, having died in 1830, Mr. Bowman was elected rector of the parish. Hobart College conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D. In 1847 he declined the bishopric of the diocese of Indiana, to which he had been elected. In 1858 he was elected assistant bishop of Pennsylvania. He died August 3, 1861.—From "History of Lodge 61, by Oscar Jewel Harvey."

Col. Alexander Hamilton Bowman, sixth child of Capt. Samuel Bowman, was born at Wilkes-Barre, March 30, 1803. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, July 1, 1825, third in a class of thirty-seven. He was immediately appointed assistant professor of geography, history and ethics, at West Point, which position he held until June, 1826. He was on duty at various points in the extreme South from the fall of 1826 until the spring of 1851. In this period he superintended the erection of Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor. In May he returned to West Point as instructor of Practical Military Engineering. From March, 1861, to July, 1864, he served as superintendent of the West Point Academy. He erected a number of public buildings at Washington, D. C. He died at Wilkes-Barre, November 11, 1865, and at the time of his death ranked as lieutenant-colonel, corps of engineers, United States army.

Ellen Stuart Bowman, sister of Alexander Hamilton Bowman, married Rev. James May, D. D., January 8, 1829. His first parish was Wilkes-Barre, where he became rector of St. Stephen's Church in February, 1827.—"History of Lodge No. 61, etc."

Ebenezer Bowman, brother of Capt. Samuel Bowman, and son of Capt. Thaddeus Bowman, served in the American army, taking part in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. He was

graduated from Harvard College in 1782. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts. He was one of the first four attorneys admitted to practice before the courts of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, upon their organization at Wilkes-Barre, May 27, 1787, in fact, his name appears first on the list of attorneys. For many years he was a prominent and active member of the Luzerne bar. He died at Wilkes-Barre, 1820, aged seventy-one years.

**SHEPHERD FAMILY.** Matthew Shepherd, the head of the American branch of the family, was a native of England who came to Pennsylvania, during the latter part of the provincial period, but at what particular time is not known. He settled in Philadelphia, established himself in trade there, and was the founder of one of the respected pre-revolutionary families in the "City of Brotherly Love." Descendants of his were in service during the Revolution on the American side; and history records that they fought well, just as in the varied associations of domestic life those same patriots and their descendants wrought well, and established an honorable name in all generations from the time of Matthew Shepherd to the time of those of his surname who are a part of the life of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the beginning of the twentieth century. Extant records furnish reasonably complete information of the descendants of Matthew in each succeeding generation, but say little except in a general way of those who have been factors in the life of their respective communities, until within the last half century; and the chronicler of family history finds greater satisfaction in noting individual achievement in succeeding generations rather than in mere abstract statement of names and dates of birth, marriage and death.

Matthew Shepherd, the linen weaver of Philadelphia, married, March 13, 1773, Jane Johnson, and had children: James, John, Jacob S., Matthew, of whom later; George N., Thomas, Elizabeth, Emeline, and Alamanthia. From these have descended the Shepherds now scattered and settled throughout the country. Many others of the same family have found their way into other states, but of those outside of the direct line under consideration, these annals are not intended to treat. Matthew Shepherd served in the revolutionary army, 1777-79, as private in Captain George Esterley's company, June 25, 1777, and Captain Ezekiel Lett's company, August 25, 1779, both companies in Colonel William Bradford's Battalion, Philadelphia Militia.

Matthew Shepherd, son of Matthew Shepherd and his wife Jane Johnson, married, January 4, 1830, Anna Yeager, and thus was joined with one of the old and highly respected German families of Pennsylvania. She was born January 15, 1804, and died November 16, 1857, the ninth of eleven children of John Yeager and wife Catherine Pepperly, and twelfth of fourteen children of John Yeager, the issue of his two marriages. John Yeager, born in Philadelphia, 1754, was son of Caspar Yeager, the American ancestor of this branch of the family. John Yeager served in the revolutionary armies, 1776-78, as private, Captain John Edwards' company, Colonel Jno. Bull's battalion, December 10, 1776, and private Lieutenant Henry Meyer's company, Colonel William Bradford's battalion, Philadelphia Militia, September 25, 1778.

Matthew Shepherd and his wife Anna Yeager had four children: Albert Gallatin, born November 8, 1830, died on board ship on way home from Florida, April 28, 1904; Harriet Yeager, born June 13, 1833, married William H. Cossart, died November 27, 1898; Edward Yeager, born November 6, 1835, died July 6, 1837; and William Henry, born October 31, 1838, of whom later.

William Henry Shepherd, son of Matthew and Anna (Yeager) Shepherd, was born in Philadelphia, and spent his young life in that city. He was a mechanic, accountant and school teacher. A practical workman at more than one trade, when he came to Wilkes-Barre in 1855, he was perhaps the first gas fitter having knowledge of that trade, in the then borough. He founded the business of W. H. Shepherd & Sons in 1870, and has continued actively engaged in development of the business to the present time, and in all these years has been an active factor in the industrial history of the city. His endeavors in life have been rewarded with gratifying and deserved success, and he is today the head and senior member of one of the largest and most reliable establishments in the Wyoming valley. Prior to above he was senior member of the contracting and building firm of Shepherd & Dalley, but about one year later he became sole proprietor of the business, and continued it until November 1, 1891, when, with his sons, William C., and Harry C. Shepherd, was organized the firm of W. H. Shepherd & Sons, whose name and reputation in business circles is well known throughout the state. Mr. Shepherd is a Republican in politics, and served in the common council two terms of three years each. He is a member and past master by service of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons,



which he joined April 20, 1881; also a thirty-second degree member of Caudwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. He is also a member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade. During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, he went out with Company E, First Regiment, Gray Reserves, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was present at the battle of Antietam. William Henry Shepherd married, January 31, 1859, Lydia A. Ziegler, daughter of Amos Ziegler, of Zieglerville, Pennsylvania. Both of Lydia A. (Ziegler) Shepherd's grandfathers were revolutionary soldiers. They had children: 1. Alice Harriet, born Philadelphia, February 4, 1860. 2. William Carver, born August 16, 1862, of whom later. 3. Harry Clayton, born April 6, 1864, of whom later. 4. Albert Daniel, died in infancy, April 6, 1868. 5. Edward Stanley, born June 19, 1871, of whom later. 6. George Elwood, born May 1, 1873, of whom later. 7. Arthur Yeager, born November 10, 1874, died at Lehigh University, after graduation, May 29, 1896.

William Carver Shepherd, eldest son of William Harrison Shepherd and his wife Lydia A. Ziegler, was born in Philadelphia. He was educated in the Wilkes-Barre schools and Wyoming Seminary, and began his business career early. With his next younger brother, Harry C., he became a partner with his father in 1891 in the firm of W. H. Shepherd & Sons, and since that time the concern has had marked success, in a large measure the result of the earnest, energetic efforts of the younger members of the firm—William C. and Harry C. Shepherd. William C. Shepherd is variously identified with Wilkes-Barre interests and institutions. He is a director and second vice-president of the Luzerne County Trust Company, a director of the Matheson Motor Car Company, president of the Wilkes-Barre Employers' Association, and a member of the executive committee of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, a national organization the object of which is to establish and maintain honorable and equitable relations between capital and labor, enforcement of the laws of the land, and the preservation of individual liberty and citizenship. He is a member and past master by service of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, also a member of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu Le Vent Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; a member of the Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Masonry, Caudwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; also a member of the Ancient Arabic

Order Nobles of Mystic Shrine, Irem Temple. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Franklin Club, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Shepherd married, April 24, 1890, Alice M. Gibson, daughter of Dr. Maris and Ellen A. (Rhodes) Gibson. They have: Harold Maris, born January 13, 1891; Miriam Gertrude, born July 5, 1893; Alice Virginia, born March 16, 1903; and William C., Jr., born August 8, 1905.

Harry Clayton Shepherd, third child of William H. and Lydia A. (Ziegler) Shepherd, was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre. He learned the trade of his father, and other branches of the business, including architecture, becoming thoroughly familiar with all details, and was foreman and superintendent of the different departments until 1891, when with his brother, William C., he was admitted a partner in the business. He possesses a mechanical ability which has been of great assistance in the performance of his duties. He is also a member of the firm of McCollum & Shepherd, real estate brokers of Wilkes-Barre. (See McCollum.) Mr. Shepherd is also largely interested in the Doran Lace Works, one of the leading industries of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has filled many offices; of Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Mount Horeb Council, Royal and Select Masters, and is a past thrice illustrious grand master; member and past eminent commander of Dieu Le Vent Commandery; member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and has held a number of important offices in the same. He is also past grand marshal in the grand council of the Royal and Select Masters of the State of Pennsylvania, and is now district deputy grand master of the state of Pennsylvania, district No. 6. He is a member of Keystone Consistory of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and has held high offices in this body. He is also local president of the advisory board of the American Life and Annuity Society of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre, and the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade. Mr. Shepherd married, December 31, 1885, Mary W. Helker, daughter of Daniel G. and Mary Elizabeth (Stoecker) Helker, whose family consisted of four daughters and one son, all of whom are married. Daniel G. Helker was a stock raiser, farmer and lumber merchant when in Germany, but after coming to this country in 1865, he engaged in mercantile

business in Carbon county, Pennsylvania. The children of Harry C. and Mary W. (Helker) Shepherd are: Clayton Harry, born April 9, 1887; Irene May, born October 27, 1889.

Edward S. Shepherd, fifth child of William H. and Lydia A. (Ziegler) Shepherd, was born Wilkes-Barre, June 19, 1871. He attended the Franklin grammar school of Wilkes-Barre until fifteen years of age, and then entered the Harry Hillman Academy, completing his studies there in 1889. He learned the trade of carpenter in his father's establishment, and followed the same for three and a half years, when he was taken into the office as confidential clerk and secretary, in which capacity he is serving at the present time, his performance of the duties assigned to him being marked by promptitude and fidelity. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and in political affairs he is an earnest Republican, giving his support to the nominees of that party. Mr. Shepherd married, in Montrose, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1897, Helen Newton Aitken, born in New Milford, Pennsylvania, but residing in Montrose, a daughter of James and Fanny (Stark) Aitken, who had six children, five of whom are living: John, of Montrose, Pennsylvania; Helen Newton, wife of Edward S. Shepherd; Louise, wife of J. W. Aitken, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania; Katherine S., wife of Peter Creter, manager of the J. S. Gillis china store of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; William Watson, of Montrose, local editor of the *Montrose Republican*.

James Aitken, father of Mrs. Shepherd, was born April 23, 1833, in Clifford township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch origin, his ancestors among the early settlers in this section of the state. He was a son of John Aitken, born in Scotland, December 4, 1794, died November 19, 1878, and his wife, Helen (Newton) Aitken, born May 3, 1795, in Scotland. John Aitken was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as were all the Aitkens. He was a Whig in politics. James Aitken was a jeweler by trade, which business he followed for many years in Pittston, being the leading jeweler in that place. Prior to his death, May 23, 1901, at the age of sixty-eight years, he retired from active pursuits and enjoyed the fruits of his many years of toil. His wife, Fanny (Stark) Aitken, born 1840, was one of ten children born to Cornelius and Louise (Wagner) Stark, the former born January 20, 1812, at Wilkes-Barre, died January 11, 1880, and the latter born March 30, 1819, died October 5, 1873. Fanny (Stark) Aitken at the present time is residing in Montrose, Pennsylvania. She has three brothers: Edward Stark, in Denver,

Colorado; W. H. Stark, of Montrose, Pennsylvania; and Charles M. Stark, of St. Louis, Missouri. A sister, Mrs. John R. McLean, of South Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and another sister, Miss Louise Stark, resides at Philipsburg, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have had four children: Ruth A., born February 23, 1898; Stanley, born June 7, 1900; and two who have passed to the spirit world.

George E. Shepherd, sixth child of William H. and Lydia A. (Ziegler) Shepherd, was born May 1, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and at the Harry Hillman Academy, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen. He then entered the Lehigh University, and was graduated from the same as an electrical engineer in June, 1894. He followed his profession in Wilkes-Barre until November, 1896, when in connection with H. N. Rust he organized the firm of Shepherd & Rust, electrical engineers and contractors, and rented a small store on North Franklin street, where was laid the foundation for the present large and prosperous business. Their trade constantly increased in volume and importance, and April 1, 1902, they moved into their present quarters on West Market street, thus giving them ample facilities for the conduct of their large business. In March, 1904, in company with W. D. McClain and H. N. Rust, Mr. Shepherd formed what is known as the Pennsylvania Armature Works, located on North Franklin street, where the rebuilding, repairing and manufacturing of electrical machinery and appliances of all kinds is carried on. This was organized to relieve the pressure in the repair department of their regular plant. Shepherd & Rust conduct not only a large retail business, but also enjoy an extensive wholesale and jobbing trade throughout the state. Mr. Shepherd is a Republican in politics, and lends his voice and vote in its support. He is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and a willing and liberal contributor to the church. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, the Franklin Club, and vice-president of the Lehigh University Club of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

He married, October 23, 1890, Kalista A. Reese, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas and Sarah L. Reese, and they have three children: Dorothy, born December 9, 1901; Marjory Helen, born October 9, 1903; and Martha, born August 24, 1905.

Mrs. Shepherd's brothers and sisters are: Helen A., wife of Thomas A. Wright, superin-

tendent of the Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley Traction Company; Edward F., of Dorranceton, Pennsylvania; Emma, wife of Don A. Gilbert, of Wilkes-Barre; George F., of Pritchard, Pennsylvania; Sadie C., of Gregory, Pennsylvania; Sterling A., of Gregory, where the mother of these children also resides. H. E. H.

HON. JOHN J. SHONK, who at the time of his death was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Plymouth, was born in Hope, New Jersey, March 21, 1815, a son of Michael and Beulah (Jenks) Shonk. He came of German ancestry in the paternal line, and was of Welsh lineage on the mother's side, tracing his ancestry back to the year 900. His grandparents, John and Dorothy (Rosky) Shonk, were natives of Germany. His father, Michael Shonk, was born on the ocean, while his parents were voyaging to America. They landed in September, 1790, and settled in Hope, Warren county, New Jersey, with a Moravian community. There they reared their family, and there Michael was educated and married. In 1821 he and his wife located in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Their family consisted of four girls and four boys, John J. being the second child in order of birth, and the eldest son.

John J. Shonk was put to work in the coal mines as soon as he was large enough to be at all useful, and he followed this calling until he was sixteen years old, gaining an intimate practical knowledge of all departments of mining work. He then gave his attention to other pursuits, such as work on boats, public edifices and road construction, and railroad building. In 1854 he embarked in business on his own account, and at intervals was engaged as lumberman and in the tannery business. Later he gave his entire attention to the operation of coal properties, and came to be recognized as one of the large coal operators of his day. He was president and manager of the soft coal mines of the Williams Coal Company and the Cabin Creek Kanawha Coal Company, both in West Virginia, and conducted both, transacting an immense business and affording employment to four hundred men. He also became largely interested in railroad affairs, holding financial interest and official position with the Kanawha Railroad Company of West Virginia, and the Wilkes-Barre & Harvey's Lake Railroad Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He accumulated a handsome estate, at the same time preserving an unsullied reputation as a man of sterling integrity. He was ever a sympathizing friend of the laboring man, kind and

generous almost to a fault, and ever free and liberal in his aid to any worthy cause. A man of broad intelligence and much public spirit, he was called at various times to positions of trust in which he served the community with signal ability and integrity. He rendered efficient service as a member of the school board of the borough of Plymouth for several years. In 1874 he was elected to the state legislature to represent the county of Luzerne, and acquitted himself with so much usefulness and credit that by successive re-elections his term of office was extended to a period of four years. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and he was known as a zealous and forceful exponent of its principles and policies. In religion he was a Methodist, and was for some years chairman of the board of trustees of the church with which he was identified. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, a charter member of Elm Lodge, No. 642, of Plymouth, and also a member of the Encampment of the same beneficent order.

Mr. Shonk was three times married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Chamberlin, M. D., and a native of Cheshire county, New Hampshire. His second wife was Frances, daughter of Carpenter C. Rinus, of Plymouth. January 31, 1847, Mr. Shonk married for his third wife, Amanda, daughter of Thomas Davenport, and of French and Dutch descent. She was born in Plymouth, September 16, 1819, and died December 8, 1892, aged seventy-three years. Her husband long survived her, and died May 1, 1904, aged eighty-nine years, and their remains rest side by side in Shawnee cemetery. Their children were as follows: 1. Albert D., born October 14, 1847, (see sketch). 2. Hon. George W., born April 26, 1850, died August 14, 1900; he was a lawyer by profession, and served a term as member of congress. 3. Elizabeth, born July 24, 1852, who became the wife of E. F. Stevens, now deceased, of whom see sketch. 4. Clara, born August 28, 1855, who became the wife of C. W. McAlarney, now deceased, of whom see sketch. The portrait of Hon. John J. Shonk, which appears in this work, was placed herein by his children: Albert D. Shonk, Elizabeth (Mrs. E. F. Stevens), and Clara (Mrs. Charles W. McAlarney). H. E. H.

ALBERT D. SHONK, a real estate dealer of Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born there October 14, 1847, eldest son of John J. and Amanda (Davenport) Shonk. He spent his early life in Plymouth, and was educated in its public schools and at Wyoming Semi-





nary. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged with his father in the brick-making business, the firm name being John J. Shonk. In 1876 Albert D. succeeded to the business and continued the same until 1875. The following year he associated himself with the Ruggles & Shonk Lumber Company and the Beaver Run Tanning Company, acting in the capacity of superintendent for about ten years. In 1885 he embarked in the real estate business in Plymouth, in which he has since continued. He is a capable, thoroughly reliable business man, and has attained good success in this enterprise. In the same year (1885) he became connected with the Stevens Coal Company as partial owner, and still retains his interest. This corporation has its head of operation in West Virginia, and is a successful enterprise.

Albert D. Shonk married, March 4, 1868, Miss Sarah Hershberger, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Singer) Hershberger, now of Plymouth, formerly of Dauphin county. David Hershberger was by occupation a contractor, and followed this in Plymouth. To Mr. and Mrs. Shonk were born the following children: 1. Fannie, August 20, 1869. 2. Edward, December 22, 1874; he is superintendent in the Stevens Coal Company of West Virginia. 3. Mabel, born October 27, 1876. 4. John J., April 6, 1878, shipping clerk in the Stevens Coal Company. 5. William, July 9, 1880, who is employed by the Stevens Coal Company as electrician. The death of Mrs. Shonk occurred February 5, 1884, when she was thirty-three years of age. She is buried in Shawnee cemetery. Albert D. Shonk married for his second wife, February 10, 1886, Miss Elizabeth Nesbitt, daughter of James Madison and Jane (Ackley) Nesbitt, of Chase (formerly Brown's Corners), near Huntsville, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

ELIBEAS FELLOWS STEVENS, deceased, who was a prominent factor in the coal industry in the Wyoming Valley, was born in New Columbus, near Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1840, the son of Benjamin Miller and Mary (Fellows) Stevens, residents of Cambria, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Miller Stevens was born January 31, 1815. He followed the quiet but useful occupation of a farmer, as had his father before him. Politically he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and in church relations affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal faith, attending church in New Columbus. March 10, 1836, he was married to Mary Fellows, born May

29, 1815, daughter of Elibeas Andreas and Mary (Smith) Fellows, who were the parents of seven children: Hulda, Amanda, Harriet, Mary, Elmira, Alfred and Abiel, all married and residing in different parts of the country. Of these children Alfred lives in Chicago, Illinois, and has a son and son-in-law, who are both eminent physicians.

Benjamin and Mary Stevens had the following children: 1. Elmira, born December 9, 1836, died October 1, 1898; she was the wife of William Andrews and mother of four children: Ida, Arthur, Leon and Harold, whose home is in New Columbus. 2. Francis, born December 9, 1838, died November 2, 1881; wife of Isaac K. Appleman, deceased; they had one daughter, Anna, also deceased; they resided in Bloomsburg. 3. Sally, born February 2, 1841, died November 6, 1871; she married Russell R. Pealer, and had two children: Anna and Matie; the family resided at Three Rivers, Michigan. 4. Abiel, born May 31, 1843, died February 25, 1892; his wife was Celia Creveling, who now resides in Hazelton; they had following children: Walter, deceased; Alfred, married Edith Lutz, and had five children; they reside in Wilkes-Barre; and Benjamin, who married Lucinda Moon, and who lives with his wife and son Donald in Hazelton. 5. Amanda Chapin, born August 25, 1848, died November 28, 1874; she married Russell R. Pealer, and they live in Three Rivers, Michigan, where her husband is now judge. 6. Elibeas Fellows, mentioned hereafter. 7. Minerva Permelia, born November 22, 1850, unmarried and lives at New Columbus. 8. Zebulon Hall, born January 10, 1854; married Frances Hess of New Columbus, and their children are: Florence, married Arthur Phillips and lives in Berwick; Carl, married Grace Burns and lives in New Columbus. Benjamin Miller Stevens, the father of the above children, died June 9, 1890. His wife survived him two years, passing away on February 20, 1892.

Elibeas Fellows Stevens, sixth child of Benjamin and Mary Stevens, attended the common schools of his native place, and later Columbus Academy. Early in life he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed with considerable success until his twenty-fifth year, when he removed to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he was superintendent of No. 12 Dodson mine for five years. In 1876 he severed his connection with this company, and assumed charge of the Nottingham mines, acting as superintendent until 1889. In that year he removed to West Virginia, locating near Charlestown, and was en-



gaged as superintendent of the Stevens Coal Company until 1898. In the above named position Mr. Stevens discharged his duties with credit, and at all times was held in great respect by his superiors. Besides his other varied business interests he was part owner and director of the following concerns: Stevens Coal Company, the Kanawha Coal and Coke Company, and the Shonk Garrison Coal Company, all located near Charlestown, West Virginia. At the first named of these Mr. Stevens opened the mine and it was named for him. In political matters Mr. Stevens always strongly defended the principles of the Democratic party, and was deeply interested in all party affairs. He held membership in the Knights of Pythias.

September 30, 1874, Elibeas Fellows Stevens was married to Miss Elizabeth Davenport Shonk, of Plymouth, who was born July 24, 1852, the daughter of John J. Shonk. (See sketch). They were the parents of four children: Jay, born February 4, 1877, in Plymouth, who obtained his early education in the common schools of Plymouth, later attending Dean Academy, Massachusetts; Buckhannon Seminary, West Virginia; and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Monica Utz, of Covington, Kentucky, February 4, 1903, and had one child, Jay Jr. 2. Mary, born May 21, 1878, Plymouth, died July 8, 1878. 3. Helen, born August 19, 1883, Plymouth, died September 21, 1883. 4. Forrest Garrison, born May 20, 1890, Fairfield, West Virginia. He is now a student at Wyoming Seminary.

Elibeas Fellows Stevens died at his home in New Columbus, April 2, 1898. He was a useful, honored citizen and had always led an exemplary life. His generous hospitable disposition had won for him a wide circle of friends, who sincerely mourned his death. His portrait, which appears in this work, was placed there by his devoted widow as a mark of affectionate regard to his memory.

H. E. H.

**CHARLES WESLEY McALARNEY.** The McAlarney family, representatives of which have been prominently identified with Pennsylvania history for nearly a century, and with that of the Wyoming Valley for a score and a half years, originated in Ireland and was of good old county Longford stock. The immigrant ancestor of the American branch of the family was John McAlarney, born December 8, 1805, in the parish of Sreat, county Longford, Ireland. He came to America in 1819 and settled in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where his young manhood was spent

and where he acquired a practical education. He began his career in life as a school teacher, and subsequently engaged in manufacturing pursuits, chiefly in the lumber business. Mr. McAlarney removed from Harrisburg to the vicinity of Milton, Pennsylvania, later to Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, and subsequently to Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania where his death occurred May 17, 1876. Mr. McAlarney married Catharine Wilson, who survived him. She was born in Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas Wilson, and granddaughter of Thomas Wilson, who was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and a representative of one of the old families of that state. Thomas Wilson (father) was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, removed from thence to Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently took up his residence in Elizabethtown, same county, where his death occurred. The children of John and Catharine (Wilson) McAlarney were: Joseph Curtin, died 1807; Mary C., a resident of Mifflinburg; Rosanna, also a resident of Mifflinburg; Matthias Wilson, died December 5, 1900; Dr. William Maxwell, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Jerry Rockey, of Dubois, Pennsylvania; Charles Wesley, mentioned hereafter; and Emma, died in early life. The mother of these children died February, 1891.

Charles Wesley McAlarney, son of John and Catharine (Wilson) McAlarney, was born in Mifflinburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1847. After acquiring an elementary education in the public schools of Mifflinburg, he entered the then flourishing Mifflinburg Academy, pursuing a four years course at that institution. After leaving the academy he was for one year engaged in the mercantile business in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, at the end of that time entering the profession of teaching, in which he engaged for the following six years. He then went to Harrisburg, becoming a student of law in the office of Joseph C. McAlarney, his elder brother, and receiving the benefit of the advice and wide knowledge of that attorney, recognized for years as one of the most eloquent pleaders of causes at the Dauphin county bar. After two years of study he passed the Dauphin county bar examinations May 13, 1873, with credit to himself and his adviser, and was attached to the Harrisburg office of his brother, Joseph C. McAlarney, his preceptor, until 1875, when he removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and opened an office of his own in Plymouth. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county February



7, 1876. He soon became widely known not only among the legal fraternity of his own county, but throughout the state. His practice frequently called him to argue cases before the bars of other counties, in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and also before the benches of other states. Reared by his preceptor according to the strictest code of legal ethics, he possessed, in addition to the happy gift of personal charm, quickness and comprehensiveness of mentality, and this, aided by an easy diction of culture and wide reading, made his legal arguments and political speeches models of lucid and eloquent utterance. He was one of the sound lawyers and safe counsellors of Luzerne county, also one of its most influential and public-spirited citizens. Twenty years ago Mr. Kulp, in commenting on Mr. McAlarney's qualities as a lawyer, said: "He is a safe counsellor and zealous advocate, with the result of securing to himself the advantage of a large and constantly increasing clientage." His temperament is of the conservative order, modified by only so much of the sanguine as is necessary to the vigorous prosecution of all work deliberately undertaken. To the client who trusts him he is the soul of faithfulness, a fact which accounts in great part for the lucrative practice he has been enabled to build up in Plymouth and vicinity, and the gratifying success that attended his efforts in the courts." Had Mr. Kulp's sentiments been penned two decades later, he could not have changed his estimate of the worth of him of whom he wrote, but he might have added to what was then said and known. Mr. McAlarney was an old-school Democrat, ill health alone causing him to refuse an elevation to the bench in Luzerne county. He was in the front rank of the orators sought after by the Democratic state committee to take the stump in the closer campaigns, and to throw in the ballot balance the weight of his convincing personality.

Mr. McAlarney married, May 27, 1886, Clara R. Shonk, a daughter of the late John J. and Amanda (Davenport) Shonk. Two children were born to them: John, who died in infancy at Mifflinburg; and Helen Amanda. After returning to his home in Plymouth from an extended western trip, taken with the hope that benefit to health would result therefrom, Mr. McAlarney died October 1, 1904. He was laid to rest in Mifflinburg, in accordance with his own request, he having maintained a steadfast affection for the place of his birth throughout his entire life, being accustomed to spend a part of each summer at his old home, which has been the scene of

many reunions of the family, and which is now occupied by Misses Rose and Mary McAlarney. The funeral services in Plymouth were conducted by Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at Mifflinburg the services at the house and the grave were conducted by Rev. W. C. Hesser, a lifelong friend of Mr. McAlarney, assisted by Rev. Vaughn T. Rue, pastor of the Mifflinburg Methodist Episcopal church. Few men have had more genuine friends, to whom the news of his death came as a real grief, and the names of those to whom he lent a gladly helping hand in moments of need and distress might be written by scores. His portrait which appears in this work has been placed there by his widow in loving remembrance of his many virtues, and will, it is believed, be a source of pleasure to all who knew him.

H. E. H.

THOMAS JEROME CHASE, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, a worthy son of worthy sires, and a scion of an old New England family, is a member of the legal profession. He traces his ancestry to the pioneer settlers of New England, men who founded a nation in the face of difficulties and dangers which would have deterred those of less heroic mould.

Gorton Chase, grandfather of Thomas J. Chase, was a native of Rhode Island. He took up a farm in Abington, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, which is still in the possession of the family. He married Freelove Potter, who bore him ten children, all of whom grew up to be strong and robust men and women, and one of them, Mrs. A. W. Gardner, is living at the present time (1906), aged seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. Chase, whose deaths occurred in 1835 and 1858, respectively, were old Puritan Baptists in religion.

Elisha W. Chase, father of Thomas J. Chase, was a native of East Greenwich, Kent county, Rhode Island. During his early childhood he removed with his parents to Abington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by occupation. He held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Welthea Phillips, daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Phelps) (nee Patterson) Phillips, the former named a native of Bath, England, born February 22, 1769, died in Abington, 1842, and the latter a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, born in 1781, died in Benton 1848. Six children were the issue of this union, three of whom are living: Thomas Jerome, see forward; Mrs. E. V. Slocum, of

Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Sarah Simerell. Elisha W. Chase died at Benton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 1862, aged forty-nine years. His wife died in 1856, aged thirty-three years.

Thomas J. Chase, son of Elisha W. and Welthea (Phillips) Chase, was born in Benton township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1844. He first attended the common schools of Benton, then a select school in the same township for two years, and then Madison Academy, Waverly, Pennsylvania, where he completed his studies. During the summer seasons he assisted with the labors of the farm and house. During 1863 he taught school in his home town, and during 1864 and 1865 in Dutchess county, New York. The following year he entered upon the study of law in the offices of A. H. Winton and A. A. Chase, at Scranton, and after passing a creditable examination was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, November 12, 1866. He then entered the office of the late E. S. M. Hill, then mayor of Scranton, remaining until April, 1867, when he removed to Nicholson, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession until 1876, a period of nine years, and then finally settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he is now attending to a large clientage. He is among the oldest members of the bar of Luzerne county. While a resident of Nicholson he was elected and served as a justice of the peace; he still has in his possession his commission signed by John F. Hartranft, then governor of Pennsylvania. He was also one of the school directors of that borough, and his incumbency of both offices was noted for faithfulness and fidelity to duty.

Mr. Chase is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he takes an active part, having joined the same in 1874. He has held all the offices in the subordinate lodge and taken part in the affairs of the grand lodge. He is president of the board of directors of the Odd Fellows Home Association, which in 1905 erected the magnificent building at No. 21 South Franklin street, at a cost of \$53,000. In this enterprise Mr. Chase took a very active and prominent part. In August, 1862, Mr. Chase enlisted as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, participated in the battle of Antietam, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service in May, 1863.

Mr. Chase married, September 10, 1874, Czarena A. Reynolds, daughter of S. P. and

Euphemia (Thomas) Reynolds, of Benton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Reynolds was a farmer, and died at his home in Benton. They were the parents of three children: Czarena A., wife of Thomas J. Chase; James C., of Scranton; and Grant, who resides on the old homestead. Mrs. Reynolds died in 1864. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chase—Giles, who died in 1879 at the age of four years. Mrs. Chase is a member of the Universalist Church, in which she takes a very active part. Mr. Chase attends the services of the same church, and is a member of the board of trustees of the state convention of that denomination. H. E. H.

THE RICE FAMILY. One of the oldest and one of the best representatives of the Rice family in this part of Pennsylvania, of the particular line under consideration here, was Captain Jacob Rice, late of Dallas, so many years a real part of the history of that township in its domestic life and in its civil and military affairs.

This Rice family was of German extraction, and it is said that Captain Jacob's grandfather fled from Germany to escape compulsory military service; he came to America and settled in New Jersey. This American ancestor, Christopher Riis, or Rice, was the father of Christon Rice, who in 1812, with his wife, Sarah McFarron, made his way into the Wyoming country in Pennsylvania, and located first at Truckville, Kingston township, and afterwards in Dallas, where he was almost a pioneer. Christon Rice was born in New Jersey, December 12, 1780, and his wife, Sarah McFarron, was born there February 20, 1780. He was a mechanic, a wagon maker by trade, and could turn his hand to any kind of mechanical work. He was a saw miller, too, and lumberman, and like all early settlers in Dallas, cleared up land for farming purposes, shipping the logs and lumber to markets down the Susquehanna; and this same Christon Rice built a water power mill in Dallas, which is said to have been the first of its kind in the township. He was a persevering, industrious man, honest in his dealings, and was generally respected. He lived to his eighty-fifth year, and reared a family of three children.

Captain Jacob Rice, the youngest of three children, was born in Dallas, June 16, 1817, and died there, March 6, 1892. He was during his long and active life one of the foremost men in the town's affairs. He was at first a farmer and lumberman, later a merchant, then a hotel keeper, having built the Lake Grove House at that popu-



lar resort, Harvey's Lake. It is said, too, that Captain Rice occupied the first painted house in Dallas, and also that his was the first spring wagon used in the town. He always was interested in military matters, and as early as 1839 was first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia. On August 20, 1849, he was commissioned captain of the Dallas artillery; in 1857 was made lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Rhodes' regiment of state militia; on May 1, 1861, when there was indeed a "state of war," he was appointed quarter-master of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and on October 12, 1861, was quarter-master of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. His war record was in every way commendable and won for him warm compliments from commanding officers. He was recommended for promotion, but declined the honor. Politically Captain Rice was a Republican; in religion a Methodist, and a trustee of that society in Dallas. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He married, June 25, 1837, Susan Ferguson, daughter of Alexander and Margaret Ferguson. Six children were born of this marriage, five grew to maturity, and four are now living—Ziba Bennett, George H., William Henry, and Sarah J. The children who died in early life were: James and John.

William Henry Rice, the junior of these surviving sons, was born in Dallas borough, April 5, 1845. His mother, too, was a native of Dallas, daughter of Alexander Ferguson and wife Margaret Johnson, descendants of early settlers in that township. Margaret Johnson Rice died July 12, 1893. William spent his early life on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools of Dallas. When he became of age he joined with his father in his farming and other enterprises, and upon the death of the latter succeeded him in their management. He is known among his townsmen as an enterprising and progressive citizen, public-spirited and liberal in the support of worthy measures for the welfare of both township and borough. He is a Republican, and one of the borough councilmen. He married, December 25, 1883, Jennie Smith, born 1865, died August 14, 1901, by whom he had three children—Edna M., born March 14, 1886; William Henry, Junior, born November 21, 1888; and Arthur J., born November 22, 1892. Sarah J. Rice, sister of Mr. Rice, is now keeping house for him. For further account of the Rice family see

sketch of Mrs. S. L. Rogers, elsewhere in this work.  
H. E. H.

PHILIP WALTERS. One of Plymouth's representative men is Philip Walters. He is a grandson of Philip Walters, who was a maltster of Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, where his ancestors had lived for many generations. His son Evan was born in Llanarthney and was one of a family of four, one sister and two brothers being the other members.

Evan Walters had the misfortune to lose his father when very young, and he was brought up by his uncle on a farm in Carmarthenshire. Although his education was acquired solely by his own exertions he was able to read and write both English and Welsh. He moved to Aberdare, Glamorganshire, South Wales, where he worked as a coal-miner for about sixteen years. In 1850 he went to Glynneath, Glamorganshire, where for three years he conducted a grocery and hotel. He then moved to Ystalyfera, Glamorganshire, where he continued the grocery business. Mr. Walters married Ann, daughter of Daniel Davis, of Llanon, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, where the family had been resident for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Walters were born the following children: 1. John, who was born about 1836 in Llanarthney, was a tinsmith in Ystalyfera, married, but had no children, and died of pneumonia about three or four weeks after the death of her mother and while his brother David was visiting him. 2. Ann, who was born about 1838 in Llanarthney, married David Morris, a confectioner and baker at Neath, and had one child, Lill; after the death of her husband she succeeded to the business and conducted it for several years. She has now retired, being in comfortable circumstances, and is living in Neath with her daughter and son-in-law, the latter being the proprietor of a grocery store. 3. David, born March, 1844, in Llanarthney, was educated, as were his brothers and sister, at the public schools, and worked at the tinning trade until reaching the age of eighteen, when he came to the United States, landing in New York and settling in Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania. He worked as a miner at that place and at Lansford, Carbon county, also at Providence, Luzerne county, now Lackawanna county. Later he was employed as a clerk by John Levi at Hyde Park, and in 1872 opened a general store at Catasauqua, Lehigh county, of which he was the sole proprietor for many years, but which is now conducted



under the name of Walters Brothers, the firm having been organized in 1809. He married, May, 1864, Maria, daughter of Edward Edmunds, of Marthy Tydoil, whom he had met at Liverpool while on his way to this country. They made the voyage on the same ship, and two years after their arrival were married by Mr. Earle, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Catasaqua. Their children are: Evan, John, Annie, Margeret, and Philip, who served as a volunteer in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment during the Spanish-American war. John married Ada, daughter of Captain Joseph Matchett, of Catasaqua, and has seven children: Evan, Fannie, Naomi, Marion, Joseph, John and Leonard. 4. Philip, mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Walters, the father, died in 1871 and was buried in Cwmgiedd cemetery, Breconshire, South Wales, near the junction of the counties of Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire and Breconshire. His widow succeeded to the business which she conducted until her death, which occurred about fifteen years ago. An incident which occurred in connection with this event is worthy of note. Mrs. Walters' son David sailed from New York on a Cunard steamer with the intention of visiting his native country. He landed at Liverpool on Sunday afternoon, leaving for Ystalyfera Monday morning. On his arrival there he found that his mother had died on Sunday, the day of his landing in Liverpool, and that the funeral would occur on the following day, which was Tuesday.

Philip Walters, son of Evan and Ann (Davis) Walters, was born January 14, 1846, in Aberdare, Glamorganshire, South Wales, where he attended the public schools. In 1854 the family moved to Glynneath and in 1857 to Ystalyfera. In both these places he was a pupil in the public schools and later spent one year at the Normal College, Swansea, Glamorganshire. Meanwhile he engaged in the tinning business at Ystalyfera and Cwmbwila, Swansea, in the same county, and also served as a clerk in the grocery store of Hugh Bevan at Bridge End, and later in the general store of Brogden & Son at Tondri. In April, 1869, he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York whence he proceeded to Pottsville, Pennsylvania. After a brief stay there he went to Catasaqua where he worked for a short time in the rolling mills. For a brief period he labored in the mines at Mahanoy City and then went to Plymouth, where he secured a position as bookkeeper with the firm of William Davis & Company, dealers in general merchandise. This position he filled until 1889, when he resigned in

order to engage in business for himself. He opened a general merchandise store and conducted a satisfactory business until 1894, when he was elected justice of the peace. He has since been re-elected, his commission to expire the first Monday in May, 1909. In 1897 he was elected burgess and served for three years. With the exception of one year at Lansford, where he conducted a general store for Thomas Philips & Company, Mr. Walters has been a continuous resident of Plymouth for more than thirty years. He acts as agent for all the steamship lines, and also conducts a fire insurance business. Mr. Walters is one of the oldest members of Elm Lodge, No. 642, I. O. O. F., of Plymouth, in which for thirteen years he served as treasurer. While engaged in the mercantile business he resigned this office and is now a past grand, having passed the various chairs. He has been a member of Luzerne Castle, No. 56, Knights of the Golden Eagle, of Plymouth, since its organization, and also belongs to Conclave No. 231, Improved Order of Heptasophis, of Plymouth. In politics he affiliates with the Republicans. He is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian church of Plymouth, in which he has always been an active worker and in which for fifteen years he served as chairman of the board of trustees. Mr. Walters married, May 26, 1870, Jennett Harris and the following children have been born to them: 1. Annie, who married James H. Becker and has one child, Jennett Walters. 2. Morgan H., who was educated in the public schools and at the Kingston Seminary and was surveyor for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. He married Louise, daughter of the late George Durbin, miner of Plymouth, and their children were: Jennett, George and Philip. Morgan H. Walters died in December, 1904. 3. Evan, who was educated in the public schools and at the Kingston Seminary and was employed in the steel works of Bradlock, Pennsylvania; now (1905) is clerk at the Nottingham colliery at Plunkett. 4. Elizabeth, who resides at home. 5. John, who is a clerk in the service of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company of Wilkes-Barre. 6. Deborah who was educated in the public schools and at the Wilkes-Barre Business College, and is bookkeeper for Thomas West, Hosiery Mills, Plymouth. 7. David, who is a mining engineer in the service of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. 8. Edith, who is a student and resides at home. All these children were born in Plymouth.

Mrs. Walters is a daughter of Morgan Harris, of Ystradgynlais, Breconshire, South Wales,

the descendant of a long line of Welsh ancestors, many of whose sons and daughters are now living in Wales and America. Mr. Harris was a coal-miner in his native country. He married Elizabeth Prosser, also a native of Wales, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John, who emigrated to the United States about 1862 and settled in Youngstown, Ohio. Early in 1869 he moved to Plymouth, and in September of that year was suffocated in the Avondale disaster at that place. The breaker took fire and in consequence of the fact that in those days there was but one opening to the mine all beneath the surface perished. He was buried at Hyde Park cemetery with a large number of others who met death in the same disaster. His wife was Mary Jones, of Ystradgynlais, and their children are: Elizabeth, Jane, Thomas, and Mary, who is the wife of Ernest Mellow and resides in Philadelphia. All the others live in Scranton. 2. Jennett, born March 20, 1846, in Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, and received her education in Ystradgynlais. She landed in New York, May 26, 1870, where she was married the same day by Philip L. Davis, pastor of the Welsh Baptist church, to Philip Walters, as mentioned above. 3. Thomas, who lives in Ystalyfera, is married and has a large family. Mr. Harris died when his children were still young. John T. Harris, a nephew of Morgan Harris, was for many years chief of police at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and for five years served as alderman. He lost all his family with the exception of two sons in the Johnstown flood, in which so many perished. Many other branches of this line of Harrisses are scattered over the eastern part of the state of Pennsylvania. H. E. H.

LEWIS JONES, who for more than twenty years has been a prominent factor in business and political circles in West Pittston, is a representative of one of the old families of the Wyoming Valley. His grandfather, who also bore the name of Lewis Jones, was born October 25, 1771, followed farming throughout his business career, and made his home in this section of the state until called to his final rest. He married Sarah Benedict and they became the parents of twelve children: Ira, born December 14, 1795; Frances, born August 9, 1797, wife of Elijah Sturtevant; Hannah, born August 22, 1799, married a Mr. Rogers; Isaac D., born March 7, 1801; Eliza, born April 19, 1803; Lord, born July 9, 1805; Lewis, born August 28, 1807; Gilbert W., born June 16, 1809; John B., born August 13, 1811;

Mary Ann, born September 17, 1813; Sallie Ann, born December 25, 1815, the wife of Houton Courtright; and Benjamin, born January 17, 1820.

John Benedict Jones, son of Lewis and Sarah (Benedict) Jones, was born in Exeter township, Luzerne county, and never removed from that neighborhood. His life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and in matters of citizenship he was progressive and public-spirited, giving a loyal support to the Republican party and faithfully performing all the duties of the many township offices to which he was elected. For more than half a century he served as a deacon in the Baptist church. His wife bore the maiden name of Lydia Frothingham, and their children were three in number: Fannie F., born May 24, 1853, is the wife of Robert J. Davies; Elizabeth C., born November 20, 1855; and Lewis.

Lewis Jones was born April 27, 1857, on the old home farm in Exeter township, Luzerne county, and was educated in the public schools and at Bucknell University. On completing his education he devoted his entire time and attention to the operation of the home farm in Exeter township until 1882, when he took up his abode in West Pittston. He then engaged in merchandising and was also interested in manufacturing, and his business activity contributed to the commercial prosperity of the borough. He has for some years been recognized as a local leader in the Republican party, and for three years served as a member of the council of West Pittston and was borough treasurer for four years. In 1900 he was elected tax collector and was re-elected in 1903, so that he is now filling the position. Mr. Jones wedded Adela E. White, a daughter of Milo E. White, and they became the parents of five children: Edith L., born June 8, 1887; Jennett P., born August 4, 1889, now deceased; Ruth A., born June 1, 1891; Grace E., born December 13, 1893; and Camilla, born August 23, 1896, now deceased.

H. E. H.

HON. GEORGE F. O'BRIEN, actively and prominently identified with the professional, political and social interests of Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in which his birth occurred November 28, 1876, is a son of Thomas J. and Margaret (Gerrity) O'Brien.

Thomas J. O'Brien (father) was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, in which state his parents located, and upon attaining the

age when he could earn a livelihood for himself secured employment about the coal mines, continuing the same for several years. Subsequently he became superintendent for the Cowan & Dimminy Coal Mining Company, serving in that capacity eight years; he filled a similar position for the Newton Coal Company, at Pittston, seven years, and at the present time (1905) is acting as superintendent for the O'Boyle & Foy Coal Company at Bernice, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. By his marriage to Margaret Gerrity the following named children were born: Charles H., born in Pittston, April 9, 1867, educated in the public schools, entered the employ of the old Pittston Coal Company as engineer, remaining three years. He then served fourteen years as engineer for the Newton Coal Company at Pittston, after which he entered into partnership with Messrs. Corcoran and Tigue in the clothing business under the firm name of Corcoran, O'Brien & Tigue. Two years later Messrs. Corcoran and O'Brien purchased the interest of Mr. Tigue, the name of the firm was changed to Corcoran & O'Brien, and they have now a well equipped store on Main street, Pittston, where they conduct a prosperous business. He has served as school director several terms, and is now a member of the city council. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a Democrat in politics. Mary, Alice, Lizzie, George F., mentioned at length hereinafter; Adelaide, and one child who died in infancy.

George F. O'Brien acquired his education in the public and high schools of Pittstown, graduating from the latter in the class of 1894; Pennsylvania State College, where he completed a three years' course; and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the law department thereof in 1900. He also pursued a course of legal study under the preceptorship of John T. Lanahan and John F. Shea, of Wilkes-Barre. After passing a successful competitive examination he was admitted to the Luzerne county bar in 1900, and at once began the practice of his profession in Pittston. In April, 1901, he was elected city solicitor for Pittston, re-elected in 1903, served as attorney for Duryea borough two terms, and attorney for Pittston township four terms, and November 8, 1904, was elected to the legislature, on the judiciary general committee, law and order, insurance committee, mines and mining, retrenchment, also reform. He was the only representative elected on the Democratic ticket from the coal region, and is also the second youngest man in the house. This fact is ample

proof of the popularity of Mr. O'Brien, and the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, to the support of which he contributes liberally. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Fraternal Order of Eagles, B. P. O. E., Division 42, A. O. of H. He married, October 11, 1905, Genevieve Kelley, of Scranton, daughter of William Kelley, a member of the firm of Casey and Kelley.

H. E. H.

N. LOUIS SCHAPPERT, M. D., was born in the city of Wilkes-Barre, June 10, 1876, son of Peter and Sophia (Smith) Schappert, and grandson of Anthony and Margaret (Reinhart) Schappert, natives of Germany, from whence they came to the United States in 1854, settling in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, but later removed to Hanover township. Anthony Schappert was a prosperous merchant, and he and his wife were the parents of eleven children, namely: Anthony, John, Catherine, who became the wife of Anthony Reber; Henry, Joseph, Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Schaab; Margaret, who became the wife of Adam Scheidel; Jacob, Peter, Michael, and George.

Peter Schappert (father) was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 30, 1840. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents to this country, and attended the St. Nicholas parochial school. In 1866 he embarked in the hotel business, which proved exceedingly remunerative, and in 1885 became the proprietor of "Schappert's Hotel," which he conducted up to 1896 and then retired. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a Democrat in politics. On October 6, 1864, he married Sophia Smith, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Thom) Smith, of Wilkes-Barre, and to them were born the following children: Mrs. Fred Stegmaier, Mrs. Wina Baumann, P. George, a merchant in Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. William Morris, Mrs. William Goeckel, and N. Louis, mentioned herein-after. The father died January 27, 1903, and the mother May 19, 1890, and their remains are interred in the Darling Street cemetery.

N. Louis Schappert obtained a practical education in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, his birthplace, and in 1890 went to Brooklyn, New York, where he entered the pharmacy of John Krausche. In 1891 he removed to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, entered the office of Dr. William R. Longshore and took charge of his drug department, and at the same time read medicine

under his excellent preceptorship. In 1893 he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and attended lectures for three years at the Medico-Chirurgical College, returning to Hazleton during the summer months of each year and there assisting his preceptor. In 1896-97 he took a post-graduate course on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the Polyclinic Hospital at Philadelphia, at the same time acting as assistant to Professor Webster Fox in the eye department of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. In January, 1898, he located in Wilkes-Barre and practiced general medicine for three years, and since that has devoted his entire time to his specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the staff of Mercy Hospital. He is an active member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Webster Fox Society of Philadelphia, and James M. Anders' Medical Society, of Philadelphia. He also holds membership in the Knights of Columbus Council, No. 302, Wilkes-Barre, Gasang Verein Concordia, and Westmoreland Club. He attends St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church, and casts his vote with the Republican party. His residence and office is at No. 31 South Washington street, Wilkes-Barre. H. E. H.

**CAPTAIN EDMUND D. CAMP**, a lifelong resident of the city of Wilkes-Barre, where he is at present (1905) serving in the capacity of assistant postmaster of that city, was born March 20, 1870, son of William Manning and Cecelia (Riley) Camp, and grandson of Daniel Camp, who followed the occupation of farming in New Jersey and died in Newark, that state, at over eighty-six years of age. William Manning, the father, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, was a carpenter by trade and came to Wilkes-Barre at twenty-five years of age. Here he followed his trade till 1890, when his health failed and he took a position as clerk in the Exchange Hotel of Wilkes-Barre, then managed by Sam. Peterbaugh, and at that time the leading hotel of Wilkes-Barre. Here he remained up to the time of his death in 1871. His wife was a native of Ireland and came to this country with her parents when about four months old. In 1832 they came to Wilkes-Barre, floating down the Susquehanna river from Chenango Forks, New York, on a raft of lumber. She had three children, namely: Mary, deceased. Margaret, wife of D. W. Dodson, of Townhill, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and mother of two sons, Osborn C. and Manning W. Dodson. Edmund D., mentioned herein-

after. Mrs. William H. Camp makes her home at present (1905) with Captain Edmund D. Camp.

The public schools of Wilkes-Barre afforded Edmund D. Camp the opportunity of obtaining a good English education. He began his active business career as a clerk in the five and ten cent store of F. M. Kirby, of Wilkes-Barre, but after a year's service as such he entered the employ of Conyngham, Schrage & Co., grocers of Wilkes-Barre, where he remained two years. He then engaged in the railway mail service, running between New York and Pittsburg; New York, Geneva and Buffalo; Wilkes-Barre and Pottsville; Wilkes-Barre and Towanda; and several other points, and this position he held for a period of nine years. November 16, 1887, he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and in succession held the offices of corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, first lieutenant and captain. April 28, 1898, he was commissioned with the rank of first lieutenant in Company D, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, (see history of regiment elsewhere), in the Spanish-American war, served at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and Lexington, Kentucky, was mustered out October 28, 1898, with the rank of captain. He then re-organized the company and took command, which he still retains (1905) having been promoted while in the service.

July 1, 1903, Captain Camp entered the Wilkes-Barre postoffice as clerk under Postmaster B. G. Hahn; (sketch elsewhere); November, 1904, was promoted chief clerk of the mailing division; February, 1905, Colonel J. D. Lacier was made postmaster, and Captain Camp received the appointment of assistant postmaster, the duties of which responsible position he is discharging with the utmost efficiency and capability and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilkes-Barre, and past commander of Henry U. Lawton Camp, No. 19, United Spanish War Veterans. He is a Republican in politics. Captain Camp resides at No. 173 East Northampton street, Wilkes-Barre. H. E. H.

**A. FRANK LAMPMAN, M. D.**, who is engaged in the practice of medicine, diseases of eye and ear, and removing gallstones without operation, at Wilkes-Barre, and whose skill and ability has crowned his efforts with success, was born at Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1873, and came to Wilkes-Barre, in 1879,

with his parents, Dr. John S. and Margaret (Shales) Lampham, the former named having been a son of Dr. Norman and Phoebe (Engle) Lampman, who were the parents of nine children, among whom are the following: George, Norman, Joseph, Edward, Elizabeth, Frances, and Mary A. Lampman.

Dr. John S. Lampman (father) was also a native of Pittston, Pennsylvania, born December 20, 1838, his father having removed to that town from Columbia county, New York, his birthplace, in 1810. Dr. Norman Lampman was skillful in treating diseases of the eye, and his son, John S., early manifested great talent in locating and applying proper remedies. He succeeded in bringing into use remedies unknown to any other oculist in the world, beginning his practice by treating and curing an afflicted sister in 1863, and he established such a reputation for skill in his special line as to become well known throughout the United States. In 1863, upon the death of his father, Dr. John S. Lampman assumed his practice, residing at Pleasant Valley, near Pittston, until 1876, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and where he resided until his decease. He was a prominent member of the Society of Good Fellows, and a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. He married, January 25, 1872, Margaret Shales, daughter of Charles Shales, of Kingston township, and three children were born to them: Harry L., died at two years of age; A. Frank, and Ralph, who married Maud White. Dr. Lampman (father) died August 5, 1904, and his wife passed away August 16, 1903.

Dr. A. Frank Lampman attended the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, the Wilkes-Barre Business College, from which he was graduated in 1887, Kingston Seminary, and in 1889 matriculated at the Baltimore Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1894. He then began practice with his father, following along the same lines, and upon the death of the latter assumed his large practice and has attended to the same up to the present time (1905). He is connected with a number of societies in Wilkes-Barre, as follows: Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Centennial Lodge, No. 927, and Wyoming Valley Encampment, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Keystone Consistory of Scranton; Irem Temple, Mystic Shrine; Hoffmanning Lodge, No. 41, Daughter of Rebekah; Canton No. 31, Patriarchs Militant; Columbia Council, No. 43, Junior Order of American Mechanics; and Concordia Singing Society. He attends the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Lampman married, June 28, 1893, Chloe S. Bryant, daughter of Charles and Ruth G. (Stroh) Bryant, and granddaughter of Charles and Rebecca (Wilson) Bryant, natives of New Jersey. Charles Bryant (father) was born October 28, 1835, in Forty Fort borough. For eight years he served in the capacity of overseer on a large farm, after which he devoted his attention to farming on his own account. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat in politics. On December 5, 1861, he married Ruth G. Stroh, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Kreidler) Stroh, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They were the parents of five children: George; Alice, married John B. S. Keeler; Edith; Chloe S., wife of Dr. Lampman; and Richard R.

L. FLOYD HESS, an attorney-at-law, whose office is located in Wilkes-Barre, but whose residence is at Forty Fort, was born at Register, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1876, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Hartman) Hess.

The pioneer ancestor of the American branch of the family was Philip Hess, who came to this country from Germany early in the seventeenth century, settling in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where his son, Jeremiah Hess, was born and where he resided until an advanced age. Philip Hess was accompanied to this country by his brother. Philip Hess, son of Jeremiah Hess, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He followed agricultural pursuits, as had many of the members of the previous generations of the family, and in addition to this was a merchant, proprietor and operator of a saw and grist mill in Huntington, and the owner of over two hundred acres of land in the same township. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, held all the offices in the same, and took an active part in the work connected therewith. He married Lavina Snyder Smethers, who was born in Salem, Pennsylvania, a representative of one of the oldest families in that town. She bore him the following children: George, Josiah, Mary Ann, who became the wife of Robert Meixell, they reside Fairmount township; Amanda, Jeremiah, mentioned below; and Reuben, who resides at Ashley and is engaged as foreman of the Ashley shops. Philip Hess, father of these children, attained the advanced age of almost eighty years; his wife passed away at the age of sixty-five years.

Jeremiah Hess, son of Philip and Lavina (Smethers) Hess, and father of L. Floyd Hess, was born at Salem township, Pennsylvania. De-



ember 26, 1852. He was reared in Huntington township, and during his active career was a farmer and merchant, conducting both lines successfully up to the time of his decease at the early age of thirty-five years. He took an active part in political affairs, casting his vote with the Democratic party, and was elected to all the township offices. He was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was united in marriage to Mary Hartman, who bore him two children: L. Floyd, mentioned hereinafter; and Jennie A., wife of Albert Good, a merchant, owner and operator of three stores, who resides in Watertown, Pennsylvania. Mary (Hartman) Hess was born in Jackson township, Pennsylvania, and was one of six children, all living, born to Nathan and Luzetta (Trescott) Hartman, namely: Elizabeth, who became the wife of James White, of Forty Fort; Mary, widow of Jeremiah Hess, who resides with her son, L. Floyd Hess; Anna, who became the wife of David Pifer, a resident of Huntington township; Adelbert E., a resident of Shickshinny; William, a resident of Kingston, and Matilda, widow of Edmund Kester. Nathan Hartman, father of these children, was born in Union township, a son of John Hartman, who was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, followed farming as an occupation, died at the age of seventy-eight years. Nathan Hartman was one of the first settlers in Huntington township, where he followed farming all his life, and died at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, whose maiden name was Luzetta J. Trescott, and who died at the age of seventy years, was a daughter of Seth Trescott, who was one of the patentees of the land and a representative of an old and honored family. Seth Trescott followed farming all his life, and died at an advanced age.

L. Floyd Hess, only son of Jeremiah and Mary (Hartman) Hess, remained on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-one years, in the meantime attending the public schools of the neighborhood, Bloomsburg State Normal school, from which he graduated, and Dickinson College, graduating from the law department thereof in 1891. During four years of this period of time he taught school. He then came to Wilkes-Barre and opened an office for the practice of his profession, which has continued since. He was also admitted to practice in the superior and the supreme courts of the state, and the supreme court of New York state. His career as a lawyer has been marked by sterling character, and a comprehensive knowledge of the law. He was the organizer and for some time secretary of the

New Century Correspondence Schools, and is one of the directors and treasurer of the National Realty Company. Mr. Hess is a member of the F. and A. M., No. 61, of Wilkes-Barre, the I. O. O. F., Wyoming Lodge, No. 39, in which he has passed through all the chairs up to vice grand, a member of the Outalissi Encampment of Odd Fellows, and a charter member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of which he is past grand and district president. He has also taken an active interest in military affairs, and is sergeant of Company F, Ninth Regiment National Guard, state of Pennsylvania. He is a member of a number of college fraternities and the Weorean Club of Carlisle. He attends the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hess married, July 16, 1904, Mabel Widner, who was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Widner, a cigar manufacturer in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hess is the eldest in a family of three children, the other members being Rachael and Russel. The latter is traveling with Keene.

**WILLIAM RITER KLINE**, of Wilkes-Barre, ex-chief of police of that city, now on the police force of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, was born October 13, 1860, in Shickshinny, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

The family was founded in America by Jacob Kline, who left his home in Germany and sought a wide field in the new world, landing here in October, 1741. A son, Daniel, was born in 1742 and served in the Revolutionary war. Daniel Kline, son of Daniel Kline, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and served under General Jackson. He settled on Fishing creek, that vicinity being then known as Kline's Row, and there reared a family of children, among whom was John J. Kline, grandfather of William R. Kline, who was born July, 1804, and whose death occurred February 25, 1847. He married, February 22, 1827, Hannah Rhone, who was born September 20, 1800. Their children were as follows: Whiteman F., born January 25, 1828, mentioned hereinafter; Samuel R., born March 23, 1829, died January 7, 1883; Martha J., born August 20, 1830, deceased; Cordelia, born March 23, 1832; Elizabeth, born June 16, 1835, died April 28, 1838; Louisa D., born October 12, 1839, deceased; Hannah C., born July 5, 1841, died February, 1870; Lavina A., born September 13, 1844, deceased; Mathias Leepert, born October 28, 1846, killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 10, 1863. The family resides in Columbia county, along Fishing creek.



Whiteman F. Kline, father of William R. Kline, was a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, born January 25, 1828. After completing a common school education he served an apprenticeship at the trade of saddler and shoemaker. In addition to following these occupations he was also the proprietor of a general store at Beach Haven. He was a loyal and public-spirited citizen, and during the dark days of the Civil war enlisted as a private and served faithfully throughout the entire period of his enlistment; he was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an honored member of Sylvania Lodge of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and Shickshinny Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Crawford, and two children were the issue of the union: Lloyd C., born June 6, 1855, died September 3, 1898; married, March 6, 1877, to Agnes Allen, who bore him two children: Ira M., who served with the United States Volunteers in the Spanish-American war, and Edward, deceased. William R., born October 13, 1860, mentioned hereinafter. Mr. Kline, father of these children, died July 11, 1903; his wife passed away September 5, 1904.

William R. Kline attended the common schools in the vicinity of his birthplace and there obtained a practical education which prepared him for the activities and duties of life. He came to Wilkes-Barre, November 29, 1879. For a period of almost seven years he was a member of the police force of the city of Wilkes-Barre, being appointed patrolman, April, 1894; sergeant, September, 1894; and chief, April, 1899, serving as such until July, 1901, and since then he has been actively connected with the coal and iron police force of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, his duties being of a general nature, the chief of which is to accompany the paymaster when carrying funds. Mr. Kline has an enviable military record, being among the oldest members of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, having served sixteen years in that organization. The first three years service was in the Wyoming Artillery, which at the expiration of that time was disbanded. He then joined Company F, Ninth Regiment, in which he served thirteen years, eight of this time in the capacity of first sergeant. He joined Wilkes-Barre Lodge, Knights of Pythias, October 14, 1882, and was elected captain in the uniform rank of this order

in 1901, which office he still holds (1905). He joined the Modern Woodmen of America in April, 1901, and in this holds the office of chief forester. He is also a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. As a citizen he is active and alert in the performance of duty and aids every worthy enterprise that is calculated to advance the interests of the community. December 22, 1880, Mr. Kline was married to Miss Hannah R. Merrill, daughter of Jesse Merrill, of Columbia county, who was a descendant of one of the oldest families in that locality. Jesse Merrill was the father of eight children, namely: Jesse, Thomas, deceased; Lewis, Charles, Hannah, James, deceased; Jennie, married Sterling R. Gruver, they reside in Wilkes-Barre; Mary, married William H. Hicks. They reside in Bloomsburg. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kline: Lilly R., May 23, 1882; Paul Oliver, August 9, 1884, now serving in the United States navy; Nellie, September 22, 1886; Jennie, February 23, 1890; and Edith, February 13, 1894.

RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, a member of the firm of Williams Bros., wholesale grocers, of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, a son of John S. and Mary A. (Roberts) Williams, also natives of Wales, whose family consisted of eight children, namely: 1. Mary, who became the wife of John Evans. 2. John. 3. Richard S., mentioned hereafter. 4. David S., the other member of the firm of Williams Bros., who came to the United States in 1868 and located in Wilkes-Barre; he married, November, 1880, Mary F. Lucas, daughter of John and Hannah (Jones) Lucas, of Pottsville, and their children are: Grace, John L., William G., Roger, Howard Vaughn and Alyn. 5. William, a twin with David S. 6. Jane, who became the wife of William Thomas. 7. James. 8. Elizabeth A., who became the wife of Rees R. Morgan. John S. Williams, father of these children, came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, from Wales, in 1870, engaged for a period of time in the shoe business, and resided there until his death.

Richard S. Williams was educated in the schools of his native land, and during his early years developed those habits of industry, perseverance and prudence that laid the foundation for his success in life. In 1868, attracted by the possibilities afforded to young men in the business world of the United States, emigrated thither, locating in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with

his brother, David S. Williams, in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Williams Bros., in which they have since successfully continued. He is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian church, a Republican in politics, aiding to the best of his ability by his vote in the success of its interests.

Mr. Williams married in 1876, Mary Thomas, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, of Wilkes-Barre, and their children are: James, John, Richard, Mary, Hattie, Robert, Henry and Walter.

STEPHEN HOWARD MILLER, who is now leading a retired life at his home in Wilkes-Barre, surrounded with peace and plenty, and realizing to the full that there is no reward so satisfactory as the consciousness of a life well spent, was born in Pittston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1829.

Samuel Miller, grandfather of Stephen H. Miller, was of Holland Dutch ancestry. In early life he took up his residence in the state of Pennsylvania, settling above Pittston, where he resided thereafter and died, his remains being interred in Marcy cemetery. He followed various occupations, among them being farmer, preacher, physician, and undertaker. He was the father of eight children: Stephen, Martin, Lewis, Rufus, John Ruth, Amanda, and Azuba.

Rufus Miller, father of Stephen H. Miller, was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1802. Throughout the active years of his career he engaged in manufacturing stoves, plows, and various other articles, having a small foundry, deriving therefrom a comfortable livelihood for his family. On January 16, 1822, he married Elizabeth McKnight, in Providence, now a part of the city of Scranton, and at her death, June 21, 1823, she left an infant daughter, Susanna. Mr. Miller chose for his second wife, Cynthia Howard, who was born May 26, 1806, in Columbus, Chenango county, New York, a daughter of William Howard, and their children were as follows: Mallery, born March 17, 1827, died February 7, 1895; Stephen H., born November 2, 1829, mentioned hereinafter; Eleanor, born January 30, 1831; Mary P., born August 28, 1832; Miranda, born November 20, 1833; Moses and Aaron, twins, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, born October 21, 1835; Sarah Jane, born August 11, 1838; Azubath A., born December 26, 1840; and George W., born January 22, 1844.

Stephen H. Miller obtained a common school education in Pittston township, now Old Forge, the place having derived its name from an old

forge where iron was melted from the ore with charcoal prior to the use of hard coal. He gained his first practical experience forging iron for his father, continuing the same until he attained the age of twenty-one years, when he entered into business relations with his brother, Mallery Miller, in the manufacturing of stoves, plows, etc., in Pittston township, this connection continuing until 1872 when his brother disposed of his interest in the business, removed to Wilkes-Barre and engaged in business on his own account. Stephen H. Miller continued the business alone up to 1889, when he retired from active pursuits, and since then has made his home in Wilkes-Barre. For many years he has been an active and consistent member of the Episcopal Church, an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and a member of Bennett Lodge, No. 907, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Pittston, in which he has held membership for more than half a century; and of Glenwood Lodge, No. 349, Knights of Pythias, in which he has held membership for thirty years. Mr. Miller was married, April 26, 1855, to Mary A. Stark, daughter of John and Cornelia (Wilcox) Stark, and had: Jennie Cornelia, born January 16, 1856, became the wife of Charles S. Crane, May 3, 1881, and have one child, Joseph, whose education was acquired in a college in New Jersey, and who is now employed as a civil engineer in the vicinity of Jersey City, New Jersey. Charles S. Crane is cashier of the First National Bank, at Pittston, Pennsylvania, in which he has served for thirty years. Mabel, born January 13, 1858, became the wife of Victor H. Young, October 10, 1878, and they are the parents of one child: Chester Howard, a machinist, employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Fremont Stark, born July 9, 1861, a bookkeeper by occupation, married Edith A. Clark, February 22, 1897, and their family consists of four children: Dorothea, Clinton, Theodore, and Jennie Cornelia. George Cassius, born February 7, 1864, died in infancy. Martha, born August 14, 1867, resides at home. Garrick Mallery, born November 14, 1877, also resides at home.

H. E. H.

LYMAN H. HOWE, the pioneer and most extensive exhibitor of moving pictures in America, and the founder of the several companies bearing his name, is a native of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, son of Nathan G. and Margaret (Robins) Howe.

Nathan G. Howe, the father, was born at Boylston, Massachusetts, August 10, 1810, and

was a direct descendant from those sturdy and sterling pilgrim fathers that were the bone and sinew of the early and crucial days of the republic. He emigrated to the Wyoming Valley in 1835 and, having settled at Kingston, soon identified himself as one of the most influential and enterprising men of that period. His activities and progressiveness were not only felt in the immediate vicinity of Kingston, but extended throughout the Wyoming Valley. In partnership with a Mr. Houghton he established a comb factory, which they operated successfully for three years. He then established a brick yard at North Wilkes-Barre on what was then known as the Old Plank Road, and another at South Wilkes-Barre, where he manufactured the brick used in the construction of almost all the principal buildings constructed in Wilkes-Barre and vicinity at that time. Still broadening his activities he became a contractor of extensive public utilities, and in this capacity reconstructed the abutments for the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston Market street bridge, which was subsequently washed away by the floods. He also constructed the Delaware & Hudson Railroad from South Wilkes-Barre to Plymouth, and various other railroads at Nanticoke for the Susquehanna Coal Company. Later he built at Laurel Run the first water works and laid the first system of water pipes in the city of Wilkes-Barre. Another of his achievements was the transformation of the banks of the Susquehanna river along South River street from their chaotic state into what is to-day the city's pride, the river common. He was actively identified with many other enterprises, public and private. In all his varied enterprises he commanded uniformly the respect and esteem alike of his associates and community at large. In 1840 he was married to Margaret Robins, who was born in Hanover township, August 30, 1814, daughter of John and Mary (Garrison) Robins. Their children were as follows: Abigail Mary, born April 8, 1841; Harriet Elizabeth, born February 25, 1843; John Robins, born December 20, 1844; Caroline Helen, born October 8, 1846; Horace Houghton, born October 20, 1848; Ellen Dennison, born February 15, 1851; Emma Adelia, born May 13, 1853, and Lyman Hakes, born June 9, 1856.

Lyman H. Howe, the youngest member of this family and the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of his native city, Wilkes-Barre, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by a two years course at the Wyoming Seminary. He then entered into a

business partnership at Bowman's corner, on public square, with J. J. McCormick, at present (1905) an attorney-at-law in Cleveland, Ohio, as sign and general house painters under the firm name of Howe and McCormick. In 18— Mr. Howe disposed of his interest in the business to his partner and became a traveling salesman for several prominent commercial houses. While thus engaged, the disastrous panic that demoralized business from one end of the country to the other abruptly terminated his career and aspirations in this direction and resulted in his entering the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey as brakeman. From this humble position he was rapidly advanced to that of extra baggage master. He served the company in various capacities for a period of three years. Finding it too limited and confining to a man of his active temperament, and aspiring to a higher and more remunerative vocation, he purchased a Miniature Coal Breaker, and by his native mechanical ability and originality remodeled and developed it into a very interesting and faithful working model of a complete coal mine and breaker in miniature. In partnership with Robert M. Colburn, now (1905) a practicing physician of Newark, New Jersey, they made a tour through the state of Pennsylvania, giving a series of exhibitions. In spite of all their determined efforts and fond hopes, fate was unkind. The public withheld its patronage. The tour ended in Baltimore, Maryland, and financial failure. The enterprising partners found themselves strangers in a strange city, unknown, unsung but not quite unhonored, for through courtesies rather than means they were extended the use of a barn to store their cherished model. But it is a far cry from Baltimore, Maryland, to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to those whose resources are exhausted, so the partners persuasively accepted the hospitality of freight train conductors to Wilkes-Barre. The tide of adversity had ebbed to the point that comes to all sooner or later, and where the fittest show their mettle and stamina and survive and swim where others sink. If the use of this adversity was not sweet, it at all events inspired renewed grit and tenacity of purpose in Mr. Howe. Instead of abandoning his hopes he purchased his partner's interest, drew strength from former defeat, and tempted fortune again single-handed. He succeeded in arranging with the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for exhibiting the Miniature Coal Breaker at Glen Onoko, the popular mountain resort for thousands of excursionists, and continued its exhibitions there for nine

years with that gratifying success that comes as a grateful reward for difficulties surmounted. This was the beginning of Mr. Howe's successful career. He ultimately sold it to the Reading Railway Company for the purpose of exhibiting it at the World's Fair in Chicago. In the meanwhile Thomas A. Edison had perfected the Phonograph, in which Mr. Howe promptly recognized a more than worthy successor for exhibition purposes to the Coal Breaker, as it possessed even to a greater extent the charm of novelty, and in the able hands of Mr. Howe the public at large were afforded an entertainment that was at once diverting and educational. He made of the Phonograph the same careful study that he latterly did of moving pictures, and which enabled him to offer the public that distinctly superior entertainment that has characterized all his efforts as an exhibitor.

While visiting Chicago in 1893, Mr. Howe was attracted by the Edison Kinetoscope, at that time quite in its infancy, but to Mr. Howe's receptive faculties and initiative mind it disclosed vistas of new possibilities and achievement, and he quickly conceived the idea of projecting moving pictures on a screen. He forthwith communicated with Thomas A. Edison for the construction of a machine and was advised that he was working on the same ideas outlined by Mr. Howe. Finally Mr. Edison completed the Vitoscope and his New York representatives, Messrs. Raff and Gammon, offered him the control of exhibitions in the state of Pennsylvania for \$5,000. He declined the offer, and had a machine constructed with unsatisfactory results. Still undaunted, he set himself to the task of entirely remodeling this machine, and after practically reconstructing it and embodying many new ideas, he secured such admirable results as to make it the most advanced mechanism of its kind at that time.

In 1896 Mr. Howe organized his first company and exhibited moving pictures in all the New England and Middle Atlantic states, and by his superior exhibitions readily established the highest reputation in this form of entertainment. This he has maintained by regular semi-annual visits that have made of his exhibitions an institution in the world of amusements. So signal was the success of this company, and in order to comply with the ever-increasing demand for engagements from other states, Mr. Howe organized another company in 1902 covering Maryland, Virginia and the Middle Western states. This second company duplicated the success of its original,

and served to still further extend the reputation of his exhibitions, and in 1904, in response to a still increasing demand he organized a third company touring the far Western and North-western states. Since organizing these companies, he found it imperative to make four trips to Europe in the interest of his enterprises and to insure securing the most exclusive scenes from the Old World.

His well deserved and unique reputation has proceeded not only from his fine attention to the mechanical and electrical details of projection, but he has become an influential educator. How influential may be inferred from the fact that hundreds of thousands annually are not only entertained but instructed by the vivid, graphic and faithful moving pictures of national and international importance which he gathers with tireless zeal from all parts of the world. Methods, habits, customs, dress, processes, transportation, industrial activities—all phases of life from all lands are transferred by him on the curtain with such added charm and fidelity that legions of patrons find his exhibitions of animated scenes a source of knowledge that would not be obtained in any other way. Those who lack the means, time or inclination to enjoy the luxury and knowledge that travel imparts realize by Mr. Howe's efforts and exhibitions a medium of seeing at minimum cost and with maximum comfort what would otherwise be entirely denied them. Accordingly his exhibitions have justly become an institution with the double mission of educating and entertaining.

In the conduct of his various enterprises, Mr. Howe necessarily maintains commodious offices and an efficient office staff in Wilkes-Barre, from which point he directs and manages his enterprises. He is prominently identified with many local enterprises, and his public spirit and interest in the welfare of the community at large make him one of that type of citizens that are all too rare. His uniform courtesy and affability, and his native good humor and gentleness of manner have made him widely popular. He is a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, No. 82; Mount Horeb Council, No. 34; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Elks Lodge, No. 100, and of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Howe married, September 29, 1888, M. Alice Koehler, daughter of Franklin and Susan (Newhard) Koehler. Mr. and Mrs. Howe, having no children of their own, adopted a son whom

they named Harold Nathan Howe, born May 22, 1901. Franklin Koehler, Mrs. Howe's father, followed the occupations of miller and farmer, but now leads a retired life at his home in Allentown, Pennsylvania, of which city he has been a life-long and honored resident. His wife, who died in 1898, at the age of sixty-one years, bore him the following children: Emma J., born April 30, 1857; M. Alice, born August 15, 1860, (wife of Mr. Howe); Joseph H., born October 8, 1863; William, born August 15, 1868; Robert L., born January 5, 1872; and S. Gertrude, born April 5, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Howe are both communicants of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

HON. THEODORUS HART, during a long and active career, exercised a potent influence in advancing the material and moral interests of his town and state. In the newspaper world he was known for his great ability, and unflinching adherence to principle.

Mr. Hart was born September 10, 1847, in Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, a son of Theodorus and Eliza (Ruland) Hart, both natives of the state of New York, and now deceased. He received but a common school education, but this proved a substantial foundation, and out of his own ambition and industry he acquired a fund of knowledge which enabled him as a journalist to take a front place with his contemporaries throughout the commonwealth. A large part of his information came to him while he was an apprentice in a printing office, through careful and self-chosen reading, after the fashion of a class of newspaper men now practically extinct. This training was during a period when the country was passing through its greatest crisis—the conflict between the free-soilers and the slavery extensionists. He learned his political creed from the writings and platform utterances of the great leaders of that day—Lincoln, Greeley, Thaddeus Stevens, Andrew G. Curtin, and others of the same illustrious stamp; and he held to his political principles with a consistency and tenacity alike to their own.

Having mastered his trade, he worked as a journeyman in various places, including Pittston, where, in 1874, at the age of twenty-seven, he purchased a half interest in the *Weekly Gazette*. This was the first newspaper established in the place, as long ago as August, 1850, by G. M. Richart and H. S. Phillips. It was at first a seven-column folio, a weekly issue. Originally an exponent of Whig principles, it became Republican in 1856, when that party was organized

and set up as its first presidential standard bearer, General (then Captain) John C. Fremont, and it wielded a strong influence in that campaign. In 1853 Mr. Richart bought out the interest of his partner and conducted the paper alone until 1857, when he sold it to Dr. John H. Puleson, a native of Wales, who subsequently returned to his own land and was afterward heard of as a member of parliament. In 1860 the *Gazette* was purchased by G. M. Richart, Benjamin D. Beyer and Abel C. Thompson, who conducted it until 1863, when Mr. Richart again became proprietor. In 1866 the plant was leased by J. W. Freeman, and after a year Mr. Richart again assumed the publication of the paper. In the following year (1870) Mr. Theodorus Hart purchased a half interest, becoming junior member of the firm of Richart & Hart. This association was maintained until May 1, 1878, when Mr. Hart became sole proprietor, and so continued until his death, in April, 1901. During this period he made many important innovations, adding greatly to the worth and prestige of his paper. In 1882 he began the publication of the *Daily Evening Gazette*, and in 1890 enlarged the weekly edition to an eight-column sheet. The extent of the development of the *Gazette* may be appreciated by pointing to the increased mechanical equipment which Mr. Hart installed—a new Babcock press and a Hoe cylinder, in addition to the old Taylor press, with steam power, turning out four thousand copies an hour; while during the same time he introduced an entirely modern job printing equipment. Throughout the years which witnessed Mr. Hart's newspaper labors in Pittston, nearly a dozen rivals made their appearance, only to disappear after periods of a few months to a few years.

Mr. Hart was a forceful writer, and his paper bore the impress of his sturdy personality through several important political campaigns, beginning with the second presidential candidacy of General Grant to that of Major McKinley. While he was strong in his advocacy of his political principles as an old-line Republican, he was none the less in earnest in advocating the interests of his town, county and state, and he was a leader in every movement promising of local improvement along material, moral and educational lines. Church and school both lay dear to his heart, and to them he contributed every aid in his power. In religion he was a Baptist. He had served as president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and as treasurer of the Pennsylvania Christian Endeavor Union. He represented the Luzerne-Lackawanna district in the state legisla-







ture in the session of 1885-86. He was prominent in the two leading fraternal orders—the Masons and Odd Fellows—and in the former had attained to the thirty-second degree. His death left a great void in whatever he was associated with, and in the community at large. In the line of his profession, it is pleasing to note that his mantle fell upon the capable shoulders of the husband of his only child, Mr. William J. Peck.

Mr. Hart was twice married, his first wife being Rebecca Dymond. His second wife was Mrs. E. E. (Hopkins) Davis. His daughter, by the first marriage, Mary Lawson Dymond, became the wife of Mr. William J. Peck.

**WILLIAM JOSEPH PECK**, well known as the editor and proprietor of the Pittston (Pennsylvania) *Daily Gazette*, was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1874, oldest son of William H. and Arminda (Kyte) Peck. (See sketch of William H. Peck and ancestry elsewhere in this work).

William J. Peck was educated in the public schools of Scranton, prepared for college at the School of the Lackawanna, and graduated with honors from Syracuse University, class of 1896, receiving the classical degree, Bachelor of Arts. While in college he obtained his first experience in journalistic work as business manager of the college paper. From 1896 to 1898 Mr. Peck was junior member of the firm of Millar & Peck, which conducted "China Hall," a wholesale and retail china, glass and crockery establishment at Scranton, and while there became an expert china packer.

Mr. Peck moved to Pittston, in August, 1898, and became a member of the *Gazette* staff, his father-in-law, Hon. Theodorus Hart, being the publisher. In December of the same year Mr. Peck was appointed deputy postmaster of Pittston under Mr. Hart, and upon the death of the latter was made acting postmaster from April, 1901. The same year he was commissioned as postmaster by President McKinley; in 1902 he was appointed for a full term by President Roosevelt, and in 1906 was again appointed for four years by President Roosevelt.

Upon the death of Theodorus Hart, the subject of this sketch became owner of the Pittston *Daily Gazette*, May 7, 1901. Here his natural taste for machinery became of practical use to him, for it became immediately necessary to thoroughly overhaul the printing plant and equip it with the needful modern appliances. New machinery was installed, including linotype ma-

chines and perfecting press. From the four-page *Gazette* of 1901 the paper increased in size and circulation, and the number of pages varies from eight to sixteen daily. Mr. Peck takes a just pride in publishing one of the acknowledged best papers in northeast Pennsylvania. Its typographical improvement is his constant study and aim. The editorial policy of the *Gazette* has been Republican since the founding of the party, and Mr. Peck, being a staunch Republican, gives loyal support to the party through its columns although quick to condemn wrongdoing in either political organization. A large and well-equipped commercial printing plant is conducted by Mr. Peck in connection with the newspaper.

Inheriting a strong love of nature, he at an early age showed a great fondness for flowers, and when a boy grew pansy plants for market. His floral proclivities have been manifest in recent years through the fine collection of pond lilies of varied sort and hue grown in a cement pool at his home in West Pittston. Mr. Peck is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of West Pittston. In society connections he is as follows: a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 233, Free and Accepted Masons, at Pittston, Pennsylvania; New England Society of Northeast Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Editorial Association; Pittston Board of Trade; Delta Upsilon fraternity. He was a delegate to the National Editorial Association at St. Louis in 1904.

He was married, October 6, 1897, at Pittston, Pennsylvania, to Lawson Dymond Hart, only child of the late Hon. Theodorus Hart. (See preceding sketch.) Mrs. Peck had received her education in the West Pittston schools and Wyoming Seminary, graduating at Syracuse University in music and Belles Lettres course in 1896. Children were born as follows: A daughter, born December 31, 1898, died January 3, 1899; Mary Hart Peck, born February 17, 1903, died August 3, 1905, both buried in West Pittston cemetery; a son, Theodorus Hart Peck, born May 16, 1906.

**JACOB FLEISCHMANN**, deceased, for many years the proprietor of a grocery store on Main street, Wilkes-Barre, was a man of integrity and honor, and the position attained by him in commercial circles was gained by the exercise of energy and unconquerable determination. He was a native of Bavaria, Lamsheim, born in 1833, a son of Henry and Margaret Fleischmann, who were the parents of one other child, Margaret Fleischmann. Henry Fleischmann (father)

was a weaver in the old country and followed the same after his arrival in America in 1841, and kept to his profession until his death. He established a general store on River street, Wilkes-Barre, which he conducted for a number of years. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church on Washington street, Wilkes-Barre, to the building of which edifice he contributed generously, and prior to its erection the Sunday school attached to the same was held in his home. He was a Democrat in politics. His death occurred at his home in Wilkes-Barre, 1871. He was survived by his widow, who passed away December 23, 1886, aged seventy-seven years and five months. Henry Fleischmann adopted three orphan children, two girls and a boy, by the name of Fink.

Jacob Fleischmann accompanied his parents and sister to the United States when eight years of age, they settling in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in the private schools of which city young Jacob secured a thorough education. After various employments he entered the service of a Mr. Morgan, who was engaged in the coal business at Ashley, Pennsylvania, and for several years served in the capacity of timekeeper and clerk. He then entered the employ of a Mr. Tracey, at South Franklin and Market streets, Wilkes-Barre, and after several years service with him became clerk in the postoffice under a Mr. Reichard, remaining for a number of years. He then established a grocery store on Main street, Wilkes-Barre, which building he erected in 1876, and this he thoroughly stocked with a full line of reliable goods. This enterprise proved a most profitable investment, bringing to Mr. Fleischmann fair returns for labor expended. He acquitted himself in such a way as to gain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was associated, and his business capability was recognized throughout the community. He was a member of the German Lutheran church, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for a number of years, and in politics was an adherent of Democratic principles.

Mr. Fleischmann married (first) Charlotte Rittersbaugh, who bore him two children, Margaret, and Henry, deceased, and whose death occurred February 8, 1880. Mr. Fleischmann married (second) Julia Rittersbaugh, sister of his first wife, who bore him six children: Charlotte, died January 21, 1880. Charles S., died June 4, 1864. George R., died 1866. Jacob C., died May 17, 1868. Chrissie, Louisa, died July 25, 1876. Mr. Fleischmann married (third) Dorothea (Joel) Pehling, July 5, 1883, in New

York. She was born April 22, 1838, in Nuremberg, Hanover, Germany, a daughter of Charles and Louisa (Miltz) Joel, whose family consisted of six children, Dorothea being the eldest. Charles Joel emigrated to the United States from his native land, Germany, and settled in New York. Jacob Fleischmann died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, July 26, 1891, aged fifty-eight years, and his remains were interred in Hollenback cemetery. Mrs. Fleischmann, who is a most estimable woman in every respect, is living at the present time (1905) in the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where she is highly esteemed by her neighbors and friends. H. E. H.

HERMAN A. FISCHER, M. D., of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is a native of that city, born March 28, 1877, a son of Adam and Mary (Abel) Fischer, of Hirschfeldt, Hesse Cassel, Germany, who came to America about 1865 and located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Adam Fischer was born November 13, 1840, son of John and Margaret (Maus) Fischer. John Fischer was son of Christopher Tobias Fischer, a tailor or weaver, who died in Germany, April 18, 1839. Adam Fischer attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, and learned the shoemaking trade in Germany, where he followed it for a livelihood. After coming to the United States he entered the employ of August Schnell, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, who was engaged in the same line of business, and there continued for some time. Later he opened a shoe store at the corner of East Northampton and South Washington streets, Wilkes-Barre, and there continued until 1882 when he moved his business to the opposite side of the street and continued the same until 1884. In April, 1883, he took possession of the Old Mansion House on East Northampton street, Wilkes-Barre, which he conducted until his death, which occurred October 26, 1901, aged sixty-one years. His wife, Mary (Abel) Fischer, born October 21, 1841, died April 4, 1894, aged fifty-three years, and their remains are interred at Hollenback cemetery, Wilkes-Barre. They were the parents of seven sons, namely: Louis, who married Martha Mork, resides in Buckley, Washington. Adam, who died at the age of four years. Frederick, who married Alice Sackett, resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Archibald, who died in infancy. Edward, who married Bessie Cornelius, resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Herman A., mentioned hereafter. Robert W., a resident of Wilkes-Barre. Adam Fischer (father) was a Democrat in politics. For many years he

was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wilkes-Barre, was a member of the Concordia Society at the time of his death, and was formerly a member of the Saengerbund Society, both of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer were for many years members of St. Paul Lutheran Church, and later of the Zion Reformed Church.

Herman A. Fischer, son of Adam Fischer, was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, his native city, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and in September, 1895, entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated June 13, 1900. The first three months after his graduation he served on the dispensary staff of the University Dispensary, and for one year thereafter was interne at Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, thus gaining a practical knowledge which has proved most useful to him in his active career. In November, 1901, he began the practice of his profession in Wilkes-Barre, where he still continues, steadily gaining each year more patients, and winning for himself an enviable reputation among his fellow practitioners. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a member of Anthracite Council, No. 487, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and was elected counselor, July 1, 1905. His religious views coincide with the doctrines of the Reformed church, and in politics he favors the principles of the Republican party, believing them best for the country's welfare.

Dr. Fischer married, December 17, 1901, Margaret Roche, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Igo) Roche, of Plainsville, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of an Irish lineage. Their children are: Herman Thomas; Adam, born September 30, 1903; and Marian, born March 23, 1905. Thomas Roche, father of Mrs. Dr. Fischer, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1854, son of Thomas and Katherine (O'Hara) Roche, of county Mayo, Ireland. His wife, Ann (Igo) Roche, was a daughter of John and Ellen (Costello) Igo, of Sligo, and county Mayo, Ireland, respectively. Thomas Tucker, step-father of Mrs. Ann (Igo) Roche, was a soldier in the Civil war. Thomas and Ann (Igo) Roche were the parents of the following children: Margaret, wife of Dr. Fischer, born November 6, 1882; Mary, born August 13, 1884; ———, born August 1, 1886, died in infancy; Anna, born March 1, 1888; Ellen, born September 18, 1891; Katherine, born November 24, 1893; and Aenes, born March 3, 1897. H. E. H.

JOHN TRITLE LUTHER SAHM, whose knowledge of the principles of law and familiarity with the statutes have been the chief factors in the successful performance of the duties devolving upon him as chief deputy prothonotary of Luzerne county, in which capacity he has served since January, 1880, is a native of Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being September 6, 1843. His parents were the Rev. Peter and Susan (Tritle) Sahn. His grandfather was John Sahn, who was born in the vicinity of Manheim, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the occupations of farming and distilling, dying at the age of forty-seven years. His ancestors were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who located in Pennsylvania at an early date.

Rev. Peter Sahn, D. D., was born near Manheim, Lancaster county, in 1809. After acquiring a thorough education in the rudimentary branches in the common schools he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1831. The following year he began his ministerial labors, and having an aptitude for the profession he chose for his life work, and being a master of the German as well as the English language, his ministry of about forty-four years' duration was most successful. His sermons were logical, impressive and eloquent, his pastoral work was performed faithfully and conscientiously, and he exerted a powerful influence for good in the community by carrying out in his daily walk and conversation the lessons he taught from the pulpit. He served as pastor in the following named places: Maytown, Middletown, St. Thomas, Greencastle, Blairsville, Johnstown, Indiana, Friedensburg, Loysville, Aaronsburg, and New Berlin. Although a firm believer in the doctrines of the Lutheran church, he was liberal in his views on christianity, and the last Sabbath of his life was spent in participating in the exercises of the dedication of the Lutheran Church at Laurelton, Pennsylvania. He married Susan Tritle, daughter of the late John Tritle, of Guilford, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who devoted his active career to agricultural pursuits on the old homestead near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Jacob Tritle, who was a native of Bavaria, from whence he emigrated to this country, locating in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he was a farmer and distiller. The following children were the issue of this marriage: John T. L., mentioned hereafter; Theophilus H. T., a lawyer at Hamburg, Iowa; William

K. T., a physician at McCoysville, Pennsylvania, for many years, now engaged in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad relief department at Pittsburg; and Malancthan O. T., a Lutheran minister, now engaged as principal of a school in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. Rev. Peter Sahn, D. D., died at Laurelton, Union county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1876, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His remains are interred at New Berlin, Pennsylvania.

John T. L. Sahn pursued his studies at a select school which was under the preceptorship of Silas M. Clark, a well known educator, and later one of the judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and completed his preparatory studies at Somerset Academy. He then entered the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and after the regular course there was graduated in the class of 1862. He studied law in the office of B. McIntyre at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Perry county bar in April, 1865, after passing a successful competitive examination. He then located in Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and the following year was elected district attorney of this county, his term of office being three years. He then entered into partnership with Ezra D. Parker and they conducted a successful legal practice under the firm name of Parker & Sahn until 1873, a period of four years, when Mr. Sahn removed to Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, April 23, 1873. The following December he accepted a clerkship in the office of the prothonotary, and in January, 1880, was appointed chief deputy to that official, which position he still holds. Although Mr. Sahn is a Democrat in his political views, he has retained his position under all administrations; he has been the incumbent of the office for a longer period than any of his predecessors, and is the oldest officer in the service of the county, these facts attesting to his capability and efficiency.

Mr. Sahn married, September 17, 1872, Minnie S. Rothrock, a daughter of the late Joseph Rothrock, for many years a resident of Fermanagh, Juniata county, Pennsylvania. The surviving members of Mr. Rothrock's family, in addition to Mrs. Sahn, are as follows: John, formerly in the City Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, now practicing his profession of medicine in St. Paul, Minnesota. Samuel, who is employed by an electrical firm of Easton, Pennsylvania. Josie, who became the wife of L. L. Seaver, of Gettysburg, an evangelist. Clara F. and Belle, who reside at home. Mr. and Mrs. Sahn are the

parents of four children: Frank Basil Rothrock, who was educated in the common and high schools of Wilkes-Barre, and later stood an examination under the United States civil service rules in Washington, D. C. He married, October 12, 1904, Margaret Marshall. Raymond Paul Rothrock, Ruth Victoria Rothrock, and Minnie Constance Rothrock Sahn, who reside at home. The family hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. H. E. H.

**O'NEILL FAMILY.** The O'Neills were driven from Tyrone by Cromwell's conquest, 1620, and found refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow and Connaught. The history of the race or clan O'Neill is full of interest and its descendants, like those of the other Irish families of ancient Ireland, are found everywhere throughout the world, many of them occupying posts of distinction under their several present flags.

Philip O'Neill, of Kilpipe, county Wicklow, Ireland, of the family known as the O'Neills of the Waste, was a descendant of the O'Neills of Tyrone, who were made to feel the effects of Cromwell's anger. This Philip married Honora Llyng. Their son Daniel O'Neill emigrated from Ireland in 1827 and came to America, and was the immigrant ancestor of the branch of the family under consideration in these annals.

Daniel O'Neill was born in Aughrim, county Wicklow, Ireland, February 2, 1801, and died in Overton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1881. He married in Trenton, New Jersey, May 28, 1833, Bridget Hopkins, born in Ballymahan, county Longford, Ireland, daughter of Patrick Hopkins. During his active business life in this country Daniel O'Neill was a contractor on public works, notably the Tidewater canal in Pennsylvania; the Schuylkill Navigation canal in Pennsylvania; and the South Amboy railroad in New Jersey. He settled in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and his home was in Overton until the time of his death. Daniel O'Neill and wife Bridget Hopkins had ten children, four of whom are now living: Daniel Llyng, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; William P., of Denver, Colorado; James M., of Page, Cass county, North Dakota; and Hugh, of Devil's Lake, Minnesota.

Daniel Llyng O'Neill, eldest surviving son of Daniel O'Neill and his wife, Bridget Hopkins, was born in Port Deposit, Maryland, December 10, 1835. He was educated in public schools, studied law in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, with Hendrick B. Wright, and was admitted to the

bar in Luzerne county, April 4, 1864. For forty full years Mr. O'Neill has practiced law in the courts of Pennsylvania, has argued hundreds of cases before the trial and appellate courts, has advocated the cause of clients before hundreds of juries and counselled with thousands of clients in the privacy of his office, and in all this long period and in all his intercourse with a multitude of clients it never has been said that he unworthily represented a case in which he was retained. Politically Mr. O'Neill is a Democrat; in religious preference a Catholic. In 1866 he was elected school director in Wilkes-Barre, and was a member of the board twelve years. In 1869 he was elected to the legislature, and served one term in the lower house. In 1873 he was elected member of the city council, and served two terms in that body. For four years he was one of the directors of the poor for the central poor district of Luzerne county.

Daniel Llyng O'Neill married, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1864, Annie McDonald, daughter of Patrick McDonald, of Union township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Anna C., wife of James M. Boland, of Wilkes-Barre, issue, May and Daniel L. William A., attorney-at-law, Wilkes-Barre, is with his father in business. Daniel L., Jr., principal East End school, Wilkes-Barre, married Annie Murphy, and they are the parents of six children: John, Ellen, Edmund, Joseph, Daniel L., Anna. John F., attorney-at-law, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is with his father in business. Marie Alberta, teacher, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Francis C., contractor, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Leon A., was a clerk Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now a salesman in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

ARTHUR A. CASPER, a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born May 17, 1884. He acquired a practical education in the public schools, being a member of the 1901 college preparatory class of the high school. Later he took up journalistic work on the *Wilkes-Barre Times*. For a year he was employed on the reportorial staff of the *Wilkes-Barre News* and in 1904 accepted the assistant city editorship of the *Wilkes-Barre Times*.

Charles Casper, grandfather of Arthur A. Casper, was born in Czarnikow, Germany, 1832. He was educated in the town of his birth, and in 1852, when twenty years of age, sought a new home in the United States. He settled in New York City, where by honest efforts and hard

labor he became a prosperous merchant, dealing exclusively in furs. In 1874 he located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in the wholesale dry goods and notion business. His eldest son Max was admitted into partnership in 1884, the business being then conducted under the firm name of Charles Casper & Son. He carried a large and fine assortment of goods, commanded an extensive and profitable trade, and continued in the business until his death occurred in Wilkes-Barre, August 17, 1899. He was kind and loving and gave considerable to charity. His wife Rachel, whom he married February 17, 1856, was born in Crakaw, Austria, in 1835, and died in Wilkes-Barre, December 21, 1895. To their union were born the following children: Max, December 23, 1856; Edward, April 15, 1858, one of the proprietors of the Luzerne Skirt Company of Wilkes-Barre; George, October 9, 1859; Louis, February 21, 1861; and Sarah Jane, June 15, 1865. Louis Casper was educated in the schools of New York, and after his father's death became associated with his brother Max in the wholesale dry goods business. On June 21, 1905, he was married to Frances Kathryn Lewith, daughter of Louis Lewith, of Wilkes-Barre. Sarah Jane Casper was married to Samuel J. Salsburg, a successful merchant of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Salsburg are the parents of the following children: Dora, Louis, Eugene, Rachel, Harris, Charles, Mildred, Charlotte and Rosalind.

Max Casper, father of Arthur A. Casper, was born at Lockport, New York, December 22, 1856. He attended the public schools of New York City, and after obtaining an excellent preliminary training started his business career. For a time he was employed in his father's store and later went to Pittsburg, where he engaged in the retail dry goods business. After his parents located in Wilkes-Barre, he moved to that city and became associated with his father. From a modest establishment on Northampton street he succeeded in building the business up to a large enterprise. For nine years the firm was located at No. 44 South Pennsylvania avenue, and in 1898 they erected a handsome three-story brick building, 42 by 120 in size, at No. 41 South Pennsylvania avenue, at which place the firm is now located. On February 25, 1883, Max Casper was married to Louise Price, daughter of Aaron and Rachel Price, the former having been a manufacturer in New York city. Four children were the issue of this marriage: Arthur A., born May 17, 1884, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Carolyn, born January 1, 1886,



graduated with honors from the Mallinckrodt convent, class of 1904; Rosalie, born August 28, 1893; and Victor, born November 26, 1898.

H. E. H.

MAJOR JOHN ALFRED OPP, a well known lawyer, who has achieved a good standing in his profession as the result of close application and tireless energy in the cause of his clients, is a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, having been born in the vicinity of Muncy, July 15, 1847, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Keziah (Schuyler) Opp.

Thomas Jefferson Opp was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1818, son of John and Mary (Feaster) Opp, the former named having been born in Columbia county, from whence he came with three brothers—Jacob, Philip and Thomas—to Muncy, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that section. Keziah (Schuyler) Opp was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Adam Schuyler, of Paradise township, Northumberland county. Mrs. Opp was one of a large number of children, Mrs. Sarah Lavery, a resident of Michigan, being the only one living at the present time (1906). Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Opp, who were members of the Baptist church, were the parents of seven children, six of whom attained maturity: Henry, a farmer at Muncy Creek; John Alfred, mentioned hereafter; Schuyler, who is engaged in the mercantile business in Idaho; Mrs. Gertrude App; Sally, wife of Phineas Albeck, of Muncy Creek, a farmer; and William, who died in early life. The mother of these children died at the age of seventy-five years.

John Alfred Opp is indebted to the public school system of Lycoming county for his early educational privileges, and the knowledge thus gained was supplemented by attendance at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, from which he was graduated in 1870. The following year he was engaged as teacher in the public schools of Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, and in Plymouth, Luzerne county, and followed that vocation for two years. In the meantime he pursued a course of study in law under the preceptorship of E. H. Little, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Columbia county February 1, 1873, and to the Luzerne county bar February 24, 1873. He possesses the attributes of industry and perseverance, and these have been the means of bringing to him numerous clients. Aside from his law practice Mr. Opp was identified with various important en-

terprises, among them being the Plymouth Gas Company and the Plymouth Water Company, in each of which he served as a director for a number of years, and he was instrumental in the organization of both. He has devoted much time and attention to the cause of education, bringing ideas and energies that have redounded greatly to the benefit of the schools, and for twenty-five years he was a member of the board of directors of the public schools of the borough of Plymouth, where he resides.

During the years in the history of the nation when there was an urgent demand for every true-hearted citizen to aid the government, Mr. Opp offered his services and became a member of Company D, Seventh Cavalry Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, attached to the Army of the Cumberland, January, 1864. His first engagement was at Resaca, Georgia, then at Rome, Georgia, and the various battles around Atlanta, Georgia, the chief of which was Noonday Creek and Lovejoy Station. There were also a number of skirmishes during a period of three months. During 1865 he was with General James H. Wilson at Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, Columbus, Georgia; and then went to Macon, Georgia, where the regiment was encamped when the war closed. The campaigns of this division were among the most interesting of any of the Civil war. From the time they left Eastport, Mississippi, until they reached Macon, Georgia, they passed through a section of country remote from any mail communications, and they were obliged to subsist mainly upon what they could get from the country through which they passed. In the many engagements in which the regiment participated Mr. Opp displayed courage and gallantry, and was mustered out of service with his regiment at Macon, Georgia, August 23, 1865, at the close of the war. For several years he held the position of judge advocate in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with the rank of major. He is a member of Plymouth Lodge, No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master. He is a member of Gaylord Post, No. 109, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held all the offices.

Mr. Opp married, October 12, 1880, Helen Wier, now deceased, daughter of the late Andrew Wier, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and for many years a resident of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Opp: John Howard, a student in Lehigh University, class of 1906; Elizabeth, a student at Syracuse University, class of 1907; and Helen, a student at Wyoming Seminary, class of



1905. Mr. Opp and his family hold membership in the First Presbyterian church of Plymouth, in which body he was a member of the board of trustees for a number of years.

H. E. H.

**ANDREW SHUPP**, deceased, youngest son and child of Philip and Susan (Krupp) Shupp, and grandson of Colonel Philip Shupp, who was noted for his bravery during the Revolutionary war, was born on the old Shupp homestead in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where the Boston breaker is now located, July 2, 1831.

The common schools of Plymouth township, which he attended during the winter terms for a number of years, afforded Andrew Shupp the opportunity of obtaining a practical English education. At an early age he began earning his own livelihood by working on the farm, and in 1851 he entered the general store in Plymouth conducted by his brother, Peter Shupp, (a sketch of whom appears also in this work) where he continued for many years, and was also in the service of his nephew, Charles Shupp, son of Peter Shupp, who later took charge of the store. He was compelled to relinquish his position on account of failing health, but this did not improve his physical condition, and he passed away at his residence in Plymouth, July 27, 1884, aged fifty-three years. In his early life he became a member of the Christian Church in Plymouth, the doctrines of which he strictly adhered to and faithfully followed in his daily walk and conversation. He was a staunch Republican, using his influence in behalf of the interests of that party. During the Civil war period he was a member of the Home Guard of Pennsylvania, and later was drafted and served for the entire period of his enlistment, faithfully performing the varied and arduous duties assigned to him.

Mr. Shupp married, May 18, 1852, Sarah Gardner, who was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, daughter of Daniel and Katurah (Pringle) Gardner, of Plymouth, who were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Six children were the issue of this union: 1. Thomas, born September 16, 1854, died October 28, 1856, aged two years. 2. John C., born September 11, 1856, married Emily Kern, issue: one daughter, Emily; and died April 5, 1904. A sketch of John Shupp appears elsewhere in this work. 3. George B., born August 5, 1858, died August 10, 1863, aged five years. 4. Harry G., born August 31, 1860, married Lillie Sturdevant, daughter of Dr. S. B. Sturdevant, of Wilkes-Barre, issue: Burton

and Kenneth. 5. Walter E., born March 26, 1863, is unmarried, went to the west, locating first in Wisconsin. Mary, born May 20, 1866. Mrs. Shupp, widow of Andrew Shupp, was educated in the common schools of Plymouth. She is a member of the Christian church, and is actively and prominently identified with the work connected therewith, holding membership in the Ladies' Missionary Society, Ladies' Aid Society and the Christian Women's Board of Missions. She is highly esteemed in the community in which she resides, and enjoys the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends.

H. E. H.

**JAMES COOL**, the well-known real estate dealer of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, near Blairsville, September 11, 1861. He is a son of William and Ann (Skelton) Cool.

Abraham Cool, grandfather of James Cool, was born in Black Creek township, and for a number of years was employed in the machine shop at Weatherly, Carbon county, Pennsylvania. He was a man of upright character and highly respected throughout the community in which he resided. His wife, Sarah (Smith) Cool, was born and reared near Black Creek, Pennsylvania, and bore him seven children, one of whom, James Cool, is living at the present time (1905) in Easton, Pennsylvania. Abraham Cool died at his home at Weatherly, aged seventy-seven years, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-four years.

William Cool, father of James Cool, was born and reared in Black Creek township, Pennsylvania, where he received his education in the district schools, and for a number of years after attaining young manhood was a dealer in horses in his native town. In addition to this, he conducted a large lumber business in that vicinity. In 1872 he came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and thereafter was engaged in trucking and general carting. He was an industrious man, and in the various lines of business to which he devoted his attention established an enviable reputation for uprightness and honesty. He was united in marriage to Ann Skelton, who was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, England, daughter of Joseph Skelton, who was also of English birth, but came to America and located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade of shoe-making until his death at the age of seventy-six. Joseph Skelton married Ann Little, a native of England, who bore him six children who are living at the present time, four

of whom are in this country, namely: Joseph, John and Elizabeth, residents of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Ann, above named as the mother of James Cool. The mother of these children died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cool, of whom six are still living, as follows: James, special subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of Elmer Greenwald, of Wilkes-Barre; Hettie, wife of William Ellsworth, of Wilkes-Barre; George, a resident of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Walter, a resident of Morristown, Pennsylvania; Milton, a plumber by trade and a resident of Wilkes-Barre. The mother of these children resides with her son Milton in Wilkes-Barre. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. William Cool, the father of these children, died in February, 1896, aged fifty-eight years.

James Cool spent the early years of his life at White Haven until ten years of age, or 1872, when he accompanied his parents to Wilkes-Barre, where he attended school and completed his education. He then began his business career as a clerk in a store in Weatherly, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, and then filled a similar position in a store in the town of Fairview, Luzerne county, where he remained five years. Desiring to see more of the world he took a position as traveling salesman, covering in the course of his travels fourteen states, and remaining in this capacity for ten years, acquiring an excellent business education and practical experience which has been valuable to him in his business. Upon his return to Wilkes-Barre, in 1895, he opened a real estate office, combining also the buying and selling of bonds and mortgages, and during the intervening years has built up an extensive business.

On July 13, 1887, Mr. Cool was united in marriage to Miss Mary Voigt, who was born in Wilkes-Barre, the daughter of Adolph and Apolonia (Warner) Voigt. Mrs. Cool was one of seven children, five of whom are living, as follows: Mary, wife of James Cool; Kate, a school teacher; Helen, wife of Marcus Smith, Jr.; and William and Gertrude Voigt, all residing in Wilkes-Barre. The father of these children died December 26, 1886, aged forty-eight years. For many years he was connected with the Wilkes-Barre Deposit & Savings Bank, holding the responsible position of cashier. Mrs. Voigt is still living at the present time (1905).

In politics Mr. Cool is an adherent of the principles of the Democratic party. He was for a time member of the select council of the city of Wilkes-Barre. He holds membership in the

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Press Club, Westmoreland Club and Concordia Society.

H. E. H.

JOHN SHUPP, deceased, for many years a representative citizen of Wilkes-Barre, was a lineal descendant of Colonel Philip Shupp, of Revolutionary fame. The line of descent is traced through Philip and Susan (Krupp) Shupp to Andrew and Sarah (Gardner) Shupp, parents of John Shupp, the former named being deceased and the latter residing in Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Sketches of Philip and Andrew Shupp appear elsewhere in this work.

John Shupp was born in Plymouth township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1856. He was educated in the common schools of Plymouth and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and at an early age gained his first experience in earning a livelihood by picking slate in the coal breakers. Later on he became clerk for his uncle in his general store on Main street, Plymouth, where he remained several years. In 1881 he entered into partnership with John Cooper, engaging in the dry goods and grocery lines, under the firm name of Shupp & Cooper, their store being located on Main street, Plymouth. This connection continued for about three years, and at the expiration of this period of time, in 1884, he engaged with Ahlborn & Co., of Wilkes-Barre, as traveling salesman, in which capacity he served for about fifteen years. In 1899 he severed his connection with this firm and entered the employ of Frishmuth Brothers & Co., of Third street, Philadelphia, and traveled for them until his death. He was a Republican in politics, casting his vote for the candidates of that party since attaining his majority. He served as councilman in Plymouth for one year, discharging the duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, as are also his widow and daughter. He was a member of No. 1 Fire Company of Plymouth, and served as its treasurer for a number of years. He was also a member of the Improved Order of Hep-tasophs of Plymouth. Mr. Shupp married, May 25, 1880, Emily May Kern, daughter of John and Sophia (Creek) Kern, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and one daughter was the issue, Emily Gardner, born December 3, 1882.

John Kern, father of Mrs. Shupp, was born in Newton Centre, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1821, the first son and child of George and Elsie (Barnes) Kern, whose family consisted of several children, among whom were the following:







John, George, Charles, Barnes, Katherine and Elizabeth. George Kern, a farmer of Newton Centre, Pennsylvania, was born January 13, 1797, died March 3, 1880, aged eighty-three years. His wife Elsie (Barnes) Kern, was born September 18, 1799, died November 11, 1880, aged eighty-one years. John Kern, brother of George Kern, just mentioned, contracted the gold fever and started for California May 13, 1850, landing there August 7, 1850, via Panama, the trip costing him three hundred dollars. He conducted a hotel in California for some time, but this was finally destroyed by fire, causing him a total loss of two thousand five hundred dollars. John Kern, father of Mrs. Shupp, was a carpenter by trade and built a great many breakers in his time. He was later general superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson collieries at Boston Hill, Plymouth township, for several years, after which he entered the planing mill business with Harvey Brothers & Kern in Plymouth. He also engaged in contracting for a number of years, erecting a large number of buildings in Plymouth, standing well up in his line. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a member of the A. F. and A. M. He married, March 23, 1845, Sophia Creek, born January 29, 1820, in Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, a descendant of a German ancestry, and their children were: Seymour Butler, born March 29, 1846, died June 30, 1862, John Sterling, born March 28, 1848, died September 18, 1850, Hannah Gertrude, born February 11, 1852, married, November 20, 1872, Charles B. Smith, of Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, issue: John Futhey, Charles Kern, Helen Gertrude, Percifer Robert; they reside in West Pittston, James Grear, born May 18, 1854, was drowned in Plymouth, May 28, 1863, aged nine years, Emily May, born May 20, 1858, was educated in the private and public schools of Plymouth and is now the widow of John Shupp, whose name heads this sketch. Hettie Sophia, born July 1, 1860, married (first) William Field Bean, of Williamsport, who died January, 1898; she married (second), March 23, 1904, Robert Morris Spurge. John Kern, father of these children, died October 30, 1885, aged sixty-four years and was buried with Masonic honors in Forty Fort. His wife, who was a member of the Presbyterian church, a remarkably well preserved woman for her age, beloved by all, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Shupp, in Plymouth, February 26, 1901, and was buried beside her husband in Forty Fort.

John Shupp's death, which occurred April 5,

1904, was sad in the extreme, he being killed by the running away of the horses of Fire Engine Company, No. 2, who were on their way to a fire. The rear wheels of the engine slid along the street car tracks on East Market street and the Public Square, the horses turning to South Main street, and when the wheels cleared the car tracks, the engine nearly upset, bending an axle and throwing the driver, Thomas Gaffney, Sr., to the ground. The three maddened horses, being without a driver, started toward South Main street at a rapid rate of speed. The brakes were applied, and the fireman on the engine ran ahead and succeeded in getting hold of the lines, but did not succeed in stopping the horses at this time. Mr. Shupp with Adam Endler was running to the scene of the fire on Public Square, and when in front of the Bon Ton millinery store on South Main street they saw the three horse team of Steamer No. 2 approaching at a furious rate. Mr. Endler and Mr. Shupp jumped toward the team to stop them, and with one leap Mr. Shupp clasped the bridle of the nearest horse and the next instant the animal had felled him to the ground and the engine wheels, passed over his neck and body, crushing his form into an unrecognizable mass. Some of the bystanders carried the body into Tuck's drug store on South Main street. Several physicians were soon on the spot, but before ten minutes had elapsed his life ebbed away. Thus, in trying to prevent the runaway horses from doing damage on the crowded street, he died, a victim to his self-sacrificing effort. The runaway horses were stopped by driver Michael Murray, of Chemical No. 10, driving in front of them on South Main street. Mr. Shupp was forty-seven years old at the time of his death, just in the prime of life. His remains were interred in the old Kern plot at Forty Fort, in which are also buried his maternal grandparents, Daniel and Katurah (Pringle) Gardner, who celebrated their golden wedding in 1880.

H. E. H.

**FAIRCHILD FAMILY.** The family represented by Henry S. Fairchild, of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, is of English origin and was planted in Connecticut during the colonial period. Prior to the Revolutionary war, three brothers immigrated to what was then the unexplored west. One of these brothers, John Fairchild, settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and became the founder of the branch of the family hereinafter mentioned.

Solomon Fairchild, son of the aforesaid John Fairchild, remained with his father and became

the owner of about three hundred acres of land which subsequently became very valuable, it being a portion of the Wyoming Valley Anthracite coal field. A portion of said land was included in the survey for the borough of Nanticoke, incorporated January 31, 1874, and is now (1906) the western portion of said town. By will, this land became the property of the three sons who remained at home. His wife was Elizabeth Lutsey, and the following named children were born to them: Margaret, Priscilla, Rosanna, Anna, Elizabeth, Isabella, Mary, William, who emigrated west to Indiana; and John, Solomon and Abraham, who are the three referred to above, and mentioned at length hereinafter. Abraham married Hannah Miller, now (1906) deceased, and their children are: Lizzie, Anna, Mary, Caroline, Milton, Agness and Wesley, and Bennie, deceased. Solomon married Sarah Robins, now (1906) deceased, and their children are: Ambrose, Frank, George, Lincoln, Lizzie, Lynda, Minnie and Grace. About the year 1870 Abraham and Solomon, last above mentioned, sold their properties in and near Nanticoke to the Susquehanna Coal Company, and moved their families, Abraham to near Montandon, Pennsylvania, and Solomon near Milton, Pennsylvania.

John Fairchild, older brother of Abraham and Solomon, was born in 1814 in the old Fairchild homestead, which is still (1906) doing service as a farm residence. He was a farmer, owning fifty acres of his father's estate, was a man of considerable means and influence, and one of the pillars of the Presbyterian Church of Nanticoke, aiding very materially in building the church edifice and maintaining the same thereafter, and an ever faithful attendant when health permitted. He married Martha Line, a daughter of Henry Line, who also emigrated from Connecticut and settled near the Fairchild property, and their children are: Anna E., died 1883; Henry S., Alfred, Martha L., and John M. John Fairchild died 1879, and his widow died 1883.

John M. Fairchild at the death of his father purchased from his brother and sister heirs the largest portion of his father's farm, which had been platted as town property, and after disposing of same to individual lot purchasers, he bought a farm two miles west of Berwick, Pennsylvania, where he now (1906), in addition to farming conducts a large dairy business. He married Clara B. Wolfe, and their children are: William J., Wesley B., Minnie and Laura.

Martha L. Fairchild married Olaf F. Ferris, and their children are: Ada, John H., Martha, and Olaf. After disposing of her interests in her

father's estate to her brother, John M., they purchased a farm adjoining Berwick, Pennsylvania, on the west, which has since become a part of the town, and known as West Berwick. They are living retired.

Alfred Fairchild married Euphemia Garringer and their children are: Laura M., Irven D., Gertrude and Minnie. Previous to the death of his father he purchased a farm near Three Rivers, Michigan, on which he moved his family and followed farming until his son was married, when he retired and moved to Three Rivers.

Anna E. Fairchild married William Fairchild (a descendant of a brother of the founder of the family represented by this sketch). She died January 20, 1883, and Mr. Fairchild died February 1, 1903. Their children are: Washington Monroe, deceased; Anderson, deceased; Harvey W., married Lucy Rhinard, and now a prosperous farmer, adjoining West Berwick, Pennsylvania; and Edith L. and Edna L., living retired in their mother's home at the corner of West Main and Hanover streets, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. The property of Anna E. Fairchild was successfully managed by her husband during his lifetime, and at his death divided equally between the living children.

Henry S. Fairchild was born March 18, 1839, at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he has resided his whole life. He received his education in the common schools of his native township, Tewport. He married Louisa Robins, daughter of John and Sarah Carter Robins, January 22, 1863, and their children are: Charles L., Fannie I. and Harry C. He rented the Squire John Robins farm, and moved on and began working same April 1, 1865, and continued farming same until April 1, 1883. At the death of his father he and his brother John M. were appointed administrators, and they together settled the principal part of the estate. After John M. moved out of Luzerne county, H. S. has been the acting administrator. In settling this estate he became the owner of the West Nanticoke flour and feed mill property, which he operated from 1883 to 1888. He was also interested in various enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, being a stockholder therein, and is now (1906) serving the same in the capacity of director. He also was one of the organizers of the Nanticoke Light Company (the first electric light company in the borough), and served as director from the organization and was president of the board at the time the Citizens' Electric Light, Heat and Power Company bought the Nanticoke Light Company. He is a stockholder in the Nanticoke

to the Ice Company and is serving the same as director, treasurer and general manager. He has served several terms as a member of the borough council. In national and state politics he is considered to be a Republican, but in local affairs he supports those in his judgment best fitted for the office.

Charles L. Fairchild was born August 21, 1861, at Nanticoke, where he has thus far passed his life. He was educated in the public schools of his native borough, and also at Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. When old enough he assisted his father on the farm, afterward in the milling business, acting as bookkeeper and salesman. He is now (1906) engaged by the Nanticoke Ice Company in the capacity of superintendent. He is a charter member of the Nanticoke National Bank, and since its organization has served as director and secretary for the board of directors. He is now serving the borough of Nanticoke in the capacity of secretary for the town council, which position he has held for six years. He is a member of Keystone Commandery, No. 23, A. and L. O. Knights of Malta, and of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Grace A. Thomas, June 27, 1888, and their children are: Vida L., Enola G., Lois M., Marion C., and Emma Louise.

Fannie L., sister of Charles L. and Harry C. Fairchild, was born August 7, 1866, at Nanticoke. Her education was received in the borough schools and Nanticoke and the Bloomsburg State Normal School. At an early age she began the study of music, and has since the age of eleven been very active in church, choir and Sunday school music. In 1887 she married Samuel C. Beidleman, then a (saddler) harness-maker in Nanticoke. He was later engaged by the Central railroad of New Jersey at the Buttonwood transfer office, and now (1906) is with the American Car and Foundry company, Berwick, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Beidleman has since their removal to Berwick, (four years) been organist for the First Presbyterian Church of Berwick, in which is a very fine pipe organ.

Harry C. Fairchild, brother of Charles L. and Fannie L. Beidleman, was born September 16, 1869, at Nanticoke. He received his education in the public schools of Nanticoke, also at the Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He began his active career with the Central railroad of New Jersey at Nanticoke, later was with same company at Wilkes-Barre, and then accepted a position under same management operating a railroad at Shawnee, Oklahoma Territory, re-

maining one year. He then accepted his present position, that of freight agent for the Wyoming and Lackawanna railroad company, familiarly known as the Laurel line, at Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Republican, thus adhering to the traditions of the family. He married, June 2, 1892, Laura Dietrich, born July 29, 1869, and they are the parents of two children, Russel D. and Evelyn.

H. E. H.

WILLIAM ALDEN FAIRCHILD. Solomon Fairchild was born in Newport township, July 28, 1804, and died there June 22, 1848. He followed agricultural pursuits and was a very successful farmer in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Alden, born November 27, 1807, who was a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Wyoming valley. They had the following children: Rachel, born December 16, 1828; John, August 20, 1830; Rosannah, October 21, 1832; William Alden, February 7, 1837, mentioned hereinafter; and Margaret, born January 19, 1843.

William Alden Fairchild, second son and fourth child of Solomon and Elizabeth (Alden) Fairchild, was born in Newport township, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1837. The first years of his life were spent in the town of his birth, and he attended the common school of the day until the age of eleven years, when, upon the death of his father, he went to live with Abraham Line, of Newport, a boatman on the canal, for whom he commenced working at the early age above mentioned. He continued with Mr. Line for a number of years on boats plying between Nanticoke and Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and various points in the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay. In 1860 William A. Fairchild abandoned canal work, having bought a farm at Dorrance, Pennsylvania, which he cultivated for about four years, and on which two of his children were born. At the end of this time he again took up work on the canal. In 1864 he commenced business for himself, and having served such a thorough apprenticeship, made a complete success of this undertaking. He continued to conduct his business on the canal until 1872, when he gave up this field of labor permanently. He resided on a farm in Hanover township until 1888, when he removed to Nanticoke, where he built a commodious dwelling, in which he lived, retired from business, for fourteen years prior to his death, February 1, 1903. His widow and several of his children are still occupants of this home. He was buried in Han-

over Green cemetery, Hanover township, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fairchild was one of the wealthiest, most progressive, and highly respected citizens of Nanticoke, and was always ready to give such assistance as was in his power to forward any movement which promised well for the public good. During the last five years of his life his summers were spent with his family at Lilly Lake, in the beautiful cottage which he had erected there. His political support was always given to the Republican party. He was a strong supporter and regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, to which his children also belong. His widow is a Methodist in religion. He was one of the organizers, a director and stockholder of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, and formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Nanticoke.

Mr. Fairchild married (first), February 14, 1861, Anna Elizabeth Fairchild, born September 12, 1837, in Newport township, daughter of John and Martha (Line) Fairchild, of Newport township, and they had five children: Washington Monroe, born in Dorrance, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1862, died January 4, 1887. Anderson Clarence, born in Dorrance, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1863, died February 27, 1870. Harvey William, born at Nanticoke, August 16, 1866, now residing in Berwick. Edith Lillian, born September 17, 1870, at Nanticoke. Edna Letitia, born at Nanticoke, November 10, 1874. Anna Elizabeth (Fairchild) Fairchild died January 20, 1883. Mr. Fairchild married (second) January 16, 1889, Susan (Arnold) Engler, of Dorrance, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Slaker) Arnold, natives of Newport township. By this marriage Mr. Fairchild had one child, Byron, born in Nanticoke, October 15, 1889.

Abraham and Elizabeth (Slaker) Arnold, the parents of the second Mrs. Fairchild, had seven children: Catharine, Jacob, who resides in Iowa; Rebecca, married I. M. Jones, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Lizzie; William, a resident of Slocum, Pennsylvania; Susan, widow of William Alden Fairchild; Martha, married John Lutz, of Plains, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Abraham Arnold died in Slocum about the year 1880, and Elizabeth, his widow, died April 4, 1885, in Lee-mine, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

Susan (Arnold) Engler Fairchild married (first) August 28, 1860, Lyman G. Engler, of Dorrance, and had five children: Adlie G., born September 4, 1870, married Simon Stein, resides at Dorrance, and is the mother of five children.

Bertha Elizabeth, born October 27, 1872, married Charles Thomas, resides at Nanticoke, and has four children. George W., born February 21, 1875, married Ollie Balliet, resides at Lake Nuangola, and has two children. Eldridge E., born April 21, 1877, died March 25, 1894, is buried at Stairville, Pennsylvania. Allie Viola, born July 2, 1880, died August 2, 1881, and is buried at Stairville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Engler died August 4, 1881, the same week as his daughter.  
H. E. H.

EDWARD H. COOLBAUGH, D. D. S. The family of which Edward H. Coolbaugh, D. D. S., of Kingston, Pennsylvania, is a representative, is supposed to have been founded in this country by William Coolbaugh (or Coolbrook), whose vocation was that of sea captain, and who with his wife, Sarah (Johnson) Coolbaugh (or Coolbrook), settled in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, from whence they removed to Monroe county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of a number of children, a full account of whom appears in the sketch of Johnson R. Coolbaugh on another page of this work.

Peter Coolbaugh, great-grandfather of Dr. Edward H. Coolbaugh, and a descendant of William Coolbaugh (or Coolbrook), probably a son, moved to Wysox, thence to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred August 13, 1840, aged fifty-nine years and six months. By his marriage to Eleanor Jacobs, who died August 25, 1855, aged seventy-nine years and five months, he had William, see forward; Benjamin; Aaron; Eli; Susan, married Ephraim King; Lovina, married (first) a Mr. Moore, and (second) a Mr. Barney; Sarah, married (first) a Mr. Decker, and (second) a Mr. Green; Mary, born March, 1819, married John Marcy, of Old Forge, Pennsylvania, and died 1887. Peter Coolbaugh was a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics.

William Coolbaugh, eldest son of Peter and Eleanor (Jacobs) Coolbaugh, was born June 26, 1801, died February 27, 1877. He married Anna Diamond, who died October 27, 1887, aged eighty-eight years. Their children were: Ransom, born August 13, 1821, died February 21, 1904, married Betsy Whitlock; Polly A., born February 20, 1823, died February 8, 1887, married Jared Marex; Benjamin, born July 19, 1825, see forward; Eleanor, born January 11, 1828, died August 12, 1898, married George Nafeus; Nancy, born June 1, 1830; John, born August 21, 1832, died December 30, 1860; William, born December 9, 1834, married Mary Winters; Caro-



line, born August 20, 1837, died May 20, 1880, married Aaron Ganerger; Irwin, born September 10, 1839, died April 14, 1852; Eliza, born June 22, 1842, died January 8, 1898; Hannah, born August 8, 1844, died April 14, 1853.

Benjamin Coolbaugh, second son of William and Anna (Diamond) Coolbaugh, was born July 10, 1825, in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. He followed the quiet but useful calling of agriculture, and his operations were conducted in his native county, where his entire life was passed. He served as a justice of the peace twenty years, and also school director for many years, and his incumbency was noted for efficiency and trustworthiness. He married Jane Gay, born in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; 1832, who bore him eight children, five of whom are living at the present time (1905): Dr. Edward H., mentioned hereafter; Irwin, a resident of Forty Fort, married Lizzie Pettibone; George, a resident of Jackson township, married Elizabeth Baker, of Wyoming; Jennie, married William Johnson, of Trucksville; and Myrtle, a resident of Dallas, married Marie Creasy. The mother of these children died July 3, 1894.

Edward H. Coolbaugh, D. D. S., eldest son of the surviving children of Benjamin and Jane (Gay) Coolbaugh, was born in Exeter township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1851. He was educated in the Wyoming county common schools, and in Wyoming Institute, from which he was graduated with the class of 1873. He then became a student in the Baltimore College of Dentistry, graduating therefrom as Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1877. He located first for practice at Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, where he lived nine years, and in 1886 removed to Kingston, Pennsylvania, his present place of residence and practice. His business life is devoted to his profession, and his home life to the comfort of his family. He takes an active interest in the welfare of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his family are members, and in the advancement of the cause of temperance in the community in which he resides. If he takes part in politics it is as an advocate of the right teachings of the Prohibition party. He is also a staunch supporter of educational institutions, and for nine years served in the capacity of school director.

Dr. Coolbaugh married, October 2, 1877, Lillie A. Kleintob, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Swek) Kleintob, of Fairmount township, Pennsylvania. During the war of 1861-65 Nathan Kleintob was musician to the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves. Dr. and Mrs. Coolbaugh

have two children: Thomas S., born December 10, 1878, an employee of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company; and Emily J., born August 9, 1880, a school teacher.

H. E. H.

**LAWALL FAMILY.** Elmer Henry Lawall, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, was born in Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1861, son of Allen Jacob and Maria (Toengeous) Lawall.

Allen Jacob Lawall was born near Easton, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1841. He acquired his early education in the Moravian schools of that vicinity and at Bethlehem. He then for some years pursued mechanical work, and eventually entered into the service of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Mr. Lawall is a man of quiet habits, an excellent type of the Moravian Church follower, temperate in all things, honorable in his dealings with men, and upright in his daily walk. He is a Mason and takes a deep and commendable interest in the welfare of the craft. His wife was Maria Toengeous, and of their seven children, four are now living: Elmer Henry, born December 7, 1861, of whom later. Marie Antoinette, wife of C. J. Gapp, of Bethlehem, of the Bethlehem "Times." Helen Elizabeth, wife of Louis Bentley, of Bethlehem, mechanical engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Madeline, a student at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Elmer Henry Lawall, eldest child of Allen Jacob and Maria (Toengeous) Lawall, acquired his elementary education in the Moravian schools in Bethlehem, and in 1882 graduated from Lehigh University with degree of C. E. The following year he was in the engineering department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, in charge of the company's mines at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and from that time to 1887, his service was required as chief engineer of the Beaver Brook, Silver Brook, Black Ridge, the J. S. Wentz, the Morea, and the New Boston Coal Companies, and in addition to his general services with these companies he was constantly engaged in engineering enterprises on his own account. From 1887 to 1890 he was general manager of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad and Coal Companies, with headquarters in Scranton. From 1890 to 1898 was general superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and from 1898 to the present time has been treasurer of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton. Mr. Lawall is also present consulting



engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company; secretary of the Diamond Land and Improvement Company; president of the Attica Electric Light, Water and Gas Company; consulting engineer of the American Exploitation Company of Denver, Colorado; treasurer of the Town Topics Gold Mining Company of Central City, Colorado; president of the Cleveland and Scranton Oil Company of Cleveland, Ohio; vice-president Sterling Mining and Milling Company of Idaho; director of the Hazleton Iron Works; and an expert engineer for various other corporations of like character with those previously mentioned. Mr. Lawall is a member of Westmoreland Club, University Club of Philadelphia, Euclid Club, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Country Clubs of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pennsylvania. Elmer Henry Lawall married, June 14, 1888, Carolyn Johns, daughter of the late George Johns, coal operator of Audenreid, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Elise, a student at Streatham, England; Marie, student at Montreal, Canada; and Claire, at home.

H. E. H.

**LLEWELLYN FAMILY.** James Llewellyn and Mary Evans, his wife, were natives of Wales, and were of Pembrokeshire when they determined to emigrate with their family to America in 1869, less than two-score years ago. James Llewellyn in Wales had learned a trade there, and came to this country to better his own condition and that of his children, as did the Puritans of New England more than two centuries before his time. He settled in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he was a stone contractor to the time of his death in 1902, at the age of seventy years. His wife, Mary Evans, died in 1901. Mr. Llewellyn was a member of the Masonic order, with a high standing in fraternal circles, and also was a devoted member of the Baptist church. James Llewellyn and Mary Evans had children: 1. Sarah, wife of James W. Davis, a stone mason of West Pittston, Pennsylvania. 2. George J., lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, of whom later. 3. Anna, wife of Clarence Shipman, of Norwalk, Connecticut. 4. Polly, wife of Morris Bierly, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 5. Owen, contractor of Pittston, Pennsylvania. 6. John, died 1903; former business man of West Pittston; treasurer of the borough, and at the time of his death member of the West Pittston school board. 7. James Grant, business man; member of the firm of J. D. Delahunty & Company, West Pittston, Pennsylvania. 8. Elizabeth, died 1886.

George J. Llewellyn, second child of James Llewellyn and his wife, Mary Evans, was born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, September 24, 1856, and was about thirteen years old when he came with his parents to America and settled in Pittston, Pennsylvania. His early education was acquired partly in Pembrokeshire and partly in Pittston, and upon attaining his majority he associated with his father in contracting and building enterprises. In 1886 he became proprietor of a mercantile business in Pittston, as hardware dealer, plumber, and tinner, which he continued until January, 1895, when he sold out. In the fall of 1894 he was elected prothonotary of Luzerne county for a term of three years; and in 1896, in connection with his official duties, he became a law student under the preceptorship of John T. Lenahan, of Wilkes-Barre. In June, 1902, he was admitted to practice, and in the spring of the next year became partner with Judge Troutman, who was one of the board before whom Mr. Llewellyn was, with thirty-five other young legal aspirants, arraigned and examined before admission to the bar under the requirements of the rules of the courts; and it may be stated in this connection that, of the class of thirty-six presented for examination at that time, only six were successful, and of the fortunate half dozen George J. Llewellyn's name was among the first in standing and proficiency. He served as deputy internal revenue collector from 1898 to 1901, when he was appointed warden of the Luzerne county prison, and served in that capacity a little more than two years. Politically Mr. Llewellyn is a Republican, firm in his allegiance to his party, and one of the most active and effective exponents of its principles in northeastern Pennsylvania. For eight years he acceptably filled the office of secretary of the State League of Republican Clubs, and in September, 1904, was elected first vice-president. During a period of twelve years he did not fail to attend every national convention of that body, and was a delegate in five successive years; was secretary of the committee which gave the dinner to Senator Penrose in 1897, and of that which gave the dinner to Senator Quay in 1902. He is a member of the Union Republican Club of Philadelphia, and his name and influence in his party councils extend throughout Pennsylvania. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the volunteer fire department of Pittston, of which he was chief for two terms, and in which he is a life member. He was one of the organizers of Company C. (of Pittston), Ninth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Reynolds. He is a member of Pittston Lodge,

Knights of Pythias; Pittston Lodge, Order of Elks; Wilkes-Barre Aerie, Order of Eagles; and of the Wilkes-Barre Press Club.

Mr. Llewellyn married, October 10, 1870, Mary A. Williams, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Williams, of Wilkes-Barre, and has two children: Mary G. and Samuel. H. E. H.

GEORGE J. HARTMAN, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born January 24, 1862, at Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. The family is of German origin and was founded in this country by ——— Hartman, who settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, being among those who suffered the hardships and privations incident to the settlement and development of the state during the early period of its history. Among his children was a son, John Hartman, born in Bucks County, 1757, enlisted in Jonathan Ludwig's company, August, 1776, and in Stephen Crummin's company, July, 1777, took up his residence in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, about 1800, and was married to Susan Shortly. George Hartman, son of John and Susan (Shortly) Hartman, married Margaret Fox, and among their children was a son, James Hartman, whose birth occurred in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1819; he married Sarah Potter, born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1820. After a long and useful life James Hartman died at his home in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, 1890.

George J. Hartman, son of James and Sarah (Potter) Hartman, was educated in the public schools of Millersburg, his native town, and Sunbury, whither his parents subsequently removed. He served two terms in the state legislature of Pennsylvania during the years 1901 and 1903, representing the city of Wilkes-Barre, and was also a member of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee of Pennsylvania. He is a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, a Republican in politics, and a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Mr. Hartman married, October 5, 1887, at Buckhorn, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, Sadie Moore, daughter of Mathias and Catherine Moore. They are the parents of one child, George Morrison Hartman, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1890. H. E. H.

COLONEL JACOB DAVIDSON LACIAR. Jacob Henry Laciar, Sr., a native of Lorraine, a province of France, visited the United States

early in the Nineteenth Century, but returned to France, where he died. He was an officer in the French army under Napoleon Bonaparte and a participant in the Moscow campaign.

Jacob Henry Laciar, Jr., son of Jacob Henry Laciar, Sr., also born in Lorraine, France, came to the United States about 1820 and settled in what is now the Lehigh Valley, where he died, 1845. He married in 1827, Susanna Garnet Diehl, of Swiss and French descent, born 1805, died near Bethlehem in 1897, aged ninety-two years. Mr. Laciar had been well educated in France, and was a civil engineer by profession and a teacher of mathematics. He had three sons: Charles Silas, Jacob Davidson, and Joseph.

Colonel Jacob Davidson Laciar, son of Jacob Henry and Susanna Garnet (Diehl) Laciar, was born near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1839. He married, in Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1863, Sarah Cordelia Line, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Culver) Line, born in Luzerne county in 1842, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1905. Mr. Laciar was educated in the schools at Bethlehem, and at an early age entered a printing office at that place, where he learned the trade of a printer. He leased the office of his employer in 1860, and commenced the publication of a weekly paper called *The Lehigh Valley Times*. Although he had just reached his majority (twenty-one years) he took an active part in the campaign of 1860, both as a writer and speaker, for the election of President Lincoln. He disposed of his interests in Bethlehem in 1861, and acquired an interest in *The Mauch Chunk Gazette*, then the only Republican paper published in Carbon county. He leased the office of this paper to other parties in 1862 for the purpose of entering the service of the United States. He enlisted in the Union army, August 15, 1862, as second lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battles of Antietam, (Sharpsburg), Maryland, and Fredricksburg, Virginia. He was promoted captain of his company, December 15, 1862, and was mustered out with his regiment with that rank in 1863. He re-enlisted in 1864 as captain of Company A, Two Hundred and Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, and was severely wounded near Thoroughfare Gap in a fight with Colonel Mosby's command. He continued to serve until the surrender of the Confederate States army, April 9, 1865, when he was sent with a battalion of his own regiment to Pittsburgh, and appointed to the command of the District of the Monongahela,

Department of Pennsylvania, serving at the same time as post quartermaster and provost marshal of Pittsburgh. He held this position until August, 1865, when he was finally mustered out with his regiment at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. At the same time he declined an appointment as captain in the regular United States army. He subsequently served on the staff of General John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, as aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel.

Colonel Laciár resumed in 1865 the publication of *The Mauch Chunk Gazette*, jointly with Captain John Richards Boyle, who later entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as Rev. John Richards Boyle, D. D., will be remembered as for some years pastor of the First Methodist Church of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The plant of the *Gazette* being destroyed by fire in 1868, Colonel Laciár disposed of what interest remained, and assumed in December, 1869, an editorial position on the *Scranton Republican*, which he retained, except during an interval of a few years, until 1896, when he accepted the editorial chair of *The Wilkes-Barre Record*. This position he held until February 1, 1905, when he resigned to accept the appointment of postmaster of Wilkes-Barre by President Roosevelt. Colonel Laciár is an original companion of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of Pennsylvania, and a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, Conyngham Post, Wilkes-Barre.

Mrs. Laciár's parents, Samuel and Martha (Culver) Line, respectively of Salem and Fairmount townships, Luzerne county, came of old families who were among the early settlers of lower Luzerne county, and had numerous representatives in the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut Lines of the Revolutionary army. Mrs. Laciár was educated at Wyoming Seminary under the late Rev. Dr. Reuben Nelson. She was a woman of many noble attainments, and devoted the later years of her life to some of the charitable and benevolent institutions of the city of Wilkes-Barre. She was an earnest church and Sunday school worker, and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Colonel and Mrs. Laciár had three children, born while residing at Mauch Chunk: Samuel Line, one of the editors of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and engaged in literary work; William Hamilton, served as non-commissioned officer, U. S. Volunteers, war with Spain, 1898, now connected with

the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia; and Harriet Belford.

H. E. H.

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITE, a prominent citizen and well established business man of Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city, November 12, 1849, a son of John and Melinda C. (Blackman) White. His paternal grandfather, Daniel White, was a wheelwright by trade, and settled early in Wilkes-Barre, where he followed his avocation until his death. His children were Mary, Joseph, Ellen, Sarah, John, Charles, Daniel, Jane and Thomas. John, one of the sons of this family, was born in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and followed the same occupation as did his father, removing to Wilkes-Barre in his boyhood. His wife was a daughter of Henry Blackman, a pioneer settler of Hanover township, Luzerne county. Of this marriage were born three children who reached years of maturity: William D., Mary (Mrs. Thomas C. Williams), and Charles B.

William D. White, eldest child of John and Melinda White, was reared in his native county and received an excellent education in the public schools, Harvey's Academy, and Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. He served an apprenticeship of seven years to the drug business and came from its service an accomplished pharmacist. After serving as a clerk for some time he became manager of a drug store in Wilkes-Barre, and in 1884 engaged in the drug business on his own account, as head of the firm of W. D. White & Co., and in which he has continued with gratifying success to the present time. He is active in community affairs, and takes a full share in the advancement of its interests in material, religious and educational affairs. He is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre, and in politics is a Republican. He has been for many years prominent in Masonic circles. He was master of Coalville Lodge (Ashley), No. 474, in 1875, and of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Wilkes-Barre, in 1892; high priest of Shekinah R. A. Chapter, No. 182, in 1904; and a member of Dieu le Vent Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 45. He is a Noble of Irem Temple, A. A. O. N., Mystic Shrine, and has for the past fifteen years served as district deputy grand master of the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Pennsylvania and the Luzerne County Pharmaceutical Association, and of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

February 9, 1872, Mr. White married Sarah A. Harper, a lady of English descent, and has had three children: Maude I., Edward R. and William Dwight, Jr.

H. E. H.

**PHILLIPS FAMILY.** The Phillips family of the branch under consideration here was among the early settlers in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, but of Windsor county, Vermont, parentage, and of old New England stock. Jonas Phillips and his wife Mary Taylor were both born in Brattleboro, Vermont, and Jonas' father and Mary Taylor's father were soldiers of the Revolution, but whether of the independent Vermont soldiery or of the Massachusetts line is uncertain, for data relating to their services during that eventful period is meagre and indefinite. It is known, however, that on both sides the family dates back to the time of the colonies, and that the immigrant ancestors were of English birth and parentage.

Jonas Phillips, the pioneer of the family in Pennsylvania, was by trade a wheelwright and farmer and followed both occupations after his removal to Pennsylvania, about 1834. He settled on a farm in Susquehanna county, and lived there until 1811, when he removed to Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, and lived with his son Edward until his death in 1876. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Democrat in politics. The children of Jonas Phillips and wife Mary Taylor were: Henry H., deceased. Luther, a physician, surgeon in the army during the war of 1861-65; now residing in Buffalo, New York. Edward M., of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and for some years associate judge and justice of the peace. Albert H., of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Lyman E., of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, a merchant.

Albert H. Phillips acquired his early education in the common schools, and his business education by actual experience and association with business men. In September, 1861, he entered the service as private, Company E, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was a corporal when at the end of a year he was discharged for disabilities contracted in the service. On his return home he found employment as clerk with merchants in Springville and Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, and later on for nearly three years was junior partner in the firm of Billings & Phillips, merchants at Tunkhannock. Still later he was in business alone, but in 1876 he sold out his interests in Wyoming county and removed to Wilkes-Barre,

Pennsylvania, and for a time acted as solicitor for the North Pennsylvania Railway Company. After three years he became partner with John T. Wood and J. G. Miller, and for two years operated a paper mill. In 1888 he began a real estate business in Wilkes-Barre, his present occupation.

Mr. Phillips married, June 22, 1876, Kate Brownscombe, daughter of Rev. Henry Brownscombe, who at one time was presiding elder of the Wilkes-Barre district of the Wyoming conference. Mrs. Phillips died June, 1879, leaving no children. In 1881 Mr. Phillips married Alice E. Carpenter, daughter of Benjamin Samuel Carpenter and wife Nancy Gardner. (See Carpenter Family). Children: Arline, born August 12, 1884, attended Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. Mary Derr, born November 12, 1887, attending the Armitage school, Wayne, Pennsylvania. Louise Carpenter, deceased.

**RYMAN FAMILY.** The Ryman family, a branch of which has had representatives who have been prominent factors in the civil and industrial history of Luzerne county for almost a century, came to America about 1750. In Europe the Rymans lived chiefly in Prussia, the ancestor of the branch under discussion here spelling his name Reinan. He lived near Warmbrum, Leignitz, province of Silesia, and it was one of his direct descendants who was the first of the family to come to America.

(I) George Ryman, the founder of this branch of the Ryman family in the United States, came about 1750, and settled near Easton, New Jersey. The Rymans were a numerous family in early Dallas history, and performed their parts well and faithfully in the many avocations they chose to make their own. George Ryman married Kate Motley, and their children were: Peter, of whom later; John; Jacob; Kate.

(II) Peter Ryman, eldest son and child of George (1) and Kate (Motley) Ryman, was born in New Jersey in 1776. He removed near Hope, Warren county, New Jersey, and there his four eldest children were born. He married, in New Jersey, Mary Sweazy, born 1780, daughter of Richard Sweazy. Children of Peter and Mary Ryman: John, Joseph, Peter and Eliza; these four were born near Hope, New Jersey; Peter then went with his family to Dallas, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and settled there, and in that town the two younger children were born: Abram, of whom later; and Richard.

(III) Abram Ryman, fifth child and fourth son of Peter (2) and Mary (Sweazy) Ryman,

was born in Dallas, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1817. He lived all his days on the homestead farm, where he was born, but made it an exceedingly active life. He began his business career as a farmer on a practical basis, and combined this with the business of a lumberman, clearing and cultivating large tracts of land in and near Dallas. He opened a general country store in Dallas in 1854, and founded the firm of A. Ryman & Sons, of Dallas and Wilkes-Barre. Previously, in 1845, he had established and operated lumber mills and a lumber yard, both of which are still in active operation, the business being carried on by Mr. Ryman's sons on the lines along which he had inaugurated it. This firm is considered among the largest lumber dealers in the county. In Dallas the business is also carried on under the old firm name, although since the death of Mr. Ryman it is conducted solely by the sons. Mr. Ryman died December 17, 1873. He married Jemima Kunkle, born September 7, 1808, died May 7, 1858, daughter of Philip Kunkle and Mary La Bar. Mr. Ryman was three times married, his first wife bearing him seven children: 1. Mary E., married C. M. Maxwell, of New York City. 2. Theodore F., who resides in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. 3. William Penn, born August 23, 1847, died July 31, 1899. 4. Sarah Adelaide, born November 5, 1849, died November 25, 1856. 5. John Jacob, of whom later. 6. Ruth E., born June 9, 1855, died August 16, 1899. 7. Frederick S., born May, 1858, resides now in Boston. By his third wife Mr. Ryman had one child, Leslie S.

John J. Ryman has been twice married, first, October 6, 1875, to Mary Atwater, formerly of Providence, later of Pittston, Pennsylvania. By this marriage there were two children: Edith L., who married, September 7, 1905, Albert G. Stone, of Ithaca, New York; and Edna Marian. Mrs. Ryman died December 23, 1885. Mr. Ryman married (second) October 20, 1888, Jessie Lynde, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, daughter of E. C. Lynde of that city, and by this marriage there is one child, Lynde Hunter Ryman.

**JAMES BROOKS, M. D.** A representative of a well-known family of physicians, Dr. James Brooks, of Plains, possesses by inheritance the natural intuition as well as the various other qualifications necessary for the successful practice of the healing art, and in surgery, to which he prefers to devote his principal attention, he has acquired a high reputation.

James Brooks, M. D., was born in Great Bend, Susquehanna county, New York, July 4,

1856, son of Dr. James and Lydia Jane (De Bois) Brooks. His paternal ancestors were English and Scotch, while those on the maternal side were French.

Dr. Pelatiah B. Brooks, his grandfather, was a native of New York state, practiced medicine in Norwich, New York. Dr. Pelatiah B. Brooks married a Miss McCullough and his children were: 1. Lydia, married George Clinton, of New-ark Valley, Tioga county, New York, and had three children, namely: Morris, Sarah and Carrie, the last-named of whom is the wife of Dr. Amos A. Barton, of Plains, who is the subject of a sketch which appears elsewhere in this work. 2. James, of whom later. 3. Pelatiah became a medical practitioner, died in Chattanooga, Tennessee, while serving as a surgeon in the United States army. 4. Hannah became the wife of Joseph Cushing, of Binghamton, New York, and had Mary, who married L. L. Rogers, the subject of another sketch in this work.

Dr. James Brooks, Sr., was born in Norwich. He began the practice of medicine at Great Bend, from whence he removed to Binghamton, and he became prominently identified with the medical profession of that city. He married Lydia Jane DeBois, daughter of Squire Abram and Juliette DeBois, of Great Bend, and of this union there were eight children, five of whom grew to maturity, namely: 1. Walter A. Brooks, M. D., who became a successful specialist in ophthalmology and otology in Binghamton, married Mary Gage and was the father of three children, namely: Earl, Walter and Lina. 2. Fanny, L. Brooks, married Ledia Taylor, of Binghamton, and has one son, Edward. 3. James, of whom later. 4. Hettie Brooks married William Butterfield, also of Binghamton, and has one son, Harry. 5. Pelatiah Brooks, the youngest son of Dr. James Brooks, Sr.'s children, is a druggist in New York City. He married Emma Wentzler, of Binghamton, and has one child.

Dr. James Brooks, Jr., studied in the public schools of Great Bend, then attended the Binghamton high school and subsequently Lowell's Commercial School. His professional training, which was begun at the Syracuse (New York) Medical College, where he remained two years, was completed at the Chicago Medical College, from which he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1877. He began the practice of medicine in Binghamton, from whence he went to Pleasant Valley, Pennsylvania, in 1878, and in the following year removed to Plains, where he has practiced continuously to the present time. Dr. Brooks rapidly created and has ever since main-



to a large and profitable practice in both medicine and surgery, but, as previously stated, he practices the last-named department of his profession, for which he is abundantly qualified. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State and the Luzerne County Medical Societies, was in 1887 chosen a delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress, the first ever held in this country. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican. He has been twice married. He first married, January 5, 1881, Isadore W. Mitchell, daughter of John Mitchell, of Plains. On September 17, 1898, he married (second) Ellen Evans, who was born in Plains, November 2, 1878. Her parents, Richard and Mary (Jones) Evans, who are well-known residents of Plains, have had a family of ten children, eight of whom are living. The children of Dr. Brooks' first marriage are: Mary Isabella, born December 17, 1881; Fanny E., born July 17, 1883; Anna L., born September 2, 1885, married Charles Sawyer Bromley, in Germantown, Pennsylvania; James A., born August 3, 1887, and Helen, born July 4, 1891. Of his second marriage there is one daughter, Margaret Louise, born April 3, 1901.

**ENOCH W. MARPLE.** Joseph Marple, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a member of the Society of Friends, was born July 31, 1786, died June 4, 1856. He married Phoebe Lukens, born July 5, 1789, died July 29, 1865. They had a son, Robert Lukens Marple, born in Philadelphia, November 3, 1818, died June 18, 1853, who married, about 1840, Mary Wright, born August 3, 1818, died March 22, 1899, daughter of Isaac Knight Wright, born August 23, 1794, and his wife, Elizabeth Childs, born August 26, 1797, died November 14, 1850. They had Enoch Wright Marple.

Enoch Wright Marple, son of Robert Lukens and Mary (Wright) Marple, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, June 12, 1842. He was not a member of the Society of Friends by birth, both parents not being members. A few months after his birth the family moved to Philadelphia, and some years later moved to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where his father engaged in the book binding and stationery business, at first with the late Benjamin Bannan, and afterward for himself, leaving Enoch W. in Philadelphia with his mother's parents, being the oldest grandchild. He lived all his earlier days in the old district of Southwark, Philadelphia, went to school at Wecacoe primary, Southwark Library secondary, and Mt.

Vernon and South East grammar schools, entered Philadelphia high school in 1857, left the high school in 1859, and went with John C. Savery, 809 Market street, to learn the drug business, and attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy one full term and part of another. He gave up his studies and business to enlist in the Fifteenth Regiment (Anderson) Volunteer Cavalry (One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers), August 20, 1862. This regiment was in the battle of Antietam, and immediately afterward joined the Army of the Cumberland, engaged mostly in special service, but was in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. He was mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war, June 21, 1865, having served nearly three years. Arriving home he entered the drug store of Bullock & Crenshaw, then at Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, remained with them one year, then engaged in the grocery business with his brother, at 809 North Tenth street. The business was sold out in April, 1868, and he took a position with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, shipping by canal all the Bessemer steel rails used by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the construction of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad between Easton and Mauch Chunk. In September, 1868, he went to Mauch Chunk, in the office of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, under the late James A. Dunkey, and removed his family to that place in April, 1869. He remained in the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company until September, 1870, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper with Thomas Brodrick & Company, at the Nottingham and Reynolds collieries, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Brodrick & Company sold out January 1, 1872, to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with whom he remained until January 1, 1874, when the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company was organized, which company acquired, among others, the Nottingham and Reynolds collieries. Mr. Marple remained at Plymouth with his company, which then had, in addition to the above, the Lance, Gaylord and Dodson collieries, the two last named being given up when the company went into the hands of receivers, February 12, 1877. He was transferred to the New York office of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company in September, 1881, and in August, 1883, was transferred to their office in Wilkes-Barre as auditor, the next year being made paymaster in addition to the other duties, having charge of accounts and supplies, which position he still holds. He is a past master of Plymouth Lodge, No. 332, F. and A.



M., Plymouth; and a member of Valley Chapter, Mt. Horeb Council, Dieu Le Vient Commandery, and Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also of Conyngham Post, G. A. R., and Encampment No. 134, U. V. L.

Mr. Marple married, January 31, 1861, Annie Eliza Phillips, daughter of George G. and Mary (Stewart) Phillips, of Philadelphia. They had: Mary, married J. P. Jones; Lilly W.; Emma Stewart Coe; and George Lukens, died in infancy.

H. E. H.

DAVID H. LAKE, M. D., physician and surgeon, Kingston, is a native of Wales, born in Carmarthen, July 26, 1864. He is a son of the Rev. Lot and Margaret (Hughes) Lake, natives of Wales, and representatives of English and Welsh ancestors, respectively, the former's grandparents having migrated to this country from Wiltshire, England. Dr. David H. Lake entered upon his life career with admirable preparation. Inheriting the sterling traits of character which mark the races whence he sprung, he came to the United States at so tender an age (nine years) that he grew up with all the instincts and ambitions of a native born American, and he was afforded the best educational advantages.

Upon the emigration of his parents to the United States they located in Youngstown, Ohio, where they remained for four years. They removed thence to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in 1885 returned to Youngstown, Ohio. These migrations were necessitated by the calling of the father, who was a clergyman of the Congregational Church, and whose worth as a minister and pastor received cordial affirmation wherever his work called him. David H. Lake received careful preparation for Marietta College in the "School of the Lackawanna" and under the private tutorship of his father. After graduation he taught school for a time in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and then entered upon a course of medical instruction under the careful preceptorship of Dr. Allen, a local practitioner of high professional attainments, and a most estimable gentleman. He completed his studies in the famous old Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1885. He then received appointment as resident physician of the Blockley Hospital in Philadelphia, where he remained fourteen months, this service affording him exceptional opportunity for observing and treating a wide range of ailments. For some time afterward he was engaged in practice with

Dr. Wentz, in Drifton, Pennsylvania, at the same time having charge of the hospital there. In 1886 he located permanently in Kingston, where his professional skill and genial personality have gained for him cordial recognition and a large and excellent practice.

For the last five years he has been the local surgeon of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

Dr. Lake married, December 27, 1889, Miss Mary Leyshon, a daughter of Thomas Leyshon, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and two daughters, Louisa and Margaret, grace the family circle.

H. E. H.

EDWARD EVERETT HOYT was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1859, and is a direct descendant of Simon Hoyt, who was the first of the Hoyt family who emigrated to New England, his arrival there being prior to or during the year 1629. The line of ancestry is traced to Daniel Hoyt, who removed from Danbury, Connecticut, to Wyoming about 1795, and he was the pioneer emigrant of that name in that section. The name of his first wife was Anne Gunn, and his second was Sylvina Pierce, daughter of Abel Pierce, of Kingston. Lieutenant Ziba Hoyt, son of Daniel Hoyt, was a native of Danbury, Connecticut, and removed with his father to Wyoming. He married, January 23, 1815, Nancy Hurlburt, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Mann) Hurlburt, and a descendant of Lieutenant Thomas Hurlburt, a native of England, where he was born about 1615, and emigrated to New England in his early manhood. John Dorrance Hoyt, son of Lieutenant Ziba and Nancy (Hurlburt) Hoyt, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he always resided, followed farming till retiring, and died June 16, 1897. He married Elizabeth Goodwin, daughter of the late Abraham Goodwin, of Kingston, a descendant of a New England extraction. She died in 1893, having borne to her husband three children: Edward Everett; Augusta, who resides with her brother, Edward Everett; and Henry M., a lawyer and United States attorney at Nome, Alaska.

Edward Everett Hoyt, son of John Dorrance and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Hoyt, was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and at Lafayette College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1878. He read law with A. H. Dickson and T. H. Atherton, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, September 17, 1880. He was on the board of the seven

years' auditors, and was a director of the public schools of Kingston for a number of years. He is an assiduous student and a worker in the ranks of his profession, and hence gained an enviable reputation among the members of the fraternity and an extensive and remunerative clientage. He is a Republican in politics, and exercises much influence in behalf of the party whose principles he advocates.

H. E. H.

**THE MATLACK FAMILY.** The best element in the population of Pennsylvania has ever been supplied by the descendants of those English Friends who came with William Penn to colonize the province which bears his name. The Matlack family, of which Dr. Granville Thomas Matlack is the present representative, is one of those which trace their origin from these founders of the commonwealth.

Thomas Matlack was a farmer and a highly respected man. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and during the latter part of his life identified himself with the Republican party. He married Elizabeth McFarlan and had seven children: 1. Thomas, of whom later. 2. James, M. D., born March 23, 1833, died April 2, 1877, was educated at the school of Jonathan Gause, taught school in Chester and Berks counties for a number of years, and graduated in 1861 from Jefferson Medical College. He served as assistant surgeon during the greater part of the civil war, settled at Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, and was a successful physician. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church. He married, December 24, 1868, Mary J., born December 1, 1845, daughter of John and Rebecca (McGlynn) McKinney. Their children were: Eliza, born December 21, 1869, died unmarried March 10, 1891; and Margaret M., born August 13, 1873, married a Mr. Dunn, of Pittsburg. Dr. Matlack's death, at Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, was caused by an injury to the spine in a runaway accident. His widow resides at Braddock, Pennsylvania. Dr. Matlack is buried in Allegheny county. 3. George P., born September 1, 1835, at East Brandywine, Pennsylvania, was educated at Milton Dunall's Academy, Unionville, and Franklin Taylor's school, West Chester, and was for some years a schoolmaster. He then purchased his father's farm on which he lived during the remainder of his life. He married, November 25, 1864, at East Brandywine, Rachel Ann, born there in 1842, daughter of Morton and Adeline (Thompson) Garrett. Mr. Matlack died at his native place, March 9, 1893, leaving no chil-

dren. His widow is a resident of Guthrieville.

4. William H., M. D., born February 7, 1838, in Brooklyn, Chester county, Pennsylvania, was a physician at Downingtown. He was surgeon and served through the civil war, having charge of different field hospitals. He was a physician of prominence in his native town, took an active part in its affairs and served several terms in the state legislature. He married, August 1, 1876, Sarah Virginia, born March 21, 1853, daughter of Miller and Sarah (Grimm Mount) Downing, and had one daughter, Jane Eliza, born March 20, 1882, at Downingtown. Dr. Matlack died at that place, July 12, 1896, and is buried in Northwood cemetery. His widow and daughter reside at Downingtown, Pennsylvania. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

5. Richard B., M. D., born January 24, 1840, at East Brandywine, graduated in 1866, from Jefferson Medical College, and settled at Lyndell Postoffice, Uwchlan township, Pennsylvania. He was married March 25, 1874, by Mayor Stockley, of Philadelphia, to R. Ann, daughter of Jesse James, of East Nantmeal, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and had: Bessie, born about 1875; Frank, born about 1877; and Richard, born about 1880. Dr. Matlack died May 13, 1893, at Uwchlan, and is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Fairville. He served through the civil war as surgeon, was taken prisoner and confined for a time in Andersonville prison. 6. Frank H., M. D., born November 7, 1842, at East Brandywine, was educated at Millerville Normal school, and in 1872 graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He settled at Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, whence he moved in 1892 to Duquesne, Pennsylvania. He served twelve years as a member of the school board of that place, and has always been an advocate of peace and good morals. He also served as a surgeon in the civil war. In 1871 he united with the Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, and later served as treasurer of the Turtle Creek church. He married, January 25, 1888, Isabella Oliver, born October 5, 1851, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, daughter of William and Mary (Neel) Oliver, of that place. They have one child, Kenneth H., born October 25, 1890. 7. Jane Ann, born October 11, 1845, in Lyndell, Pennsylvania, and married, December 25, 1867, John Jacob, born October 30, 1830, son of William D. and Matilda (Kerlan) McFarlan, of Chester county. They settled in Philadelphia, where they became the proprietors of a grocery and provision store. They have one

son, Ralph Waldo Emerson, born September 27, 1808, in Philadelphia, and is a member of the firm of J. J. McFarlan & Sons, of that city.

Thomas Matlack, eldest child of Thomas and Elizabeth (McFarlan) Matlack, was born January 10, 1831, in East Brandywine township, where he now lives. He taught school in this place for a number of years and then purchased a farm which he conducted until his retirement. He married, February 10, 1853, Tanson K. Dowlin, born November 30, 1829, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kerlin) Dowlin, of Uwehlan, and had: James, born November 14, 1853, died November 16, 1853; Ida E., born January 15, 1855, died unmarried December 6, 1881; John Dowlin, born February 27, 1857, died October 17, 1890, he married Elizabeth P. (Copeland) Matlack, who died at Downingtown, March 1904; Harry J., born August 2, 1859, died April 8, 1887, unmarried; Granville Thomas, of whom later; George E., born August 10, 1864, died January 16, 1879; Annie E., born June 9, 1869, married Emmett Olmsted, of Santa Rosa, California; and Walter J., born November 12, 1873, also resides in California. Mrs. Matlack, the mother of these children, died May 26, 1885, and is buried in Northwood cemetery.

Dr. Granville Thomas Matlack, fifth child of Thomas and Tanson K. (Dowlin) Matlack, was born February 5, 1862, at Downingtown, Chester county, where he received his primary education in the public schools, and afterward attended the Chester Valley Academy, from which he graduated in 1874. He then worked as a printer and at the same time studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. William H. Matlack, for three years. At the end of that time he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated March 20, 1884, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year he served as resident physician in the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, after which he settled at Miner's Mills, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession for seven years. In 1891 he opened an office on South Washington street, Wilkes-Barre, and practiced there until 1895. He then purchased from the Murray estate the property at 33 West Northampton street, which he remodeled and to which he added a spacious office. He has since made his home there and conducts a large practice. He is a Republican, and for three years served on the school board at Miner's Mills. Dr. Matlack is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, of which he is ex-president, Pennsylvania State Medical So-

cety, and the American Medical Association. He attends the Presbyterian church. He married, April 5, 1888, at Clark's Green, Pennsylvania, Clara R. Courtright, born July 20, 1864, at Plains, Pennsylvania, daughter of Benjamin F. and Annie Loraine (Mitchell) Courtright. (See Abbott Family). They have had four children: A. Louise, born September 25, 1889; Frank C., born July 13, 1891, died April 25, 1899; Dorothy T., born March 3, 1893; and Clare, born December 22, 1895.

H. E. H.

WILLIAM L. WATSON, president of the First National Bank of Pittston, Pennsylvania, with which he has been connected since 1872 in the capacities of clerk, teller, cashier and president, was born in Wanloch Head, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, November 6, 1850, a son of James and Ann (Law) Watson, and grandson of William and Margaret (Crawford) Watson. William Watson was a native of Scotland, born in Dumfriesshire, and a representative of an old and honored family. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed this occupation up to the time of his decease, at the age of seventy-nine years. He married Margaret Crawford, who was born in the same town in Scotland. They were the parents of seven sons, the only one now living being Walsh Watson, who resides in Wanloch Head, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Watson were members of the Free Church of the section in which they resided, and were classed among the leading and influential people of the town.

James Watson, son of William and Margaret (Crawford) Watson, was born in Wanloch Head, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and was reared and educated there. He followed in the footsteps of his father, serving an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmith and working as journeyman until 1854, when he left his native land for a home in the new world. In 1855 he located in Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and from then until 1894, or within two years of his death, was connected with the Pennsylvania Coal Company in various capacities, being foreman for a number of years. His connection with this company extended over a period of forty years, and this fact was ample proof of his efficiency and capability. He married Ann Law, a native of Wanloch Head, Scotland, and daughter of John and Jean (Harkness) Law, who were the parents of six children, all deceased. John Law was a lead miner, and died at the age of forty-seven years; his wife died at the age of forty years. Eight

children were born to James and Ann (Law) Watson, seven of whom are now living—William L., of whom later; Jean W., married John W. Thompson; Margaret, married William Alan; Janet L.; John A., an engineer; Georgia A.; James L., an engineer. All of these children reside in Pittston, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Watson were faithful members of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittston. He died June 1, 1896, and Mrs. Watson died in 1900, the former being seventy and the latter seventy-four years of age.

William L. Watson, son of James and Ann Watson, accompanied his parents to the United States in 1854, and to Pittston, Pennsylvania, the following year. After completing his education in the public schools he accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, remaining for a period of four years. He then became book-keeper for Law & McMillan, proprietors of a general store, and served in that capacity until 1872, when he entered the service of the First National Bank as clerk. Later he was appointed teller, then cashier, holding that position for a quarter of a century, from 1877 to 1902. He was made vice-president, July, 1902, and July 1, 1905, was elected president, and since he has been connected with this institution the business of the bank has increased in a remarkable degree, it being now one of the leading financial institutions in the county. During his residence in Pittston, Mr. Watson has witnessed a large growth in its population, it being almost double what it was at the time of his removal thereto. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of West Pittston, and was on the building committee of the beautiful new church erected in 1891; a member and secretary for many years of Thistle Lodge, No. 512, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs; member of Royal Arcanum; of Scranton City Club; secretary of the Pittston Gas Company many years; director and treasurer of the New York and Pittston Coal Company; charter member of the Pittston Hospital Association and treasurer for many years; director of the First National Bank many years; director of the New Mexico Railroad Coal Company until it was sold to Phelps, Dodge & Company; treasurer of the building committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, which recently erected a fine, commodious structure.

Mr. Watson married, June 1, 1876, Jean H. Law, born Carbondale, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Andrew H. and Helen (Aitken) Law. Andrew H. Law was a native of Scotland. After coming

to America he was a merchant at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and later at Pittston, where for many years he took a prominent part in the affairs of the town, and where his death occurred at the age of fifty-seven years. Helen (Aitken) Law was born in Scotland, a daughter of John Aitken, of Scotland, a farmer, who came to the United States and located at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Law were the parents of the following children: Jean H. (Mrs. William L. Watson); Mrs. James P. Moffatt, of Pittston; Jeanette, deceased; Martha, wife of James W. Johnson, of New Brunswick, New Jersey; John A., of Pittston; Andrew A., of Pittston; Charles, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Law were members of the Presbyterian Church.

H. E. H.

**CHARLES HENRY COOL**, a representative business man and an exemplary citizen of Pittston, was born at Beaver Meadow, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1830, a son of William Hoppa and Jane (Lockhart) Cool.

William Hoppa Cool (father) was born in Warren county, New Jersey, September 1, 1808, died January, 1900, one of ten children—five sons—John, Abram, Jacob, Andrew and William Hoppa, and five daughters born to John and Margaret (Decker) Cool, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, the latter being a member of a family noted for their great stature, her brothers having been from six feet to six feet and five inches tall. William Hoppa Cool was the grandson of William Cool, who lived and died in New Jersey, and who was the father of nine children—Christopher, and four pairs of twins, namely: Paul and Peter, John and Andrew, Elizabeth and Mary, and Isaac and Abram. William H. Cool came from New Jersey to Conyngham, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and there resided for nine years; from there he moved to Nescopeck, from there to Salem, where he was married in 1836 to Jane Lockhart; from there to Beaver Meadow, where he resided until 1874, and where his children—seven in number—were born; from there to West Pittston, Luzerne county. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Beaver Meadows for almost forty years. In 1855 he purchased a quarter interest in what was called the Gaylord Stone in Plymouth and was interested in the same until his death. For more than twenty-five years was engaged in manufacturing powder in Carbon county, but gave this up before coming to West Pittston. While a resident in Carbon county he was associate judge for many years, and was always known as "Judge."

Charles H. Cool acquired an excellent education in the public schools of Beaver Meadows, in the Wyoming Seminary, which he attended in 1857, and at Crittenden College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with a business course. He then entered the employ of Linderman, Skeer & Company, at Stockton, general mining stores, where he remained four years, then resigning in order to engage in the manufacturing of powder at Beaver Meadows, becoming a member of the firm of C. H. Cool & Brother, which connection continued for a number of years. Later he took up his residence in Plymouth, and engaged in the mercantile business with Robert Boston; in 1873 he came to Pittston and entered the employ of Benedict Hall & Company as traveling salesman in the shoe line; later was engaged in the milling and grain business at Pittston for a number of years, now retired. He is identified with the Wilkes-Barre Lace Mills, the Gaylord Mines, at Plymouth, and the People's Savings Bank, Pittston, of which he is a director. He is also a director of the Anthracite Christian Association, and of the Young Men's Christian Association, Pittston; and of the Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, a state institution for the purpose of securing homes for friendless children, their home office being at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Cool is a member of the Presbyterian Church at West Pittston. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and was elected on that ticket to the office of burgess of the town of Plymouth. Mr. Cool is a man of integrity and unimpeachable character, firm in his opinions, and by his daily walk and conversation has won the esteem of all with whom he is brought in contact, either in the home, the office, or in social life.

Mr. Cool was married, October 7, 1868, to Ruth Karr, who was born on the old homestead at Almond, New York, May 30, 1847, was educated at Almond Academy and Alfred University, and has always been actively engaged in christian work. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a staunch advocate of the cause of temperance, being a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union since its organization, and for many years county president, making her home headquarters for the organization. Their children are as follows: William L., born May 20, 1870, died at the age of seven years. Frank Warren, born October 27, 1871, was educated in the public schools of West Pittston; the West Pittston high school, of which he is a graduate; the Wyoming Seminary, of which

he is a graduate; and Cornell College, Ithaca, New York, graduating from the mechanical engineering department in 1896. His office is located in Pittston. Robert Lockhart, born November 21, 1876, died at the age of one year. Charles Leroy, born May 13, 1880, attended the same schools as his brother Frank Warren, but graduated at Cornell, regular course; he is now a traveling salesman for the Sterling Varnish Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Willard Cameron, born August 18, 1891, a student, resides at home.

Joseph Karr, grandfather of Mrs. Charles H. Cool, was of Scotch descent. The name was originally spelled Kerr. He was married to Annie Lockhart, youngest daughter of James Lockhart, who came to this country from county Donegal, Ireland, with his eleven motherless children, his wife Margaret (White) Lockhart having died previously. They were all of Scotch ancestry, having emigrated to Ireland from Scotland, and were all staunch Presbyterians. Isaiah Karr, the eldest son of Joseph and Margaret (White) Karr, and father of Mrs. Charles H. Cool, was born on the old homestead in what was known as Karr valley in Almond, Alleghany county, New York, March 19, 1803. His wife's name was Julia Ann Ellis, whose grandfather was Abner Batchellor, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Her ancestors were Scotch and English. One of them, Mary Maxwell, was stolen from Edinburg, Scotland, by a gypsy and brought to this country on board a vessel. The captain, being attached to her, purchased her from the gypsy and brought her to his home in Boston, Massachusetts, where he gave her every advantage with his own children. On the maternal side some of her ancestors were by name Newton, relatives of Sir Isaac Newton. They were all members of the Congregational Church, and lived and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, except her grandmother, Vashta Batchellor, who became the wife of Jonas B. Ellis, and came to Almond, New York, after her marriage. At the age of eighteen their daughter, Mrs. Cool's mother, was married to Isaiah Karr and their family consisted of six children. The second child, Saul S. Karr, participated in the Civil war, a member of the Eighty-sixth New York Regiment, Third Corps, was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville, from which he escaped after nearly a year, during which time he almost lost his reason. He brought home with him an artillery flag that was used by the rebels at Andersonville, and which he still has in his posses-



sion. Isaac Karr and all his family were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he took an active part in the Sunday school, teaching a Bible class until he was eighty years of age and always in his place on Sunday. His fifth child, Ruth Karr, aforementioned, became the wife of Charles H. Cook.

**WILLIAM CLIFTON STIFF, M. D.** This rising young physician and veteran of the Spanish-American war, who is practicing his profession with gratifying success in Plymouth, is of Welsh ancestry on the paternal side, and through his mother is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents, Charles Wesley and Maria Beacham (Miller) Stiff, the former of whom was born January 7, 1854, are natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, the late Robert Stiff, who was a native of Blaen Avon, Wales, married Elizabeth ——— prior to his emigration. Dr. Stiff's mother was born in August, 1856, daughter of William and ——— (Beacham) Miller, the former of whom is of Scotch and the latter of Irish descent. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living, namely: Sarah, Robert, Levi, Swartz, Jane, Maria, who married Charles W. Stiff; Alice and James. The others died in childhood. Charles W. and Maria W. Stiff, who are now residing in Wyoming, have reared two sons, Robert James, who was born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1876, and William Clifton, M. D., the principal subject of this sketch.

William Clifton Stiff was born in Bloomsburg, May 15, 1879. His preliminary studies, begun in the public schools of his native town, were continued in those of Scranton, Wyoming and West Pittston, and completed with a commercial course at Wood's Business College in Wilkes-Barre. He then entered the employ of the *Pittston Item* as its general agent, continuing in that capacity until it suspended publication, when he became similarly connected with the Keystone View Company of Meadville. In April, 1898, he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers (see history of Ninth Regiment), Colonel Dougherty, for service in the Spanish-American war, and was shortly afterward made corporal of his company. The Ninth Regiment went into camp at Chickamauga, whence it was subsequently ordered to Lexington, Kentucky, but did not reach the seat of military operations as the abrupt termi-

nation of hostilities succeeding the capture of Santiago caused its return to Pennsylvania, and it was mustered out at Wilkes-Barre on October 29, 1898. Upon leaving the army Mr. Stiff accepted a clerkship in the drug store of H. T. Gregory in Wyoming, and in the following September went to Philadelphia, where he was employed for about one year as a drug clerk by Lewis Sobers at the corner of Nineteenth and Fitzwater streets. His professional preparations were begun in the fall of 1900, when he matriculated at the Maryland College, Baltimore, and at the conclusion of the freshman term he found an excellent opportunity for acquiring practical experience by nursing smallpox patients during the epidemic of that disease at Larksville, Pennsylvania. The vacation season of the ensuing year was devoted to relief work in the Wyoming valley, which was practically a continuation of his studies, as it enabled him to obtain by close observation much valuable information relative to his profession, and resuming his college work in the fall he took his medical degree with the class of 1903. In June of that year he successfully passed the required examination by the Pennsylvania board of medical examiners, and in July he inaugurated his professional career in Plymouth, where he found a satisfactory field in which to establish a reputation, and he has already acquired a large practice. In addition to the various professional bodies with which he affiliates, including the Kappa Psi, a (Greek-letter) college society, he is a member of the Masonic Lodge in Wyoming, having been made a Mason in 1902. In politics he is a Republican.

On January 14, 1903, Dr. Stiff was married to Caroline Gwilliam, of Plymouth, who was born January 2, 1879, daughter of George and Annie (Lewis) Gwilliam, both of whom are of Welsh descent. George Gwilliam is a son of John (born in 1801) and Elizabeth (Evan) Gwilliam, whose children are: Hannah, died young; Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Caroline, Henry, George and Thomas. Annie Lewis, is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bynon) Lewis, the latter born in April, 1830, and died in Plymouth, May 1, 1891. She was a daughter of ——— and Ann (Zachary) Bynon, whose children are: Elizabeth, who married John Lewis; Ann, who married John Phillips, and ———, who married ——— Thomas. John Lewis died in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth, his wife, became the



mother of three children, namely: Annie, who became the wife of George Gwilliam; Elizabeth, who married William R. Evans, and William Bynon Lewis, who married Jennie Pritchard. The children of George and Anne (Lewis) Gwilliam are: Thomas Franklin, John Henry, Elizabeth May, Caroline, George Ellsworth, Samuel, died in infancy; Gertrude and William. Thomas F. married Ellen Jane Foster and has two children: Mildred and Thurlo Foster Gwilliam. Elizabeth May married Arthur J. Young and her children are: Marion, Gail Arthur, Hamilton, Clyde, and another who died in infancy. Caroline is now the wife of Dr. Stiff. George Ellsworth Gwilliam married, July 21, 1904, Gertrude Royce. Dr. and Mrs. Stiff are members of the Christian Church, and the doctor has served as assistant superintendent of the Sunday School.

**FRANK E. SHIFFER.** Few names are more inseparably identified with the history and interests of Pittston than that of Shiffer, Frank E. Shiffer being one of the present representatives of the family in that city. He is a grandson of Jacob Shiffer, who was born November 17, 1785, came of Pennsylvania German stock, and died June 20, 1872. His wife, Mary (Blanchard) Shiffer, of Port Blanchard, sister of John Blanchard, was born April 9, 1789, died February 24, 1863. Their children were John, born August 26, 1811, died July 14, 1894; Nancy (Shiffer) Kennedy, born, June 13, 1813, died February 1, 1888; Elizabeth (Shiffer) Hollenback, born January 30, 1815, died October 14, 1849; Gilbert, born January 30, 1817, died May 21, 1890; Andrew, born March 1, 1819, resides in Daleville, Pennsylvania; Martha B. (Shiffer) Foote born February 10, 1821, died May 7, 1900; Sarah (Shiffer) Moore, born November 13, 1822, died March 25, 1878; Jeremiah B., born November 8, 1825, died April 8, 1899, mentioned hereinafter; Henry, born August 2, 1828, died July 9, 1896.

Jeremiah B. Shiffer, fourth son of Jacob and Mary (Blanchard) Shiffer, was born November 8, 1825, in what is now Marcy township, in a house situated on the back road near the brick church, between Duryea and Moosic, not far from the Lackawanna county line. Owing to the straitened circumstances of his parents he was obliged to go to work at an early age. About 1847 he was employed as a driver by Owen Hughes, afterward a well known railroad contractor, who built the first brick house on Brewery hill, Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Hughes was then operating a coal mine at Pittston Junction, and Mr. Shiffer drove the mules that pulled the coal out of the mines. In 1848 or 1849 the firm of Benedict & Alton secured control of the mine, retaining Mr. Shiffer in his position, and soon promoting him to be foreman of the mine. He was next advanced by the firm to the position of clerk in their company store, of which he ultimately became general manager. April 8, 1851, he started for California in company with four others from the same neighborhood. They made the overland trip in the old-time "prairie schooners," the journey occupying many days, and being throughout of a trying and thrilling character. Mr. Shiffer remained in the gold fields until January, 1855, when he returned to Pittston, temporarily broken down in health. In April, 1856, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, T. B. Lance, and entered into the general mercantile business by buying out Isaac and M. L. Everett. The firm conducted business until 1862, when the partnership was dissolved by Mr. Shiffer's withdrawal. The Civil war was then at its height, and for several years he served as United States deputy marshal in the Pittston section, having been appointed by President Lincoln. Soon after the close of the war he entered into partnership with R. D. Lance, of West Pittston, and the firm dealt extensively in coal lands, and also operated mines. They were extremely successful, and the partnership was maintained during the remainder of Mr. Shiffer's life. He was also the owner of very valuable coal estates, and was part owner of the Keystone Hall block in Pittston. His own residence, surrounded by spacious grounds, where he lived for twenty years previous to his death, was one of the most beautiful in the city. He was one of the chief promoters and organizers of the Water Street Bridge Company, had the present building erected and was a director and former treasurer of the company. He was a promoter of many successful business ventures, not only in Pittston, but throughout the country and the United States; was a director of the People's Bank, of Pittston, and was its president at the time of his death. Under the administration of Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Arthur he served two full terms as postmaster of Pittston. In politics he was always an ardent Republican, taking an active part in local and general affairs.

Mr. Shiffer married, February 26, 1856,

Almedia B. Lance, daughter of Jacob and Anzenith Lance, and sister of T. B. Lance, the well known insurance agent of Pittston. Their family consisted of three children: Frank E., born November 29, 1857, mentioned hereinafter; Will A., born August 20, 1863, was clerk in the People's Bank, of Pittston, until July, 1899, and Gertrude A., born January 24, 1866, wife of Eugene Healey, of Scranton. April 8, 1899, Mr. Shiffer, then in feeble health, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a wagon while crossing the principal street of Pittston, surviving the shock not more than a quarter of an hour. The manner of his death caused universal excitement, and the regret for his loss was deep and widespread, as it was felt by all that a man and a citizen, in all respects invaluable had passed away.

Frank E. Shiffer, son of Jeremiah B. and Almedia B. (Lance) Shiffer, was born November 29, 1857, in Pittston. He was educated in the common schools of his native city and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. In 1877 he became a clerk in the Pittston post-office, where he remained eight years, after which he was four years associated with his father. He then served as assistant postmaster for a term of four years, and in 1895 became a clerk in the insurance office of Thomas B. Lance, remaining there until 1901. In that year he formed a partnership with his brother, Will A., under the firm name of Thomas B. Lance & Company, insurance agencies and oils (coal oil), and is still actively engaged in the business. He is a Republican in politics, and he and his family attend the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member.

Mr. Shiffer married, September 10, 1891, Esther Bryden, who was born October 20, 1866, daughter of James A. and Margaret (Young) Bryden, the former named having been born August 7, 1833, killed by an explosion of gas, September 10, 1894, and the latter born January 18, 1843. James A. Bryden was for a number of years superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company; he was a brother of A. A. Bryden, president of the Miners' Bank, of Pittston. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shiffer: Charlie Lance, born May 12, 1892; Robert B., born April 8, 1894; and Frank E., Jr., born August 27, 1902.

H. E. H.

ROBERT GERE BENNETT, a representative business man of West Pittston, pro-

prietor of the bindery established and conducted for many years by his father, is a native of Gibson, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, born May 10, 1862, son of Horace Dudley and Eveline Huldah (Chandler) Bennett, and grandson of Charles and Sarah (Maxon) Bennett.

Charles Bennett (grandfather) was a native of Connecticut, and a representative on the maternal side of a (Holland) Dutch descent. His parents were very religious, being devout Methodists, and they reared their children, who were Luke, John, Charles, Loren, Rachel and Julia, in the way they should go. The father of Charles Bennett was a farmer and he conducted his operations in Connecticut, also in Gibson, Pennsylvania, where he was among the early settlers. Charles Bennett pursued the occupations of farmer and shoemaker, achieving a certain degree of success in both lines. He moved from Gibson to South Gibson in 1864, and in 1881 to West Pittston, where the remainder of his days were spent. He was a class leader in the Methodist Church at South Gibson, and a Republican in politics. He married Sarah Maxon, who bore him three children, namely: Eveline, deceased, was the wife of Alexander Dunn and the mother of Henry D. and Truman D. Dunn. Horace Dudley, mentioned hereafter. Truman D., deceased, whose wife, Sarah (Wells) Bennett, bore him one child, Daisy, who married Samuel Sloat, now deceased, and had Bessie, Ethel, and two other children now deceased.

Horace Dudley Bennett (father) was born May 14, 1831, in Gibson, Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm, and his early life was spent in assisting with the duties thereof and attending the public schools. Later he learned the art of bookbinding under the supervision of Rev. W. B. Thomas, a Methodist minister, who came to this country from England. Horace D. Bennett remained on the homestead farm up to 1864, when he moved to South Gibson and entered mercantile business, conducting a general store up to 1876, when he engaged in bookbinding, which line of business he followed successfully until 1885, when he disposed of the business to his son, Robert Gere, who is now conducting the same. Mr. Bennett then engaged in the grocery business, and the large measure of success which has come to him in these various enterprises is due directly to his capability and efficiency. He served in the capacity of chief of police

of West Pittston for one year, discharging his duties to the satisfaction of all law-abiding citizens. He has always taken an active interest in church work, and was appointed to fill the office of recording steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church at South Gibson, and has filled a similar office, also treasurer in the church at West Pittston for the past twelve years. He is one of the representative residents of West Pittston. He was united in marriage to Eveline Huldah Chandler, who bore him five children: Maurice Eugene, resides at Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania; he married Frona Schrader, and their children are: Leon Payne and Sarah Bennett. Caroline Adelia, resides in West Pittston. Robert Gere, mentioned hereinafter. Vinza Lavelle, died August 3, 1884, in West Pittston, and his remains were interred in the cemetery there. Mary Evelyn, resides in West Pittston.

Robert Gere Bennett was educated in the public schools of South Gibson, whither his parents removed when he was two and a half years old, and later he pursued advanced studies in West Pittston high school and Bloomsburg Normal school. In 1876 he began the active duties of life by entering his father's bindery, and he there became familiar with all the details of the trade, becoming thoroughly proficient in all branches, so that in 1885, when he purchased the business from his father, he was fully competent to manage the same. He has borne a full share in the promotion of community interests, and is the ardent supporter of all institutions which will benefit humanity in general. He has taken a keen interest in political affairs, and has served on the election board from 1883 up to the present time (1905), judge of elections three years, inspector fifteen years, borough treasurer for the last three years, and also serving in that capacity at the present time, and treasurer of the West Pittston Poor District, this being the fourth year. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Pittston, also librarian of the Sunday school connected therewith, and member of church choir for twenty-two years. He belongs to Gohonta Lodge, No. 314, Pittston, and Gohonta Encampment, No. 96, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Pittston Castle, No. 77, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Mr. Bennett married, in Pittston, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1893, Ida May Snowden, daughter of Cuthbert and Ann (Nicholson)

Snowdon, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, who came thither from their home in England. Cuthbert Snowden was a soldier in the Civil war, a member of a volunteer Pennsylvania infantry regiment, member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was weighmaster at No. 10 breaker, Pennsylvania Coal Company, for twenty-five years, after which he retired. Ida May (Snowdon) Bennett, born Pittston, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1869, was one of four children, as follows: Elihu, Thomas J., Joseph W. and Ida May. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bennett: Charles Snowden, March 13, 1895; Arthur Joseph, July 12, 1898; Robert Lawrence, December 11, 1900, and Thomas Melvin, April 16, 1903. H. E. H.

AMON ARMSTRONG, a real estate dealer of Pittston, is a grandson of James Armstrong, who emigrated from Ireland—his native land—to America about 1765. He settled in Chester county, New York, where it is said he taught school for several years. He then removed to Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. In 1774 he married Miss Amy Dickson, and they had four children: James, Joseph, David and Nancy. The daughter became the wife of James Kennedy.

Joseph Armstrong, second son of James Armstrong and the father of Amon Armstrong, was born July 4, 1777, in Chester, New York, and when only four years old accompanied his parents on their removal to Wyoming Valley. He was educated in the common schools, and in early life became familiar with the work of the farm, which he continued to follow throughout his business career. He was very successful and became the owner of two hundred and fifty acres of land lying on the east side of the Susquehanna river. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, but never sought office. About 1800 he wedded Phebe Goble, of Sussex county, New Jersey, and they became the parents of fourteen children: 1. Sarah, wife of John Benedict. 2. Amy, wife of John Tedrick. 3. Maltiah, wife of Michael Tedrick. 4. John. 5. Phebe, wife of Gilbert W. Jones. 6. Mary, wife of Adam Tedrick. 7. Zillah, wife of Samuel Price. 8. James. 9. Amon. 10. David. 11. Lewis. 12. Charles. 13. Joseph. 14. Nancy, wife of P. C. Miller. Amon is the only one living.

Amon Armstrong was born March 15, 1818, on the old homestead farm in Pittston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and in the common schools of the home neighbor-

hood acquired his education. He worked with his father in the fields until twenty-one years of age, when he started upon an independent business career, and for about twenty years followed farming. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman with A. N. Atwood & Company, of Philadelphia, with whom he remained for a year, after which he established a grocery store in Pittston, conducting it with success for five or six years. He then began operating in real estate and has since become well known as a real estate dealer of Pittston, working up a good business there. He is also a director of the People's Bank of Pittston. In community affairs Mr. Armstrong takes a deep and helpful interest. He has always given his support to the Democratic party, and he served as justice of the peace from 1860 until 1865, while for three terms he was a member of the city council.

Mr. Armstrong married, December 22, 1842, Emeline M. Buckingham, who died February 8, 1859, and September 25, 1867, he married Mrs. Almira Knapp, nee Brown. Of his four children, all born of the first marriage, the youngest died in infancy. The eldest, Joseph Oscar, is further referred to. John M. was born August 11, 1846. Charles W., born July 10, 1852, died November 28, 1892.

For a number of years previous to the civil war Amon Armstrong and his wife and three boys lived contentedly and happily together on his farm in Tuscarora township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, one of the most productive in the old Wilmot district, made famous by a Wilmot and a Grow, whose names will ever remain bright upon the pages of their country's history. The thunder of rebellion's guns trained by southern slavelords upon the old flag raised over Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor on one eventful morning in April, 1861, rolled northward, crossed the Potomac, shook the tomb of Washington, reverberated along the Alleghenys and ominously re-echoing among the hills and valleys of the Keystone state aroused the patriotic men of Bradford, who were among the very first to respond to their country's call to arms.

Joseph Oscar Armstrong, the eldest son of Amon and Emaline (Buckingham) Armstrong, was born October 23, 1843, and enlisted at Troy, Bradford county, in Captain Cadwalader's company of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers was divided in April, 1864, and one part remained in

Washington and the other, in which young Armstrong fought, became part of Burnside's Ninth Corps. Both sections of the regiment were in the Crater fight on July 30, 1864. The regiment with Burnside started out with about 1600 men. About the time the Squire's son was killed it had been reduced to about 400.

At midnight on May 3, 1864, the Army of the Potomac, the most formidable body of disciplined troops that ever went forth to battle on this continent, began its march southward, and from the banks of the Rapidan to the James its history is written in blood. Young Armstrong fought through the Wilderness. At Spottsylvania, where the fighting was most terrific, he took part. In front of the rebel intrenchments at Cold Harbor his regiment was cut to pieces. In the Crater of Death at Petersburg, Virginia, he and his brave comrades were entombed with the living and the dead. Through these terrible scenes of blood and carnage he passed unscathed until the fateful 16th of August, 1864, when away out on the picket line near Petersburg he was hit on the head by the plunging shot of a Confederate sharpshooter hid in the top of a tree. He lay where he fell until the gloom of night enshrouded the form of the dying soldier, when he was picked up and gently cared for by kind comrades until August 20, 1864, when he passed away. Late in the autumn of 1864 he was brought back to his bereaved northern home and laid to rest in Laceyville cemetery, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, and is numbered with the many thousands of brave and gallant men who fought under Grant and gave up their lives for the union before the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee was compelled to furl its battle flags and lay down its arms at Appomattox.

John M. Armstrong, son of Amon and Emeline M. (Buckingham) Armstrong, was reared in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he began his education in the public schools and later completed it in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. Then going to McKean county, he embarked in the oil business as an operator in crude oil. This he continued successfully from 1877 to 1890, when he came to Pittston and organized the Pittston Slate Company for the quarrying of slate, and going to Slatington, Pennsylvania, he purchased a tract of land and opened the present quarries of this company, which he has continued to operate with signal success up to the present time. Starting this enterprise with the opening of the quarry, he has developed



it to its present point, employing about one hundred and fifty men and doing a prosperous and constantly growing business. Not only does he look after all the other details of the business, but also finds the market for the entire output of the plant amounting to thousands of dollars monthly, and yet this business is only in its infancy, and it is not too much to say that if all goes well Mr. Armstrong bids fair to take a place with the largest business men in this line in the state. Besides the office in Slatington he has an office in Pittston, in which city he makes his home and spends a part of his time each week and where he is held in high regard by all of the leading business men.

Mr. Armstrong married, March 6, 1890, Adelia Weaver, who was born in Pittston, where her family were residents for many years. Of this marriage two children have been born: Mary E., December 29, 1890; and Arthur Amon (named for his grandfather), September 20, 1896.

H. E. H.

**WILLIAM IRVIN HIBBS**, a prominent lawyer of Pittston, Pennsylvania, was born in Greenwood township, near Thompsontown, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1851.

Jacob Hibbs, grandfather of William I. Hibbs, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, from whence he removed to Greenwood township, Juniata county, more than half a century ago. He followed the occupation of farming in his native county, and the communities in which he resided found him a very useful citizen. He married Margaret Sisom, and five children were born to them: John; Edward Montgomery, mentioned hereafter; Sarah A., who became the wife of John McNulty; Anna, who became the wife of John Louther; and a child who died in infancy.

Edward Montgomery Hibbs, father of William I. Hibbs, was born in Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1819. He followed the useful calling of agriculture, gaining a comfortable livelihood for his family. He was united in marriage to Anna C. Potter, daughter of John and Anna (Harman) Potter, of Delaware township, Juniata county, Pennsylvania. Their children are as follows: 1. John Edward, who died in infancy. 2. William I., mentioned hereafter. 3. Margaret Jane, a resident of Thompsontown, Pennsylvania. 4. Henry P., an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He married Anna Bogenrief, who bore him four children, as follows: Charles, an engineer for the

Pennsylvania Railroad; Lloyd, a student at Carlisle College; Addison Ray, a passenger brakeman for the Pennsylvania Railroad; Harry, who resides at home. Henry P. Hibbs and his family reside at Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania. 5. George S., a ticket agent at Thompsontown, Pennsylvania; he married Alice Smith, and their children are: Frank, assistant ticket agent at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for the Pennsylvania Railroad; George, who assists his father; and Hazel, a student at Irwin College, Harrisburg.

William Irvin Hibbs received his education at the Millersville (Pennsylvania) Normal school. He followed the vocation of teaching for about seventeen years, and during this period he acquired much information of value to him in the pursuit of his legal studies, and also yielded him a clear insight into human nature which afterwards proved to be of great practical use to him. His first school was a district school in Walker township at a place called Red Rock, where he taught one term. His second school was in Fernanaugh township, where he taught two terms. He then went to the town of McVeigh where he was principal one year in the high school, after which he was principal for two years in the high school in the town of Patterson, Juniata county. The following four years he served as teacher in Mifflin county, later was principal of the high school in Northumberland county for two years, and in 1883 came to West Pittston where he was principal till 1888, when he resigned. Desiring to become a legal practitioner he read law with L. E. Atkinson, while teaching, and February 4, 1889, was admitted to the bar of Juniata county, Pennsylvania. March 11, 1890, he opened an office in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he has since practiced his profession, attaining an excellent position among his professional brethren. He is a Democrat in politics. For many years he held the position of school director in West Pittston and aided materially in the advancement of the schools of that place. He is a member of the board of managers of the West Pittston Cemetery Association, president of the Kewanee Home Telephone Company, and one of the directors of the Ft. West Telephone Company, in which he serves as chairman of the executive committee. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for a number of years has served as president of the board of trustees. He is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 109, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; a member of the Chapter, of which he is past high priest; also a Knight Templar.





William I. Hibbs married, October 28, 1891, Sarah L. McGuire, daughter of David and Sarah (Lowry) McGuire, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children: Anna L., born November 25, 1892, and Helen P., born July 27, 1894; died May 30, 1895.  
H. E. H.

**THOMAS MANGAN.** The late Thomas Mangan, one of the best known and most respected residents of Pittston, Pennsylvania, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, and in 1855, when seventeen years of age, emigrated to America, settling in Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he became engaged in the mercantile business with his uncle, Thomas Mangan. In 1865 he came to Pittston, Pennsylvania, and purchased the present homestead and established a general store, which he conducted with signal success until 1899, when he retired from business, and was succeeded by his son, John O'D. Mangan. He was a director in the Miner's Savings Bank until his death, and was also a director of the Citizens' Illuminating Company of Pittston, of which he was one of the organizers. Mr. Mangan was appointed tax receiver by Judge Harding when Pittston was a borough, and served two years. On several occasions he was requested to become a candidate for Burgess and other positions in the city government, but he declined all of them, preferring to devote his time to other business. He regarded his citizenship in the light of a solemn responsibility, and had a profound sense of its dignity and obligations. In local politics he cast his vote for the candidates of the Democratic party, but in national and state offices he supported the candidates of the Republican party. For a number of years he served as treasurer of the board of trade, holding the office at the time of his death.

Mr. Mangan was prominent in charity and in church affairs, and was a wise advisor and counselor when the occasion required. In the work of St. John's parish he was an active and influential factor, and when the Jubilee collection was taken up in the fall of 1904 for the benefit of the schools he acted as treasurer. He was a member of the advisory committee of the Parochial Schools Society, and was one of the trustees of the Holy Name Society and of the Knights of Columbus. In 1893 he was appointed by Bishop O'Hara to attend the conference of laity and clergymen at the World's Fair in Chicago. In 1877 he started on a pilgrimage to Rome and the Holy Land with several others, but the ship

met with an accident, and they spent thirty-three days in reaching Liverpool. The pilgrimage was delayed so long that Mr. Mangan was obliged to abandon the trip on account of his health. He, however, visited Ireland and the scenes of his youth before he returned to his adopted country.

Mr. Mangan married Mary O'Donnell, a daughter of James and Bridget O'Donnell, and six children were born to them, two of whom are living, namely: Margaret M., the wife of Martin J. Mulhall, a well-known lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, and John O'D., who married Grace O'Malley, a daughter of the late Dr. Peter O'Malley, and granddaughter of the late Michael Reap, first president of the Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston, Pennsylvania. Two children were born of this union: Thomas and Mary Grace Mangan.

Thomas Mangan died June 1, 1905, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His death caused much sorrow in Pittston, where throughout his many years residence he was regarded as a man of noble impulses, generous nature, frank and sincerely attached to those once admitted within the circle of his friendship. The funeral services were conducted in St. John's Church and consisted of a solemn requiem mass, and the interment was made in Market Street cemetery, Pittston. At the conclusion of the services Bishop Hoban, of Scranton, officiated, blessing the remains, and the visiting clergy sang the responses in unison. Bishop Hoban made many touching remarks on the christian and manly character of Mr. Mangan, among which were the following: "I have known Mr. Mangan for many years and in all that time regarded him as a christian gentleman in the highest sense. He was a man of unostentatious charity and kindness of heart, who took thought on the poor and made religion part of his daily life."  
H. E. H.

**JONATHAN SHEPHERD FAMILY.** The period of immigration to America of the members of the Shepherd family of the branch under consideration here must have begun some time between 1830 and 1850. So far as present obtainable data indicates, the head of the English branch of the family was Jonathan Shepherd, a farmer of Yorkshire, a good sturdy specimen of English yeomanry. This Jonathan had seven children—John, Thomas, Lawrence, James, Jane, Ann, and Rachel, all born in Yorkshire.

James Shepherd, like his father, was a farmer, and he also was a sheep raiser. Indeed, the family name indicates that even back to remote generations the Shepherds were sheep raisers, for when

surnames were adopted about the time of the Conqueror, or about the middle of the eleventh century, there must have been at least one ancestor in the direct line who was a "sheep herd," the tender of a flock, from which origin springs the name Shepherd, which is a contraction and derivation of the quoted words. But, however, James Shepherd was a sheep grower as well as farmer, and he had a wife, Eleanor, whose father, Miles Turner, also was a farmer. James and Eleanor had children: Jonathan, who died in Ross township, Pennsylvania, aged sixty-nine years; Miles, born in Yorkshire, England; Jane, who married Thomas Park, of Lehman township, Pennsylvania; John, who lived and died in Lehman township; and Thomas, of Dallas township, Pennsylvania. James Shepherd immigrated to America in 1842 and brought with him the sons and daughters whose names are noted above. He lived a short time in Wilkes-Barre and then purchased a farm in Ross township, where except for two years he afterward lived. He was a farmer and farrier, something of a mason (stone), and withal a good, honorable citizen.

Miles Shepherd, son of James Shepherd and wife Eleanor Turner, born in Yorkshire, England, December 22, 1834, was less than eight years old when he came with his parents to America, they settling in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. His schooling in the classrooms began in old Yorkshire, and was continued when the family had settled in Luzerne county. He was brought up to work, at first on his father's farm, and then, when he was seventeen years old, he began to learn the trade of carpenter and millwright. This was for many years his chief occupation in life, and he also owned and carried on a farm in Lehman township, following the ancient custom of his fathers. Now he is a contracting carpenter and builder, living in Kingston, Pennsylvania. In 1862 he married Susan Wenner, daughter of Jonathan Wenner, a farmer living in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to Miles Shepherd and wife Susan Wenner: James M., born Lehman, formerly employed by his father, and now a contractor and builder in Kingston, Pennsylvania. He married Maude Collins, and they have four children—Blanche, Irene, Miles, and James Shepherd. Susan E., born Lehman, married James S. Monks, who was Miles Shepherd's partner in business. Lorenzo D., born Luzerne borough, married and is now living in Newark, New Jersey. In 1857 Miles Shepherd returned to his old home in Yorkshire, England, and visited there about nine months. Mr. Shepherd's family are members of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and as such was elected borough councilman in Kingston two terms. He is a member of the society of the Knights of Honor, and an ex-member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

H. E. H.

HARRY CORNELL, one of the leading business men of Nanticoke borough, is a son of William E. and Sarah (Perry) Cornell, natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively. They were the parents of six sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, and among whom were the following: Huldah, who became the wife of George A. Ingersoll, resides in Nichols, New York; Adelia, who became the wife of George Steele, of Owego, New York; Jane, who became the wife of William Ward, of Binghamton, New York; John, a resident of Owego, New York; David, also a resident of Owego, New York; Harry, whose name heads this sketch; and Lyman, a resident of Broome county, New York. The death of William E. Cornell occurred in 1872 and that of his widow in 1894.

Harry Cornell, born in Schoharie county, New York, 1839, was removed by his parents in 1841 to Owego, Tioga county, where he was reared and educated. In 1880 he went to the borough of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, in order to engage in the lumber business. Of this enterprise he has made a complete success, and is now one of the large lumber dealers of the Wyoming Valley. He had a large planing-mill, where he manufactured doors, sash and blinds. His plant covered twelve large lots, and a side-track from the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into the yards. His lumber came from the west, north and south, and he handled Michigan and Wisconsin pine of superior quality, which was fitted for the builders in his own planing-mill. Through the Baltimore markets he purchased southern pine, and his shingles of red cedar were shipped from Seattle, Washington. He also carried a full line of builders' supplies. This business was organized in 1880 by Jones, Bergen & Company, Mr. Cornell being one of the firm. Mr. Bergen subsequently sold out his interest to his partners, and in 1904 Mr. Cornell purchased the interest of Mr. Bergen, but disposed of the same June 1, 1905. On August 1, 1905, Mr. Cornell purchased his present plant, which is about the same dimensions as his former one, and is now conducting the same line of business which is constantly developing and increasing. Mr. Cornell is one of the citizens whose past contains a war record. In 1862 he responded to the call to arms by enlisting in



the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, but on account of disability was discharged in 1863. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, Knights of Malta. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Cornell married in 1861, Frances D. Mason, and three children were born to them: 1. Lillie, who became the wife of Lloyd Boone, and they are the parents of three children: Amelia, Harry, and Verna. 2. Lulu, who became the wife of Frederick Quous, and they are the parents of two children: Howard and Jessie. 3. Lee H., who is with his father; he married Margaret Evans, and two children have been born to them: Thelma and Ruth. Mrs. Cornell, the mother of these children, died July 26, 1902. Mr. Cornell married (second), January 9, 1904, Bertha Klump, daughter of Charles A. Klump of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

PALMER HARDING, who for a quarter of a century has efficiently served as justice of the peace at West Pittston, has spent his entire life in the Wyoming Valley, where his ancestors located prior to the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather, Stephen Harding, came from Connecticut to the Wyoming Valley in 1774, and settled with his family on a farm bordering the Susquehanna river, there carrying on agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. At the time of the Indian massacre he and his family took refuge in the old Jenkins fort. His wife, Amy Gardner, was a sister of Captain John Gardner, who was captured and killed by the Indians. The children of the family were as follows: Stephen, born in 1749; Thomas, in 1751; Benjamin, in 1753, who was massacred by the Red Men at the time when so many of the settlers of the valley were victims of their atrocious cruelty; Stukey, in 1755, who was killed by the Indians; Israel, in 1756; Micajah, in 1761; Elisha, in 1763; John, in 1765; William, in 1767; Amy, Jemima, Liddie, and Esther. (See Harding Family).

Israel Harding, the grandfather, enlisted in the Continental army in 1775 in defense of the rights of the colonists, and served until the close of the war. He married Liddie Read, and throughout his entire life followed farming. Their children were: Benjamin, James, Stephen, Israel, Clara, Liddie, Amy, Sallie, and Jemima, died young, unmarried.

Stephen Harding, father of Palmer Harding, was born December 20, 1800, learned the carpenter's trade and followed it in connection with

farming until his death, which occurred December 1, 1879. He married Elsie Wyman and their eldest son is Palmer Harding. The other members of the family are as follows: Isaac B., born in December, 1823; Sarah E., born in 1826, and married Daniel Bursell; Mary C., born in 1827, and is the wife of Josiah Beidler; John W., born in 1830, married Elizabeth Wood; Jane L., born in 1834, the wife of William Tabor; Eleanor C., born in 1837, wife of Abram Houck; and William A., who was born in 1840, and enlisted for service in the Union army in the Civil war in 1862. He was shot and instantly killed at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia.

Palmer Harding attended the public schools and spent one term in the Franklin Academy, at Harford, Pennsylvania. He spent the years of his minority on the home farm, and on attaining adult age started out in life on his own account, teaching school through the winter months and working at farm labor in the summer. In 1845 he entered the employ of Brown & Thompson, general merchants, for whom he clerked for a year, and after his marriage in 1847 he resumed farming, which he followed until 1859. In that year he established a shoe store, which he conducted until 1866, when he purchased a tract of land and began its cultivation, but on account of his wife's health he was obliged to leave the farm after four years. In 1870 he removed to West Pittston, where he still resides, and since 1879 has held the office of justice of the peace. During the twenty-five consecutive years of his service, he has never had a decision reversed by the higher courts. July 1, 1847, Mr. Harding was married to Miss Mary Seward, and they had seven children: Prudence C., born March 25, 1848, is the wife of Edwin Compton; Elsie J., born February 21, 1850, wife of William H. Herrmann; Charles, born June 16, 1852, died March 5, 1853; Addie E., born March 25, 1855, is the wife of Charles Huntington; Alanson B., born March 20, 1857, died March 25, 1860; Daniel P., born May 20, 1860, married Katie James, May 20, 1885, and Harry W., born July 30, 1864, died April 6, 1867.

H. E. H.

LAZARUS R. YOUNG, one of the substantial general merchants of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, was born in Plymouth, November 10, 1861, the son of Charles E. and Frances (Gabriel) Young, and grandson of Charles and Susan (Madiera) Young, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania and of Dutch extraction.

Charles E. Young was born February 24

1803, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and there received his educational training. After attaining his majority Mr. Young removed to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the coal business. During the time the Nanticoke dam and canal were in course of construction, Mr. Young followed the occupation of contractor. After they were completed he followed canalizing between Wilkes-Barre and Columbia until 1862, when he retired from active business life. December 24, 1838, he was united in marriage to Frances Gabriel, who was born in Plymouth, the daughter of Henry and Edith (VanLoon) Gabriel, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mrs. Young is the sister of Albert Gabriel, whose death occurred May 18, 1890. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Young: Oscar, who resides in Michigan City, Indiana; Susan E., the wife of Peter Garrahan, of Wilkes-Barre; Emma, who married John Hutchinson, of Zenorsville, Iowa; Mary, the wife of W. Lowe, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania; John C., who holds the position of foreman at No. 12 shaft in Plymouth Coal Company; Frances H., the wife of William Connor, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Lazarus D., deceased; Lazarus R., mentioned at length hereinafter. The death of Charles E. Young occurred in 1874, and that of his wife September 25, 1900. The father of Mrs. Young is deceased and her mother's death occurred January 12, 1886.

Lazarus R. Young obtained his education in the common schools of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and after leaving the school room entered into his first regular employment as a slate picker in the Old Washington breaker in Plymouth, remaining there one summer. He then entered the general store of Turner Brothers in Plymouth, being engaged as clerk and continuing there until August, 1879. In that year he entered the employ of Harvey Yeager. (See sketch elsewhere). In April, 1886, Darius Yeager, brother of Harvey, succeeded to the business, and Mr. Young continued with him until March 21 of the following year, when he established himself in the general merchandise business. During his service in the two establishments above mentioned Mr. Young, being naturally observing and quick to catch new ideas, learned much that has been of inestimable value to him when he embarked in business for himself. March 21, 1887, Mr. Young opened a general store at 450 West Main street, Plymouth, associating himself with Mr. P. H. Garrahan, his brother-in-law, of Wilkes-Barre, and conducting business under the firm name of L. R. Young &

Co. This arrangement existed until June 27, 1889, when Mr. Young succeeded to the entire business. September, 1895, Mr. Young removed his business to 353 West Main street, opposite the store of Turner Brothers, where Mr. Young clerked as a boy. From the very outset his business career has been wholly successful. Mr. Young is pre-eminently a self-made man. Starting in life with few advantages, his is a shining example of what those success-bringing qualities, indomitable will, tenacity of purpose and honest industry can do in the way of aiding a man to attain to the highest success in any enterprise. Mr. Young is a man of broad and liberal views, and is held in the highest regard by his fellow townsmen. He is the oldest in business of any man in Plymouth. In politics he accords with the principles of the Republican party. August 28, 1881, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Pauline A. Prudhoe, daughter of William L. and Mary (Ross) Prudhoe, natives of England and Pennsylvania, respectively, and who were the parents of the following named children: Joseph W., Lauretta, Pauline A. (Mrs. L. R. Young), Jessie B., deceased; Ida May, deceased; James L., Jennie, George, deceased; and William, deceased. Mr. Young and his wife attend the Christian church. Mrs. Young is a descendant of revolutionary stock, one of her ancestors on the Ross line having been killed in the Wyoming massacre. H. E. H.

ALFRED HENRY COON, of Kingston, a contractor, who has been connected with many notable improvements in various parts of the United States, was born in Greenfield, then Luzerne, now Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1829. He is a son of Jacob and Comfort (Bolton) Coon, and grandson of Henry and Margaret (Snyder) Coon.

Mr. Coon is of Holland descent, his grandfather being born, reared and educated there. About the year 1770 he emigrated to America, settling in Kinderhook, New York. Prior to his emigration he was united in marriage to Margaret Snyder, who bore him the following children: Maria, deceased, who became the wife of Jacob Swartz, they had: Daniel, deceased; Sallie, deceased; John, deceased; Lyman and Margaret. They reside in Scranton, Pennsylvania. John, deceased, who married Sallie Lutz and the following children were born to them: William, Margaret, Michael, Dianthy, David, John, Oliver and Abbie, all of these are now deceased. Jacob, mentioned hereinafter, Henry, who married



Thankful Bolton, children: Daniel, deceased; Content, deceased; Augusta, Amanda, Lewis, Morris, Julius, Henrietta, and Jessie, deceased. They reside in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Hannah, who became the wife of Edward Lane and the mother of several children. They reside in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. William, who married Mrs. Stratton, now deceased, and their children were: Susan, deceased, who was the wife of Oscar Ferrel, and Esther, deceased, who was the wife of Dr. Brady. William Coon, deceased, resided in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. David, who married a Miss Hollister, of Hollisterville, Pennsylvania, formerly of Virginia; children: Ada, who married Dr. Dous, and Elizabeth, deceased. They reside in Iowa. Anthony, who married Angeline Burlingame, now deceased; one daughter, Angeline, now Mrs. Murray. They reside in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Thomas, who married a Miss Polemus, children: Thomas, deceased, was a lumberman residing in Clearfield, and one daughter. Thomas Coon, now deceased, resided for many years in Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

Jacob Coon was born in Kinderhook, on the Hudson, New York, February 17, 1805. He was educated in the public schools adjacent to his home, and engaged in farming with his father at the same place until about sixteen years of age, when he came to Pennsylvania and worked on different farms in this section of the state. Subsequently he acquired several farms in Wayne county, and also engaged largely in contracting and other work. He built several plank roads and among the first large contracts was one from Honesdale to Narrowsburg, Pennsylvania, about 1848. Among others he built the road from Indian Orchard to Mast Hope, on the Erie Railroad; Scranton to Carbondale; Wilkes-Barre to Pittston; White Haven to Bear Creek; Monticello to Wertsboro; and others. All of his sons, including Alfred H., worked with their father on this and other work, including railroads and water works. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad from Beach Haven to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, was also a part of his work, he and his son Alfred H. building about one-half of it. He also built a part of the Brooklyn Water Works, his son Alfred H. assisting him there for a period of two years. Jacob Coon cleared up a laurel swamp on the present site of Carbondale and opened the first coal mine there. He also conducted a boarding house at this place at the same time (1826), which was the first house in Carbondale. He then entered the service of the

Delaware & Hudson Company, opening coal mines. From Carbondale he went to Greenfield township, located on a farm and resided thereon for about nine years, and then moved to Honesdale, where he was appointed overseer of turnpikes for different companies and where he remained about five years. He then entered into several different ventures, contracting, farming, lumbering and the operation of two mills, in all of which he was highly successful. He was a great reader, took an active interest in educational affairs, and served in the capacity of school director. He attended the Episcopal church, was a member of the militia, a Democrat until Lincoln's time, later a Radical in politics, and a worthy and honored citizen, enjoying the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends. About 1825 Jacob Coon married Comfort Bolton, born in Portland, Maine, August 3, 1805, daughter of James and Martha (Pettingill) Bolton, of Portland, Maine, of Quaker proclivities, and one of a family of seven children, as follows: Solomon, Patience, Comfort, William, Daniel, Content, and Thankful Bolton. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coon: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Daniel K. Long, deceased, children: Daniel, deceased; Alfred, Elizabeth, deceased, and Ella. The family reside in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Alfred H., mentioned hereinafter. Charles, deceased, who married Maria McMullen, children: Edward, deceased; and Henry. The family reside in Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Douglas, married Clara Carl, who bore him one son, Edward. They resided for some time in Kingston, Pennsylvania, and then went west. Augusta, Giles, deceased, killed while working on one of the contracts with his father; George, deceased. Jacob Coon, father of these children, while on a contract on the Morris & Essex Railroad, Easton to Hackettstown, Pennsylvania, died at Port Murray, February 17, 1865, aged sixty years, and was buried at Glen Dyberry cemetery, Honesdale, Pennsylvania. His widow, Comfort (Bolton) Coon, died 1878, aged seventy-three years, at Honesdale, and was buried by the side of her husband.

Alfred H. Coon spent his early days at Greenfield, Pennsylvania, accompanying his parents to Honesdale when eight years of age, in which city he resided until 1855 when he came to Wyoming Valley. He was educated in the public schools of Honesdale, and after completing his studies went to work with his father on a contract on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, now the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad,



and continued with him on various contracts, meanwhile taking contracts with his father until 1865. In 1857 he built the Kingston Hotel, which he owned and leased, continuing on contracts until the death of his father in 1865, when he assumed the management of the hotel and conducted it for three years. At the expiration of this period of time, 1868, he leased the hotel and formed a partnership with his brothers under the firm name of A. H. Coon & Bros., same continuing until 1871. In 1866-67 they built and owned the Kingston & Wilkes-Barre Horse Car Railroad, selling out in the spring of 1868. They continued contracting, some of their work being on the Delaware railroad. They also built the steamboat, "Colonel Wright," which was run on the Susquehanna river, and later disposed of their interests in the same. Alfred H. Coon has also performed a large amount of contract work for the government and on water works all over the country. He worked on the Washington, D. C. Water Works, dredged the Susquehanna, and built a dike at the head of W. B. Island for the government. Mr. Coon also owned a mill at Luzerne, now conducted by Granville Clark, and a feed and saw mill at Kingston, which was destroyed by fire, and in addition to these has continued general contracting on various classes of work up to the present time (1905). The esteem in which he is held by his fellowmen is evidenced by the fact that he was elected first president of the Kingston Railroad Company, director in the Steamboat Company, director in the Turnpike Company, Dallas, and receiver of the Wyoming Valley Brewing Company. He has held membership in the Knights of Honor for a quarter of a century, and his political affiliation is with the Democratic party.

Mr. Coon married, July 17, 1856, Lorinda Marcy, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1833, daughter of Reuben, son of Jared, and Lucy Ann (Wrenton) Marcy (See Marcy Family), of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Six children were the issue of this union: Charles, deceased, who was a resident of Pittsburg; he married Josie Lloyd, and they were the parents of one child, deceased. Alfred, a resident of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Crittenden, a resident of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Bolton, a resident of Kingston, Pennsylvania, a well known contractor, married Edith M. Harden, who bore him two children: Harden and Harold. Frank, a resident of New Orleans. Oswald, a resident of Wilkesburg, a suburb of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; he married Annie Costello, and they are the parents

of one child, Kathryn Lorinda. Mr. Coon attends the Methodist Episcopal church of Kingston, of which his wife is a member.

H. E. H.

ISAAC A. WEIL, a prosperous merchant of Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born March 24, 1860, son of Abraham and Helena (Weil) Weil, and grandson of Jacob Weil, a native of Alsace, Germany, born 1798, and was a soldier under Napoleon. He was present at the battle of Leipsic, in the German army, war of 1848. He emigrated from his native country in 1852, settling at Danville, Pennsylvania, where he was for some years engaged in the mercantile business, and was later in the same business in Wilkes-Barre. His first wife, Bertha Netter, bore him two children, namely: Abraham, of whom later; and Joseph. After the death of his first wife, at Altdorf, Baden, he married (second) Caroline ———, and of this union the following children were born: Julius, John, Simon, Isaac, Caroline and Charlotte. His second wife died in Germany, and he married (third) Fannie ———, who died in Wilkes-Barre in 1867. The death of Jacob Weil occurred in 1876 in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and his burial was at Wilkes-Barre.

Abraham Weil, son of Jacob and Bertha (Netter) Weil, came to this country with his father's family in 1852, and engaged with him in the general mercantile business at Danville. From there he went to Wilkes-Barre, where he remained until 1863, when he removed to Plymouth. Abraham Weil married in 1854, Helena Weil, and of this union children were born as follows: Bertha, died in infancy. Mary (Mrs. Strouse), Anderson, South Carolina. Jeanette (Mrs. Heyman), New York. Isaac A., of whom later. Fannie, died at the age of eight years. Pauline (Mrs. Lesser), Anderson, South Carolina. Rosalie, died in infancy. Julius H., a resident of Anderson, South Carolina. Abraham Weil died in Plymouth July 22, 1872.

Isaac A. Weil, fourth child and eldest son of Abraham and Helena (Weil) Weil, obtained his initial education in the public schools of Plymouth, his intermediate education in Wyoming Seminary, and his higher education in Freiburg Gymnasium, Baden, Germany, in which institution he spent two years. He entered into his first regular employment as clerk for B. Wurzbarger, successor to John B. Wood, Wilkes-Barre. After three years in this employment (1878) he and his mother formed a partnership,

and established themselves in the general mercantile business at Plymouth, conducting the establishment under the firm name of H. Weil & Son. This arrangement existed until 1883, when Mrs. Weil retired from active pursuits. The business was continued until 1891 under the firm name of Weil & Strouse, and in that year Mr. Weil succeeded to the entire business, and is now engaged in the conduct of the same, under name of Isaac A. Weil. He is a progressive, enterprising business man, and the excellent success with which he has been attended since the beginning of his business career is due in a great part to his straightforward, honest business methods and general fair dealing. Politically Mr. Weil is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is deeply interested in the welfare of that organization. He served his town as councilman for two years. He is one of the original members of the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and was quartermaster sergeant for three years and also treasurer of the company. He is now a trustee of the Armory Association. Isaac A. Weil married in 1890, Liva S. Van Loon, who was born February 26, 1871, daughter of Burton and Jennie E. (Pinder) Van Loon, of Plymouth. Mrs. Weil traces her ancestry back to three of the old families of the Wyoming Valley, the Davenports, Nesbitts and Van Loons. The Van Loons originally came from New York state and the Davenports from Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac A. Weil are the parents of five children, viz.: Helen, born December 23, 1892, died August 8, 1893; Jeannette, born November 13, 1893; Burton, born November 17, 1895; Donald, born September 1, 1898, died September 25, 1902; and Harold, born June 8, 1901.

Robert Davenport, great-grandfather of Mrs. Weil, was born in Plymouth, August 13, 1786. He married Phoebe Nesbitt, who was born in Plymouth, May 7, 1796, and had: Samuel, born September 25, 1813; Jane, born October 23, 1815 (to be further referred to); Elizabeth born August 2, 1818; Lydia, born November 17, 1820; Eliza, born December 28, 1822; Sarah, September 17, 1826; and Harrison Newton, January 3, 1833. Jane, second child and eldest daughter of Robert and Phoebe (Nesbitt) Davenport, married Samuel Van Loon, a son of Samuel Van Loon, both of whom were born in Plymouth township. They both served as sheriffs of Luzerne county, the younger Samuel being elected in 1859. Of this union the following named children were born: Harrison Newton, Robert Davenport, Burton, to be mentioned further hereinafter; Livia, Wayman, Ziba, Thomas, James,

Samuel, Jr., Mary, Everett and two others who died in infancy. The father of these children, Samuel Van Loon, died about 1888, and his wife passed away in April, 1905, aged eighty-nine years and six months, and was buried in the Davenport cemetery, Plymouth. Burton Van Loon, third son and child of Samuel and Jane (Davenport) Van Loon, was a farmer in Plymouth township, and also conducted a general store in Plymouth the greater part of his life. He married Jennie E. Pinder, of England, of English descent, and they had children as follows: Irvin S., died in 1898; Elizabeth May, married L. G. Rice, Wilkes-Barre, and has three children, Harry J., Walter and Helen; Liva S. (Mrs. Weil); Charlotte, married Mark B. Lockyer, and they live in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

JOHN T. PHILLIPS, of Dallas, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was for many years actively identified with the industrial and commercial affairs of the Wyoming Valley, and was held in high esteem for his ability and integrity in business affairs, and for his nobility of personal character.

He was born in Washington, D. C., October 3, 1857, son of C. F. and Mary E. (Holtzman) Phillips. The parents lived, in turn, in Pawling, Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in the latter place residing at the corner of Main and Union streets, and where the father carried on an extensive trade in horses and mules. Mr. Phillips died about 1813; his widow yet survives, and with her two daughters—Mrs. Andrew W. McAlpine and Miss Annie Phillips—resides in Wilkes-Barre.

John T. Phillips received his education principally in Wilkes-Barre high school and Wyoming Seminary. Then he secured a clerical position in the office of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and developed such excellent business ability that he was soon called to a place of larger usefulness and greater responsibility as confidential clerk to Albert Lewis, in his extensive lumber business at Bear Creek, and subsequently became the general manager. While occupying the latter position he was associated with Mr. L. B. Hillard and E. G. Mercur in a lumber business which he established at West Pittston, under the corporate title of the Wyoming Valley Lumber Company. He subsequently removed to Dallas, where he built a comfortable home, and engaged in a lumber and railroad tie business. In 1899 he withdrew from his lumber interests in the Wyoming Valley, and went to Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, where he was associated with the

Oneonta Lumber Company. He retired from this corporation shortly before his death, to engage in lumber business upon his individual account, and which he was prosecuting with gratifying success and constantly expanding, until he succumbed to an illness contracted in the lumber camps. He was at the north when he first felt his illness coming upon him, and which on his reaching his home at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, developed into typhoid fever, and it is pathetic to note that his devoted wife was prostrated at the same time. His death occurred October 2, 1901, at the age of forty-four years. Although passing away thus early, he had demonstrated remarkable business ability, and had he lived would doubtless have been numbered among the most extensive lumber dealers in the United States.

Mr. Phillips was a man of most amiable disposition, and was regarded with confidence and esteem in all circles in which he moved. He bore an unblemished christian character, and was an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wilkes-Barre, and later of the church in Dallas, where he served for a number of years as a member of the board of trustees, and also superintendent of the Sunday-school. He had taken high rank in the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the various bodies up to and including the Commandery and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He held official stations in several of them, among others being worshipful master of George M. Dallas Lodge at Dallas. He was also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He was an efficient member of the Luzerne County Agricultural Association, and one of its board of directors, and president a number of terms.

September 30, 1879, Mr. Phillips married Miss Marie Louise Kirkendall, a daughter of the late George W. Kirkendall, (see sketch elsewhere), of an old and honored Pennsylvania family, and who survives him, making her residence in the handsome home in Dallas, which he erected in 1888, and which is endeared to her by countless tender associations. They had one son, Claude Fenton, who died in infancy.

H. E. H.

JOSEPH PARKS DELAHUNTY. The first representative of the Delahanty family in America was Joseph Parks Delahanty, the grandfather of his namesake, whose name heads this review. He came to America from France, but after remaining there six or seven years returned to his

native land. On his voyage to the new world James Delahanty, the father of Joseph P. Delahanty, was born. He returned with his parents to France, but when fifteen years of age ran away from home and again came to America, settling near Boston, Massachusetts. There he began working for Joseph Parks, and his employer's daughter, Mary, instructed him in the English language. After attaining their majority they were united in marriage. Some time after this Mr. Delahanty went south, where he engaged in silk weaving. In 1825 he received news of the illness of his wife, but ere he could reach her bedside she had passed away, dying in Brookfield, Massachusetts. He afterward had the body removed to its last resting place and then returned to the south, after which he was never heard from but once. There were two children, Joseph and Thomas, twins, but the latter died at the age of three years. Mrs. Delahanty had belonged to one of the old Scotch families that had been established in Massachusetts prior to the revolutionary war, and her father had served as a soldier in Washington's army.

Joseph P. Delahanty of this review was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, August 24, 1822, and was left an orphan when only three years of age. He lived with his grandfather Parks until fourteen years of age, when he started out to earn his own living in a cotton mill, being thus employed for four years. He afterward spent two years in learning the woolen manufacturing business, and worked at his trade in New York, Massachusetts and Vermont until 1862, when he established a factory of his own in Fair Haven, Vermont. In 1864 he removed the machinery and business to Westchester county, New York, and there conducted a cotton mill under the name of Ells & Delahanty. In 1873 they came to West Pittston and established the Wyoming Valley Knitting Mill, which he successfully conducted for fifteen consecutive years. Since selling out his interest, he has given his attention entirely to the development of the business conducted by the Delahanty Dyeing Machine Company, of which he is the president. He is the inventor of the machine which has already gained favor with the trade, and in connection with its manufacture the company also turns out mining machinery, including engine pumps. Mr. Delahanty was married May 2, 1849, to Emeline Pollock, who was born June 6, 1828, a daughter of Abraham Pollock, of Hughsonville, Dutchess county, New York. Their children are: James E., born November 9, 1849, died June 4, 1888; Mary J., born



October 18, 1851, now deceased; Winfield P., born October 4, 1853, now deceased; Joseph P., born January 9, 1855, is vice-president and general manager of the Delahanty Dyeing Machine Company; and George B., born March 3, 1858, in the employ of the government as letter carrier in Pittston. Mrs. Delahanty passed away December 6, 1897.

H. E. H.

WILLIAM H. WHIPP, farmer, was born in Exeter township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1848. His father was Joseph Whipp and his mother was Hannah Dugdale, both of English birth and parentage. They had three children, of whom two are now living: Jane, who married Joseph Ellsworth, of Dallas, and William H. Whipp, also of Dallas. Joseph Whipp was by trade a weaver, but on coming to America in 1841, he abandoned that occupation as soon as possible and turned his attention to farming, at which he was fairly successful, although his early life in Luzerne county was accompanied with many hardships and vicissitudes. He purchased land in Exeter township, and to reach the tract he was obliged to cut a road through the woods. He first built a log house, which was made to answer the requirements of the family until his means warranted the erection of a more substantial dwelling of stone. The elder Whipp died in Exeter at the age of seventy-three years, and was a man much respected in the township, a Republican in politics, and a devout Methodist in religious belief. In England he held membership in the Odd Fellows fraternity.

William H. Whipp was brought up to farm work. He married, August 13, 1874, Elizabeth Vincent, a native of Luzerne county, and daughter of Joshua Vincent, who was a miner in England and a successful farmer after his immigration to America. Mr. Whipp has three children: J. Nelson Whipp, Charlotte F. Whipp, and Beulah M. Whipp. Mr. Whipp began active work for himself soon after his marriage in 1874. He first worked the old home farm, and later took charge of the Wyoming Camp Meeting Association's land, which he worked seven years. In 1883 he purchased his present farm of ninety acres in Dallas, where he has since lived. He is known as a practical farmer, whose efforts in life have been rewarded with a fair degree of success. His early education was limited, but he is interested in the education of others, and is regarded as a progressive, public spirited man in the community. Politically he is a Republican, and for four consecutive terms served as council-

man. At one time he was township auditor, and for several years was a member of the Dallas school board. He is a member of George M. Dallas Lodge, No. 531, F. and A. M., and a prominent member of Centre Hill Grange, No. 1026, Patrons of Husbandry.

H. E. H.

LEONARD MACHELL was born in Westmoreland, England, October 27, 1825, and came to America in 1850, in the sailing vessel, "Racer," from Liverpool bound for New York. The voyage was made in about twenty-four days, and upon landing the young English immigrant "went west" to Indiana, where he found employment as a farm hand. In the course of a few months he went to Logansport, and in company with Thomas Parks (now of Lehman) and Jonathan Shepherd took a contract for construction work on the old Wabash and Eel River Railroad. A fair profit resulted from this undertaking, and upon its completion Mr. Machell and Mr. Shepherd decided to travel eastward in quest of a location for a permanent home and also to see something of the country in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. They visited Scranton, when that now splendid city was only a settlement of thirty-six houses and was known as Slocum's Hollow, which they found to be an uninviting place of abode. They next visited the Wyoming Valley and found land more to their liking in the old township of Lehman, Luzerne county. There Mr. Marshall secured work at his trade, for he was a mason, having served his apprenticeship in England, although he was the son of a farmer and sheep grower. From that time for several years he worked both by the day and by contract, and being industrious, temperate, and of frugal habits, he prospered; and as his means increased he made investments chiefly in lands, and the return from this source together with the profits of his own toil in due course of time gave him a comfortable fortune.

Mr. Machell has never made a niggardly use of his means, but has enjoyed the fruits of his labor in extensive travel both in America and Europe, and he has given his full share for the comfort of persons less fortunate than himself. No worthy charity has appealed in vain to him, and all measures for the public welfare have found in him a generous supporter. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held several minor offices, such as school director, tax collector and township treasurer. His consent has been asked for a candidacy for the county commissionership and



also for the legislature of the state, but he has steadfastly held aloof from the allurements of politics except as he deems it the duty of all good citizens to make some personal sacrifice for the benefit of local government.

Leonard Machell was a son of Thomas Machell and wife Mary Ranson, and one—now the only surviving one—of their sixteen children, of whom twelve grew to maturity. In England the Machells were of an old and prominent family, among whose members were men of wealth and influence. Thomas Machell, father of Leonard, was a farmer and extensive sheep grower, his flock at times numbering as many as fifteen hundred; hence he was a successful man and in his business undertakings acquired a fortune. He provided well for his children, gave each of them a good education, and made generous provision for them when they started out to make their own way in life; and when Leonard Machell came to America in 1850 he was not empty-handed, although his ambition then was to work independently and without the employment of that which had been given him. In this laudable endeavor he has been successful, and he has earned success by his own persistent and well directed effort. He lived many years in Lehman township and subsequently removed to Dallas, where he now resides, surrounded with family and friends and assured in his old age of all the comforts of life.

Mr. Machell married Ellen Hunter, born in Westmoreland, England, October 27, 1825, who came to America with her parents when she was a child. The family settled first in Lehman and later removed to Dallas, where her father, Edward Hunter, was an extensive farmer and land owner. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Machell, of whom six are now living, viz: George, a farmer of Dallas, married Isabel Sheppard; Mary, at home; Thomas, at home; Sterling, at home; Elizabeth, married C. S. Hildebrant, of Lehman, Pennsylvania; and Alice, at home. The deceased members of the family were: James, Roland, Elmer and an infant.

H. E. H.

**JEROME B. WEIDA, M. D.**, of Luzerne, is a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being February 20, 1862. Daniel Weida, grandfather of Dr. Weida, was born at Maxatawny, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he lived a useful and honorable life, and passed away at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. By his marriage to Eliza Weiler of the same town, the following named children were born: Elizabeth, who became the wife of John

Smith, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Charles Hammond, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, also deceased; Louisa, who became the wife of William Bigoney, of Kutztown, Pennsylvania; John, mentioned hereinafter; Daniel, a resident of Ohio; Peter, a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and James, who enlisted in the Civil war, served as captain of Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of General Reynolds, who was killed during the first days engagement at the battle of Gettysburg. In the same battle Captain Weida was shot through the body, the ball passing through the liver, but is still living. Eliza (Weiler) Weida died in 1892.

John Weida, father of Dr. Weida, was born in Longswamp, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in the same house as his son, Dr. Weida. He was a cigar and tobacco dealer at Reading, Pennsylvania, for a number of years, was the first to make the business a success, but later disposed of it to a Mr. Brenheiser, and returned to the old homestead, the same on which subject was born. He was an influential and highly respected citizen of the community, and aided to the best of his ability every enterprise that tended toward its welfare. He was united in marriage to Jane Butz, who bore him four children: Jerome B., mentioned hereafter; Isadore, born 1867, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now a physician of Emaus, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He married Jennie Long, daughter of Marcus Long, of Longswamp, and they are the parents of two children: Jennie and Esther Weida. Jennie, who died at the age of three years. Paul, residing on old homestead.

Jerome B. Weida received his preliminary education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and pursued advanced studies at the Keystone Normal school, at Kutztown, which he entered in 1877, and the University of Vermont, at Burlington, which he entered in 1880 and from which he was graduated in 1883. Prior to his becoming a student at the latter named institution he read medicine with Drs. F. J. and P. W. Wertz, of Longswamp township, and continued the same during vacations up to the year of his graduation. In 1883 he located in the city of Philadelphia and practiced his profession there for one year, after which he took up his abode in Freeland, Luzerne county, remaining there and continuing his practice until April, 1885, when he took up his residence in Luzerne, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Kingston, and of the



chapter, commandery and shrine at Wilkes-Barre. October 1, 1885, Dr. Weida was married to Miss Emily Hemsath, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Hemsath. The ceremony was performed on the day that the license law went into effect in Pennsylvania, and his was the first marriage license issued in the county. Henry Hemsath emigrated to this country from Germany in 1859; he was a carpenter and contractor and built the Roman Catholic church at Eckley, also a number of the dwelling houses in the town. He built the public school at White Haven, also the Upper Lehigh Hotel in the town of Foster. He resides at Zehner postoffice. His wife was a native of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of the old pioneer stock. H. E. H.

REV. TIMOTHY JOSEPH DONAHOE, pastor of St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church, Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born in New York city, May 16, 1839, the son of Cornelius and Mary (Sheehan) Donahoe, both natives of county Cork, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1835.

Cornelius Donahoe was the son of Timothy and Mary (Desmond) Donahoe, of Cork, Ireland, and was born in 1812. He was one of three children, Ellen, Cornelius and James. He was educated in the national schools of his native place, and followed the occupation of a farmer in Ireland. In 1837, at the age of twenty-five years, he emigrated to this country, locating in New York city, New York, and remained there for two and a half years. He then removed to Schuylkill county, and for the succeeding three and a half years was there engaged in the coal mines. Later he removed to Sullivan county, three miles from Dushore, Pennsylvania, and there purchased a farm, in the cultivation of which he engaged for twenty-two years, when he became incapacitated for work and retired to Dushore, where he spent the remainder of his days. In political relations Mr. Donahoe was a strong defender of the principles of the Democratic party, and in religious faith was a devout Roman Catholic. He was an honorable, reliable man and well thought of throughout the community. Cornelius Donahoe married Mary Sheehan, who was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (McCarthy) Sheehan, natives of the county of Cork, and a descendant of a long line of Sheehans of the same locality. The family of McCarthy, of which Mary (McCarthy) Sheehan is a member, trace their lineage back for many generations

from the province of Munster, Ireland, which includes the counties of Cork, Carey, Waterford, and Tipperary, the section in which Thomas Sheehan and Timothy Donahoe both followed farming. Cornelius and Mary (Sheehan) Donahoe had children as follows: A daughter, born in Ireland, January 12, 1837; Timothy Joseph, further mentioned hereinafter; and four who died in infancy. The eldest child obtained her education in Dushore. She is unmarried and resides in Philadelphia.

Timothy Joseph Donahoe, second child and eldest son of Cornelius and Mary (Sheehan) Donahoe, obtained his early education in the public schools of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, which he attended until he was twenty-one years of age. He engaged in school-teaching for two years, after which he entered St. Vincent's College in Westmoreland county, remaining there for two years. He then entered the college of St. Bonaventure, Cattaraugus county, New York, in which he remained seven and a half years, and at the close of his studies in this institution was ordained into the priesthood November 4, 1873. He was immediately thereafter appointed assistant in St. Peter's Cathedral in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in the duties of which position he was engaged for ten months. He was then appointed assistant to the late Father O'Haran, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Wilkes-Barre, August 27, 1874. Three years later, September 1, 1877, he was removed to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he assumed the duties of pastor of St. Vincent's Church, where he has since remained. He is an indefatigable worker, and has made remarkable progress since locating in Plymouth. Upon his arrival in his new field Father Donahoe found the church to be too small, badly lighted and ventilated. He immediately set himself the task of rebuilding, and with this end in view purchased a fine site on the corner of Eno and Church streets, where he has erected one of the finest edifices in the state at a cost of \$77,000. Being a man of mechanical genius as well as spiritual talent, Father Donahoe designed much of the inside work himself. The windows are of the finest quality, eleven of them being imported from Munich. The pulpit is of white marble, and the church is in all respects artistically beautiful. Besides the erection of this splendid church Father Donahoe has also built a parsonage at a cost of \$18,000, and converted the old church into a parochial school, which has an average attendance of over five hundred chil-

dren at a cost of \$10,000, and the maintenance of which has cost \$50,000. This school is free to all and is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The erection of a new convent is now in progress, this having been begun June 1, 1904, and will be completed in the early part of 1905, the most imposing and beautiful convents in this part of Pennsylvania. It will have seven handsome windows imported from Munich at a cost of \$1,375, and a beautiful marble altar costing \$1,200. Father Donahoe's work for his church and people has indeed been wonderful, and the erection of the beautiful buildings above mentioned has been accomplished wholly through subscriptions which Father Donahoe started in his own congregation. He arrived in the parish at a time when the conditions were most unfavorable, but his indomitable will and untiring energy soon surmounted all obstacles, and his kind and loving attention has endeared him to the hearts of his parishioners. He passed through three serious epidemics in Plymouth, one of typhoid fever, one of small-pox in 1882, and another of small-pox in 1901, caring for the sick in his congregation during these periods with unusual fortitude. Politically Father Donahoe is bound to no party, reserving the right to cast his vote for the man whom he considers best adapted to the office sought. H. E. H.

LLOYD ELLSWORTH MARKS, one of the representative business men of Plymouth, son of Adam and Margaret Jane (Kostenbender) Marks, was born in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1863.

He spent his early life in the vicinity of his birthplace, and was educated in the common schools of Columbia county, and the Bloomsburg State Normal school, completing his studies there at the age of twenty years. He began work at an early age on his father's farm, continuing the same during the summer months and attending school during the winter months, as is the common custom with boys reared in the country. After his graduation from the normal school he taught school one term in Locust township, during the years 1883-84. In the latter named year he came to Plymouth, where he engaged in carpenter work for five years, being meanwhile in the employ of the Plymouth Planing Mill Company for three years. For one year he was an employee of the firm of Weir & Gordon, contractors, and for a similar period of time was in the employ of J. W. Campbell, a contractor. In 1889 he began contracting and building houses

on his own account, and has so continued up to the present time. He has built a large number of residences, which is his specialty, and other buildings in Plymouth and surrounding territory, particularly in Wilkes-Barre, Hanover township and Plymouth borough and township, and these stand as monuments to his skill and ability along the line of his profession. Mr. Marks has been active in politics for many years, casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, and has served as councilman three terms, having been elected in 1894, and served as president of the council in 1897. He was a private in the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, Morris J. Keck, colonel, during and including 1886 to 1888, having enlisted for three years. He was at Washington, D. C., with the regiment at President Harrison's inauguration, the Pennsylvania National Guard being the only state guard represented at that time. He is a member of Goodwill Lodge, No. 310, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Numidia, Locust township, Columbia county, and attends in Plymouth, having been initiated in 1885. Mr. Marks married, October 30, 1888, Ella Stiff, born October 17, 1866, daughter of Robert E. and Harriet Elizabeth (Major) Stiff, of Plymouth, and one child was the issue, Elvina, born April 23, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Marks attend the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mrs. Marks and her mother hold membership.

Robert E. Stiff, father of Mrs. Marks, was born February 3, 1840, a son of Samuel and Ella Stiff, of England, and a descendant of a long line of English ancestry. Samuel and Ella Stiff were the parents of six children, among whom were the following: Henry, who married Lena Hoffmaster, issue: William, Aaron, John, Mary Ann and a child now deceased. They reside near Dushore, Pennsylvania. George, who married and reared a large family; they reside in Minnesota. Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of David Evans, and mother of the following children: John, William, David, Samuel, Mary Ann and Elizabeth. They reside in Arnot, Pennsylvania. Robert E., mentioned hereafter. Robert E. Stiff was engaged in the coal mining business in Plymouth from 1866 to 1893, when he became an invalid and was thus incapacitated for active pursuits. He married, December 25, 1865, Harriet Elizabeth Major, born August 4, 1849, at Ringold, Pennsylvania, and three children were the issue: Ella, born October 17, 1866, aforementioned as the wife of Lloyd E. Marks. George David, born February 3, 1870.

Elvina, born February 11, 1873, died April 24, 1885, aged twelve years. Harriet Elizabeth (Major) Stiff was a daughter of David and Harriet (Knapp) Major, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, but who moved to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in 1865, where Mr. Major followed coal mining. He was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1813, a son of Benjamin Major, of Reading, once sheriff. Mr. and Mrs. Major were the parents of the following children: Sarah, born January 4, 1841, became the wife of William Rehrig, now deceased, and their children were: Agnes and Missouri. She married for her second husband Owen Jones. Mary, born January 25, 1845, became the wife of George Tanner, issue: Mellon, William, Harriet, Ellen, Elizabeth, Sarah, George, Amanda, Fanny, Missouri, and one who died in infancy. Harriet Elizabeth born August 4, 1849, above mentioned as the wife of Robert E. Stiff. Mellon David, born June 30, 1854, married Mary Fine, issue: Harriet and Mary. Alice, born May, 1857, became the wife of Thomas Reed, issue: Albert, deceased; Mellon, George, deceased; Orion, and William. Amanda, born April 8, 1861, became the wife of John Pickett, issue: David M. Harriet (Knapp) Major, born December 20, 1822, was a daughter of Peter and Joanna (Keiser) Knapp, of New Jersey. The Knapp line is descended from Pennsylvania stock, and the Keiser line from an old Holland line of ancestry. The father of Joanna Keiser was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and Peter Knapp was a private in the war of 1812, and three of his sons participated in the civil war. The children of Peter and Joanna Knapp were as follows: Harriet, above mentioned as the wife of David Major. Mark died in infancy. Henry. Ann, who became the wife of Stephen O. Rider. Nathan, who married Katherine Shuman, issue: Ulysses, Grant, Margaret and Nathan. Mary, deceased, was the wife of Abraham Shuman and mother of six children. Nelson, who married Barbara Lewis, issue: Rinaldo, Elmer, Annie, Sarah, Lizzie, Nelson, John, Samuel, Missouri, deceased; and Peter, deceased. David, who died young. Peter, who married Amanda Knecht, issue: Clark, deceased; Sarah, Lillie, and Earl.

## IN MEMORIAM.

"Robert E. Stiff—our comrade—died of paralysis January 14, 1896, aged fifty-six years,

eleven months and six days. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1840, and when six months old returned to England with his parents. His mother died there and his uncle adopting him, he returned with him at the age of six years to the United States. He lived with Vastine Boone below Bloomsburg for seven years, then at Mt. Pleasant with James Boone. Afterwards he made his home below Catawissa with his sister, Mrs. David Evans. He was working in the Danville Rolling Mills when the civil war broke out, and enlisted in the Eighth Cavalry, and then re-enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Volunteer Cavalry, as a private. He was at the battle of Bristow Station, August 22, 1862, Manassas, South Mountain and Antietam, 1862; in 1863 at the battles and skirmishes at Strasburg, Jane Liew, Winchester, McCornelsburg, Pennsylvania, and Tomahawk; in 1863 at Maryland Line two hundred cavalry were captured, six hundred and forty-eight prisoners, five hundred horses and mules, three brass twelve pounders, and one hundred and twenty-five wagons without the loss of a man. In 1864 he participated in the battles of Bolivar, Frederick City, Monocacy Bridge, Winchester and Charlestown. He was the last man to cross the Potomac in July, 1864, when driven back, the shells from Ft. Duncan having cut the pontoon bridge loose from Harper's Ferry.

The longest ride he had on one feed was from Harper's Ferry to Cedar Creek, just before the battle of Cedar Creek. Just before the battle of Gettysburg the whole regiment was captured except two hundred troopers with General Melroy, who cut their way out of Point of Rocks to Chambersburg. They went right into Gettysburg at the time of the battle. In the battle against the advancing lines of the Confederates our comrade had a horse shot under him as he was crossing the stone wall that separated the opposing forces. He fell under his horse. A shell from the Confederate battery struck the wall, the debris blinded his eyes and wounded him, leaving him badly ruptured, bleeding and unconscious.

"When he came to consciousness he found himself in the Hagerstown Hospital with the Hagerstown physician ministering to him and some kind friend volunteering as nurse. Thus by a kind providence and the ministry of human hands and love he lived to return home and tell the story of his perils and conflicts. He was discharged July 20, 1865, and when he returned

home he joined the Methodist Episcopal church of Plymouth, having in his youth joined the Methodist Episcopal church in Light street, Philadelphia. Sober, honest, upright and industrious, he died as he had lived. He said before his death, 'The Lord was always with me. He raised me up friends when in my youth my mother was taken from me. He preserved me in the battles and skirmishes of the late war and kept me to this day.' We can say of him as of our great National Hero: 'Life's race well run, Life's work well done—now comes rest.'"

H. E. H.

ROBERT ROBINSON, deceased, was one of the most conspicuously useful and honored of the young business men of Scranton. Not thirty years old when he passed away, he had already taken a foremost place in commercial and financial circles, had rendered honorable service in municipal affairs, and in the many fraternal and social organizations with which he was affiliated was held in peculiar affection for his many excellencies of personal character. Such was his character and position that the future held out for him most auspicious assurances, and the all too early closing of his career, unexpected as it was, came upon the community with a deep sense of irreparable loss.

Mr. Robinson was a native of the city of Scranton, born December 18, 1869, son of Philip and Mina (Schimpff) Robinson. His ancestry and parentage are referred to in the sketch of his brother, Edmund J. Robinson, also deceased, to be found on another page. He was educated in the city schools, but his ambition and industry as a reader and observer furnished him a mental equipment for superior to that afforded by mere scholastic training. He entered upon an active career at an unusually early age, when only fourteen years old taking employment as a clerk in the insurance office of C. G. Boland. He was afterward a bookkeeper in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank for a period of three years, and left that institution to take an active part in the management of the large brewing business of M. Robinson & Company. Known as one of the most progressive and capable business men of the city, his qualities quickly found recognition by the community at large, and his calling to official life at a remarkably early age affords abundant evidence of his abilities, his worth, and the confidence reposed in him by the people of the city in which he was born and reared. He had barely attained his majority when he was elected to

the common council, and during his two years term rendered efficient service as a member of various of its most important committees. A warm advocate of municipal improvements, he aided so ably in promoting the interests of the community that on the expiration of his term he was re-elected in 1893 for another two years term. At the expiration of the first year, however, he resigned in order to accept nomination for a seat in the board of select councilmen, to which he was elected by a flattering vote. Again in 1896 he was re-elected to succeed himself, and he was yet occupying that position when death called him away. The youngest member of the select council, and one who had been continually in the public service from the day he was qualified by age to enter thereupon, he was recognized as one of the most progressive, energetic and able public servants, and among the first of the public-spirited men of the city. A man of great originality and firmness of character, he made a deep impression upon all with whom he was brought in contact, whether in a business, official or social capacity. Unobtrusive, and rather quiet of manner, he was deliberate in arriving at conclusions, but when his opinion was once formed it was so well founded in intelligence and conscientiousness that he was stalwart in its maintenance. Active, industrious, capable and honest, in his official as well as in his personal business relations, he shirked no duty and performed the most arduous duties with cheerful alacrity. So firm fixed was he in inherent honesty and practical faithfulness to duty that no colleague ever thought of questioning the motives which actuated him, and his approval or disapproval of a measure or course of action was sufficient to draw to his side, on many occasions, those who were halting or uncertain. There were instances where he was obliged to differ from those about him, and these, if not convinced of the feasibility of that which he favored, in no case attributed to him other motives than those founded in honor. A Democrat in politics, he maintained the principles of his party with confidence and dignity, yet never disparaging or questioning the honesty of those whom he felt it his duty to oppose.

Mr. Robinson was actively identified with various commercial and financial institutions in Scranton. He was also a prominent member of the leading local fraternal and social organizations—Schiller Lodge, No. 345, Free and Accepted Masons; Nay Aug Tribe, Improved



Order of Red Men; Camp No. 430, Patriotic Order Sons of America; Electric City Council, Royal Arcanum; the Scranton Athletic Club, of which he was treasurer; the Scranton Saengerbund; Crystal Hose Company; and the Fifteen Friends' Club.

Mr. Robinson passed away on the eve of Christmas Day, 1898. His illness was so brief that to all except nearest friends the announcement of his untimely death was the first intimation that he was not occupied with his accustomed business and official duties as was his wont. The funeral took place from the family home, and was attended by hundreds of the friends of the deceased, including representative men of every walk in the life of the city. It was said by many that the attendance was the largest in the knowledge of the community upon such an occasion. The floral tributes were most profuse, and of exquisite beauty, from all the bodies with which the deceased had been connected, as well as from individual friends. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. A. Nordt, pastor of the Hickory Street Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. James Hughes, and the hymns were touchingly sung by a sextette from the Scranton Saengerbund. The remains were followed to the Pittston Avenue Cemetery by a large procession, including every city official and member of councils and board of control, and the various societies to which the deceased had been attached in life. The last rites at the grave were performed after the impressive and time-honored ritual of the Masonic fraternity.

The tributes to the worth of the departed were many and fervent. Said one of the local newspapers: "While he was a member of a justly prominent family which for many decades has been identified with the best aspirations of the city, yet he possessed in himself attributes which were sterling in quality and interesting in analysis. Appreciation mourns, and all who respect unaffected modesty and instilled integrity will linger as a tribute of esteem to him who sleeps under the soil. The select council held a special session, at which were adopted resolutions presented by Hon. John E. Roche, testifying to the pleasant and intimate relations which deceased held to that body, to his usefulness as an official and his worth as a man. Similar expressions were voiced by the various fraternal and social bodies with which the deceased had been connected."

Mr. Robinson left to mourn his loss, one child; his deeply bereaved mother; two brothers, Philip and Otto; and a sister, Magdelina.

JAMES CONNELL was born in April, 1822, at Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. His father was a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who left home very early in life and shipped aboard an English vessel as cabin boy, visiting many foreign ports during his cruises, and finally coming to Nova Scotia, where he sought employment on a farm. He belonged to a good old Scotch family. One of his uncles was a Presbyterian minister, and from what was known of his people they were possessed of singular force of character and intelligence. Ex-Congressman William Connell was the second son in the family of three, of which James was the eldest. Their mother, Susan Melvin, was of Irish descent, with an admixture of French, and both parents were devoutly religious in a community where religion was a most important factor, for in this land of Acadia, even the Indians at the time of Mr. Connell's boyhood, were devoted Catholics who held meetings in their birch-bark tents pitched on the shores of Bras D'Or Lake. Mr. Connell's parents were Protestants. There were no public schools in Sydney, and the only means of education afforded the children was established by the English mining company and sustained by assessment of the miners. There was no railroad, and the postage on a letter cost a dollar. The people lived a life of simplicity and toil, literally in the "Forest primeval."

James Connell worked with his father in the mines for a number of years, when mining was conducted in the most primitive fashion. The pumping and hoisting of coal were carried on by means of one-horse power, and the man who afterward became congressman used to drive the horse which furnished the power for the mine, while his elder brother worked below the surface in digging the coal from the earth. James became dissatisfied, and, hearing of the possibilities to be attained in the Pennsylvania coal fields, came to the Schuylkill region about 1840, later persuading his parents to remove the family thither. They started on their voyage in a little sailing vessel and were eighteen days reaching New York City. From there they went to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, on another sailing vessel, and then took a railroad, the rails of which were made of wood, later boarding a



Reading train in which the seats were planks running alongside the car. They took up their residence in Pottsville, the father and his two sons going to work in the mines. This was before the days of coal breakers, when the huge lumps were broken by hand on a cast-iron plate punctured with square holes through which the pieces were hammered. All the labor about the mine was of the very hardest type, and in its many departments James Connell served apprenticeship.

He married Jessie English in December, 1846, in the little mining town of Llewellyn, Pennsylvania. His wife was the daughter of Thomas English, of Sydney, Cape Breton. Her mother was May Frazier, who belonged to a distinguished Scottish family closely related to the Stuarts, and who was an heiress of wealth in those times. Misfortune, however, pursued the sailing vessel in which her fortune was sent to the new country, and it was lost with all on board.

James Connell and his family came to Scranton in the early sixties, and even at that time had begun to lay the foundations of the great wealth which the three brothers amassed in the coal business. They lived at Minooka, now on the outskirts of Scranton, some years subsequent removing to the handsome home on Clay avenue now occupied by Hon. W. L. Connell. Mr. and Mrs. James Connell had ten children, five of

whom lived to attain maturity. They were: James Alexander, now the foremost physician of this region; Edgar, born in 1858, died in 189—; Harry A., whose jewelry establishment is the oldest house of the kind in Scranton; William Lawrence, ex-mayor of Scranton, president of the Board of Conciliation for the settlement of the difference between anthracite operators and miners; and Miss Jessie Grant Connell, the only daughter, who is identified closely with the religious and charitable work of the city.

James Connell, who continued to be prominently connected with the coal business in which he and his brothers were engaged, died March 28, 1878, deeply mourned and regretted by all who knew him. Of a most amiable and lovable disposition, Mr. Connell was idolized by his family, in which he was a favorite companion of his children. His wife, who is deceased, was a woman of remarkable personality, strong and fine and true; one who enjoyed the respect of the community and the singularly strong devotion of her children, who looked upon their gracious mother with her dignity, reserve and strength of character, much as they would have regarded a saint. Her children, who occupy a prominent place in the community, reflect credit on their name and race. They have set a beautiful memorial window in Elm Park Church in grateful remembrance of their parents.

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